

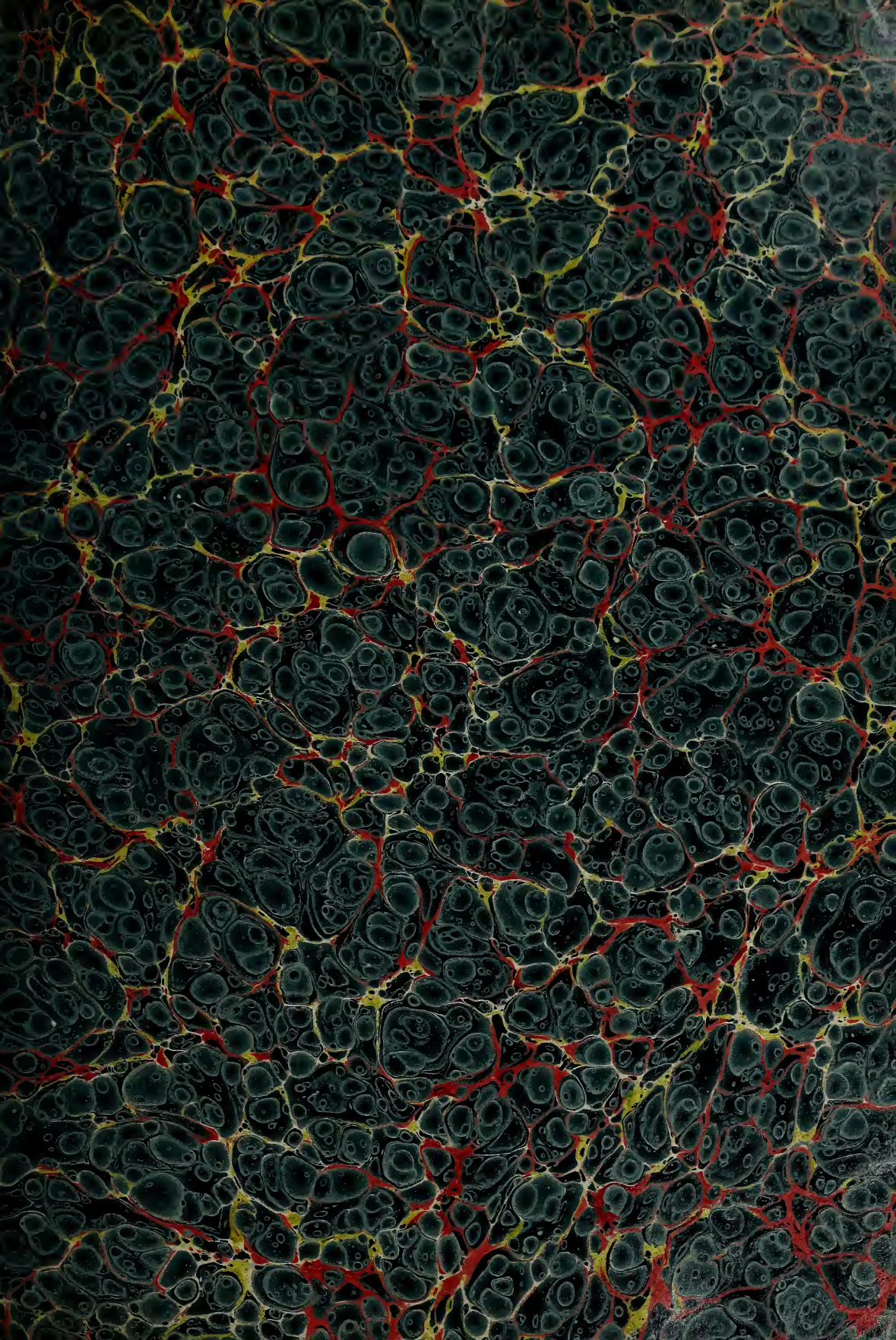




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## THE HOTEL VENDOME,

IN THE BACK BAY DISTRICT,

IN BOSTON.

—By Moses King.

BOSTON'S hospitality, progress, ingenuity, wealth, and culture are all represented in one structure, the HOTEL VENDOME, which we are about to describe. For two-and-a-half centuries the City of Boston has well maintained a reputation for public and private hospitality. In "ye olden time" the stranger found good cheer and substantial food, together with cosey although crude lodgings, in one of the many famous "inns," the unique names of which are still familiar. These inns improved steadily, each succeeding generation striving to excel its predecessor in providing for transient guests. In turn the inns, or taverns, were supplanted by the so-called "houses," notably when Dwight Boyden, about two centuries after the settlement of Boston, opened the Tremont House, which at the time was the grandest caravansary in this country. Not many years later, Paran Stevens remodelled a few large dwellings into the Revere House, which also in its day outrivalled all competitors. In course of time, along with improvements in buildings, furnishings, and management, came the necessity of a new word, which caused the use of "hotel," placed after the special name selected. And nowadays, as improvements still continue, a new turn is made by placing the word hotel before the special name, as in the case of "The Hotel Vendome,"

Boston's newest and most superb hotel, erected in the year 1880, — the 250th after the settlement of Boston, — for Col. J. W. Wolcott, one of the best of modern hosts, and one who has done as much as any one to raise the standard of first-class hotels in this country. The Vendome is so perfect that many years will pass, not only before anybody will attempt to improve upon it, but before there will be any possibility to do so ; for it is the most costly and largest hotel that can be profitably supported in a city of the size and situation of Boston. It is moreover one of the grandest structures of its kind, and one of the most elaborately furnished hotels in the world. Its situation can hardly be surpassed, adjacent as it is to the Charles River, on either bank of which live two of America's poets, Longfellow and Holmes, whose houses can be seen from the Vendome. In the vicinity of the hotel are the Public Garden, the Boston Common, the site of the proposed Back Bay Park, and the projected Charles River embankment. Its surroundings need only be indicated to prove that they are almost incomparable in this country ; for among them are the New Old South Church, Trinity Church, First Church, Second Church, Emmanuel Church, Brattle Square Church, Central Congregational Church, Museum of Fine Arts, Society of Natural History, Institute of Technology, Chauncy Hall School, Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, the new Harvard Medical School, the proposed buildings of the Boston Public Library, the Boston Art Club, and the Lawn Tennis Club.





THE VENDOME, ON COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, THE NEWEST AND MOST SUPERB HOTEL IN BOSTON.



Commonwealth Avenue, on which the Vendome has its main front, is perhaps the finest boulevard in America. It is 240 feet wide; through its centre is a strip of improved park land 100 feet wide; and along its sides are hundreds of well-constructed and architecturally beautiful residences. Look up or down Commonwealth Avenue, by day when the stately lines of buildings and the several rows of trees can be seen for a distance of a mile or more, or by night when the avenue is lighted by four continuous rows of gas lamps throughout its length, and you will see one of the most attractive thoroughfares either in this country or in Europe.

The whole district, popularly known as the "Back Bay District," of which the Vendome is, perhaps, the geographical centre, is a result of Boston's ingenuity and progress. The old city was pear-shaped, and was becoming too densely populated, when necessity suggested that much land might be gained by filling in the harbor, bay, and swamps. These have been appropriated from time to time until the city now comprises in new-made land alone several times its original area, the part gained from the Back Bay being in itself larger than the whole of primitive Boston. This part comprises about 1,000 acres, filled in under a contract made between the Back Bay Commissioners and Norman C. Munson; and, although many Bostonians had great expectations as to the future of this property, not one of them ever believed that the entire district would, in the short space of a quarter of a century, become one of the grandest architectural sections of the world. But it is our intention merely to describe and illustrate the Vendome, "the latest and costliest, and, in many respects, the most imposing, as well as the most central,"<sup>1</sup> of the many specimens of the best modern architecture that have been erected in the Back Bay District.

The Vendome is at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street, extending 240 feet on the former, and 125 feet on the latter. Including the mansard roof and the basement, it is eight stories in height. The fronts are of white Tuckahoe and Italian marble, the windows and doors having elaborate carvings. The roof and towers are of wrought iron, covered with slate. The floors are laid upon iron beams and brick arches; and all interior partitions are of strictly incombustible material. On the first

floor are the various public rooms, five dining-rooms, an elegant banquet-hall, 30 by 110 feet, and the grand parlors; all reached by the main entrance and by a private entrance on Commonwealth Avenue, so that clubs and parties can be served without interference with the ordinary business of the hotel. There is also an entrance for ladies on Dartmouth Street. The rotunda is paved with English encaustic tiles, in colors and patterns harmonizing with the furnishings, and is most exquisitely finished in hard woods, cathedral glass, and fresco-work. The great dining-hall, with seats for 320 persons, is richly adorned with mirrors, carved mahogany and cherry wood, frescos, and a handsome frieze. Each of the six upper stories contains seventy rooms, grouped so as to be used singly or in suites. Two of the celebrated Whittier passenger elevators, one baggage and several smaller ones for special purposes, provide ample facilities for transit up and down. The plumbing work is almost marvellous, for every improvement to secure health and comfort has been introduced. Every apartment has access to a spacious bathroom, which, as well as every gas-fixture, has its own independent ventilating-tubes. No open basins are placed in chambers, but all are shut off in the closets adjoining. Every room is provided with open fire-places, although the whole building is heated by steam. The registers serve a double purpose, — supplying either ventilation or warmth, the change being brought about by simply turning the knob to the right or to the left. The rooms are all virtually "outside rooms," and every suite has a bay-window. In short, there is hardly an improvement of modern times that has not been introduced into this noble edifice. The furniture, too, in every room, on all floors, is luxurious; the parlors being as beautifully furnished and as handsomely decorated as those of any American hotel, not excepting the Windsor in New York, the Palmer in Chicago, and the Palace in San Francisco.

The Vendome was built in 1880 by Charles Whitney, a wealthy citizen of Boston, at a cost of nearly a million dollars, expressly for Col. J. W. Wolcott, who is to-day recognized as the peer of any hotel-landlord. He has been identified with only three hotels, but these have been conducted in such a manner as to win for him the distinction he now enjoys. The Hotel Brunswick, too, was built expressly for him, and he furnished it so elegantly, and conducted it so admirably, that all of his guests would be willing to concur with Sothorn when he deliberately wrote, "I have

<sup>1</sup> From "The Back Bay District and the Vendome," a handsomely printed and fully illustrated pamphlet of 32 pages, that can be obtained, free of charge, by writing to Col. J. W. Wolcott, Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass.

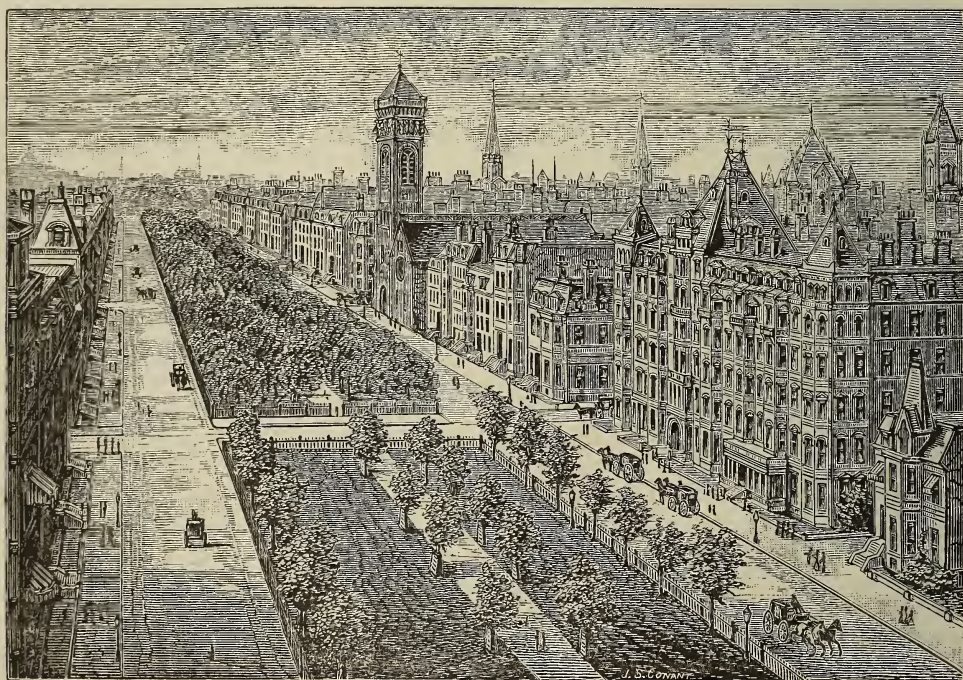


lived in hotels all over the globe, and I have never met one so well managed in every department"; and also with Dion Boucicault's statement, "My professional duties carry me every year between San Francisco and Paris, ranging through the intermediate cities, and I fail to remember any hotel within that range that can compete with this."

Col. Wolcott with his valuable experience and enviable reputation has opened the Vendome on a scale much grander than that of his former hotels, and expects to conduct it in even a more satisfactory manner.

barons, bishops, deans, generals, governors, mayors, and professional men of all classes.

The Vendome was opened, August 31, 1880, when partially finished, in order to accommodate the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It was regularly opened in the following October, and is already well filled with guests, the greater part of them being well-to-do citizens of Boston who make the Vendome their home. There remains one prominent feature of a first-class hotel to be mentioned, — the *cuisine*. It has already been intimated that the main dining-hall is luxurious in every respect, that all



COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, SHOWING THE BRATTLE SQUARE CHURCH AND THE VENDOME.

In the experience of Col. Wolcott, one can readily see what an illustrious host the proprietor of a leading hotel becomes. Even the oldest and most hospitable individual can count on his fingers the distinguished persons whom he has entertained, but a landlord like Col. Wolcott entertains so many that he would find it difficult to recall them. For example, at his hotels he has been the host of two Presidents of the United States, — Grant and Hayes, — with their suites; and if all his eminent guests were marshalled together, they would form a small army of presidents, senators, congressmen, ministers of state, dukes,

its appointments display exquisite taste, and it can be safely added that the *cuisine* would readily gratify even an epicure having the daintiest appetite.

There can be no doubt that Col. Wolcott merits abundant reward for erecting in Boston the Vendome, fire-proof in construction, palatial in appearance, sumptuous in its furnishings, complete in its appointments, delightful in its surroundings, unequalled in its situation, and unsurpassed in its management, and there is every probability that he will obtain the reward which he has so faithfully earned.

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
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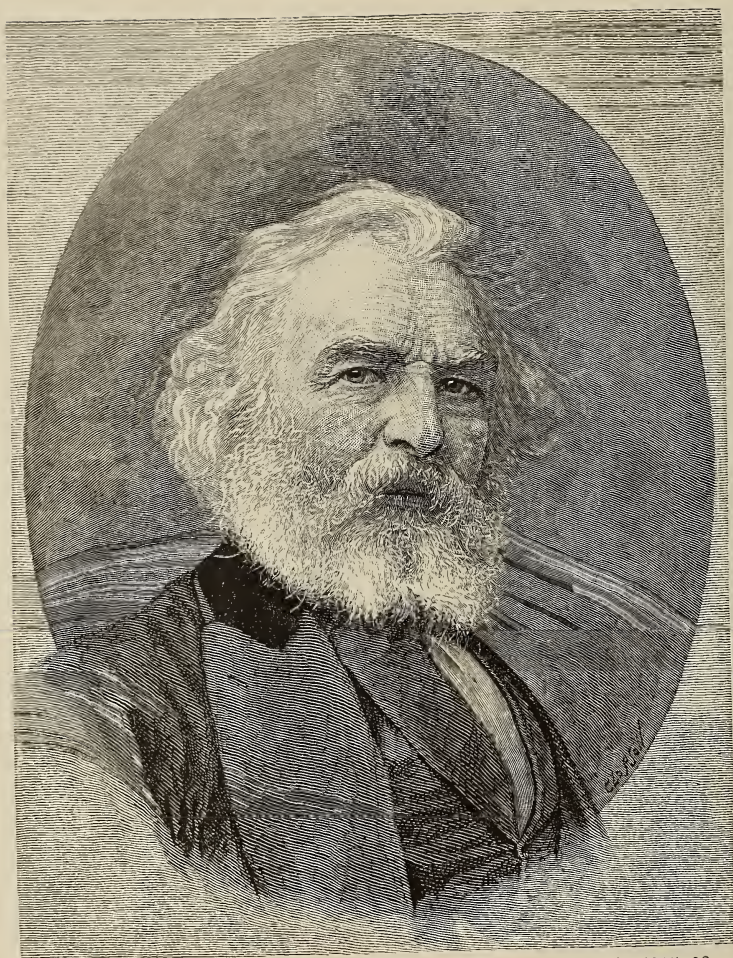
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W. B. CLOSSON, SC.

Henry W. Longfellow  
1881.

# THE HARVARD REGISTER.

VOL. III.

CAMBRIDGE, JANUARY, 1881.

No. 1.

## LONGFELLOW.

BY CHARLES TURNER DAZEY.

HE who would wield the glorious power of song,  
Who in the immortal choir would take his stand,  
Must win his birthright in that sacred band  
By suffering and by strivings stern and long ;  
And at the best oft bear this cruel wrong, —  
To feel the lyre torn from his stricken hand  
Ere its sweet chords have waked the unheeding land  
To fame's responsive anthem full and strong.  
Not so with thee, great master whom we love,  
Harsh Fate herself has helpless passed thee by,  
No room was here for envy, malice, hate,  
So laurels thicken still thy brows above,  
And still the world beholds, with well-pleased eye,  
Thy peace-crowned life whereon all blessings wait.

## HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

BY WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, A. M., EDITOR OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE slender comment that accompanies this portrait of Mr. Longfellow cannot very well assume to be either biography or criticism. At best it can but very briefly remind the reader of facts in the life of a poet only less known than Shakespeare, and refrain from confusing the general perception that he is in many, if not in most regards, the first living poet in the English tongue.

The real events of such a career as his are his literary performances. These are the unforgettable things, while one may or may not remember that he was born at Portland, Maine, in 1807, that he was graduated at Bowdoin College, and that as a young man

he travelled abroad, journeying and sojourning in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Scandinavia, and bringing back to be naturalized in his hospitable verse some subtle impression, some beautiful feeling, some fine and noble quality, from each. In this universality he is the most American of poets ; he is at home with all the world, and all the world with him ; in his wonderfully perfect and equal art, the generous instinct is constant. As I write, I have at my elbow his first book and his latest, — may it be far from the last ! — and it is curious and interesting to note the presence of the same sympathies alike in "Voices of the Night," which John Owen published at Cambridge in 1839,



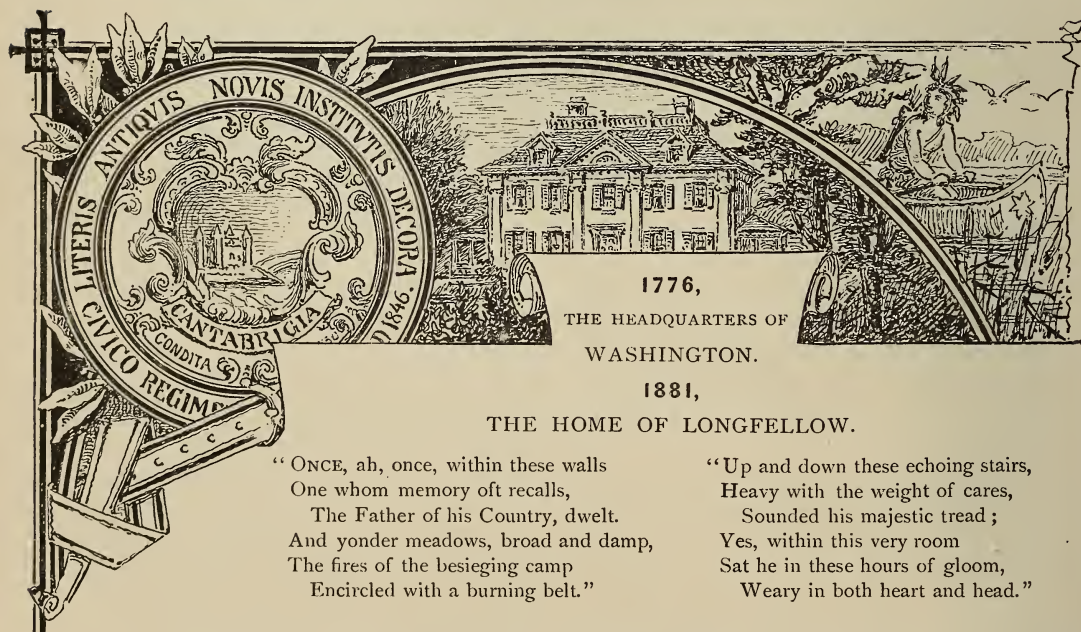
and in "Ultima Thule," which Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. published at Boston in 1880.

Of the work done between these dates there is no need to speak; every one thinks of "The Spanish Student," of "Evangeline," of "The Golden Legend," of "Hiawatha," of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," of the great version of Dante, of the successive books of minor poems. These are all the fruit of the poet's long residence in Cambridge, whither he came to live soon after his return from Europe, and where he still lives, in the beautiful old house doubly famous through its association with Washington and himself.

Mr. Longfellow's connection with Harvard is part of his fame and that of the College, which counts the United States Minister to Great Britain among its Faculty as his successor. He resigned his place, which Mr. Lowell assumed in 1855, and since that time, with the exception of two voyages to Europe, he has remained at Cambridge in uninterrupted devotion to literary work. Again I must resist the temptation to speak at large in praise of this work; but one has hardly the right to speak of it at all without recognizing its excellence, as one is

not excusable for passing a fine painting or statue without some look or word of homage. I can never read a line of Longfellow's without a sense of his peculiar charm, and I do not find this charm less in "The Chamber over the Gate," or "Helen of Tyre," or "The Poet and his Songs," than in the "Hymn to the Night," or "The Fire of Driftwood," or "The Two Angels"; while the art, calm, secure, and gracious, is now at its mellowest and best, with no touch of decay in it. Never marred by eccentricity or extravagance, by faltering good feeling or faltering good taste, it is still what it has always been, a humane and beneficent influence, as well as an exquisite science.

Those familiar with the face which the artist has studied to reproduce do not find it possible to dissociate the traits of the poet's genius from the impression of his presence. He looks like his work, as one may say; and this is unmistakably the head of a great poet. Such Homeric heads as that of Bryant, and such rare faces as this, and those of Emerson and Lowell, surviving in art, would attest distinction in literature for us, if all our literature had perished.



From the Programme of the Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Cambridge.



## THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL.

BY REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., PASTOR OF ALL SOULS' CHURCH, NEW YORK.

THE HARVARD REGISTER contains few things more interesting than the accounts it gives of the schools that chiefly supply the College with its annual classes. I propose to add to the far more important recollections of the permanent schools, like Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover Academies, and the Latin School in Boston, a few reminiscences of a very famous but short-lived school, — the Round Hill School at Northampton, which for about ten years only, 1823–33, sent a good many boys to Cambridge, and drew some of the best men from Harvard for its teachers, and then sent them back to be professors there. I was in the school from 1824 to 1828, when both the founders and principals, Joseph Cogswell and George Bancroft, were still connected with it. Mr. Cogswell conducted it alone for the last half of its brilliant but brief existence. Among my own masters at Round Hill and afterwards at Cambridge were Dr. Beck, Pres. Felton, Prof. Peirce, Dr. Follen, George S. Hillard, and some others, so that the Round Hill School made a mark upon Harvard, if not by its pupils, by its teachers, and is remembered in spite of its early death. Seldom have two men, so dissimilar but both so gifted, and, if unequally distinguished later, not unequal in the respect their lives have inspired, and hardly in their devotion to literature, one collecting and hoarding it as a librarian, while the other added largely to its original store, — seldom have two men of such power and intelligence united in establishing and carrying on together a school for boys. They aimed to found a private school with the character of a great public school, without any public foundation, and to supply its wants from its annual receipts. It was a romantic enterprise, and carried on in a quixotic or poetical spirit, and it is even remarkable that the school survived its first lustre.

There never was before, and probably never will be again, such a school in America, or perhaps in the world. It was composed as to pupils almost exclusively of the sons of rich men, and they came from the cities of the North and the South, many being children of men well known in public life, or of historical families. There were as many Southern boys as Northern ones, and the mixture gave a special flavor to the social and school atmosphere. Being before the time of high antislavery agitation, I do not recall any acerbity in the intercourse of Northern and Southern boys, but there were strong feelings aroused by the Presidential canvass, when Adams and Jackson were pitted against each other. I remember well that the Northern boys regarded Jackson with an ignorant contempt, which they shared with their parents. His supposed ignorance of grammar, his violence of temper, his utter unfitness for the office of President, made his candidacy in their eyes hardly less absurd than the nomination of the Roman emperor's horse to a consulate. His wife was not spared in the amenities of party hatreds. Her vulgarity and idiomatic Southern Americanisms were staples in the mud-flinging campaign, and were assumed to have killed her. But this is hardly worthy of note, seeing that the practice of ribald slander continues in full force to this hour with men and boys in our party strifes. For the education of these scions of "the first families," North and South, a plan broader, if not deeper, than any since tried, was devised. The school may be described as aiming, above all, to make *gentlemen*, — gentlemen rather than scholars or citizens. To ride on horseback, to dance gracefully, to speak the truth, to be chivalric in manners and temper, to observe the best table manners, — these things had a first attention. Carefulness

and comeliness in costume were required, and on Sundays the regulation blue-silk jackets, with gilt buttons, and the white vests and trousers of the boys, as they formed in line and were separated into several detachments to go under several teachers to the different churches selected by their parents, in the village of Northampton, made as pretty a spectacle of handsome, daintily-dressed youth in uniform, as is anywhere seen. There was great attention paid to modern languages in the school, and of course, under Beck and Bode (imported, we were told, from Germany, to teach Latin and Greek), there was no neglect of the classics. Indeed, there was nothing connected with the culture of the mind, or the care and development of the body, or the elevation of the character, that was not contemplated by the founders of the Round Hill School. It succeeded in imparting a breadth of culture and a sort of extra finish, not so characteristic of other schools. But I have always fancied that the school suffered from the exclusiveness which its costliness, as well as its aristocratic design, gave to its pupilage. It is still hard to make much, at school or college, out of the sons of rich men. But it was much harder when wealth was rare, and the use of riches much less understood, and the dangers of parental indulgence and premature independence less considered. The great English schools, composed, perhaps, of the sons of rich men to as great a degree as Round Hill, have been far more democratic, and far less favorable to self-indulgence. Special traditional influences for the suppression of the self-importance of those destined to future fortune, and for diminishing the influence of rank, have, as is well known, long existed in the English Etons and Harrows. The youth of English boys of high prospects is not overshadowed by, or mortgaged to, their future. The sons of dukes and earls are not different from the sons of merchants, while at school, and their thoughts are not preoccupied and their energies sapped by their *expectations*. Certainly, fifty years ago, it was almost a mis-

fortune to be the son of a rich man in America. The rich men as a rule were uneducated. The education they sought to give their children they knew nothing of themselves. They were comparatively simple in their own tastes and confined in the range of their thoughts. Their sons and daughters were actually separated from them mentally and morally by the culture they acquired. A great and perilous gulf of misapprehension opened between them, from divided tastes and manners. The number of rich men's sons who quarrelled with their parents, acquired dissipated habits and made ruinous debts, and then went wholly to wreck, — the smallness of the number of those that came to anything better, — is a sad testimony to the effect of new wealth upon the children of virtuous, industrious, and saving parents, who were themselves at school only to penury and labor, and fancied their own virtues could be reared upon the sunny soil to which they transplanted their offspring. Wealth must pass through many generations to understand its own dangers, and provide against its tendencies to ruin its heirs. It understands them far better to-day, even in America, than it did a half-century ago, but none too well yet.

Still, there must have been other obstacles to the success of the Round Hill School, in the line in which it desired success, to account for the fact, that its ten years of life and its pupilage of three or four hundred boys did not contribute to the country a larger number of scholars, thinkers, statesmen, and citizens of mark. Probably no American college had at the time so large, varied, well-paid, and gifted a faculty as the Round Hill School. It outnumbered Harvard and Yale in the corps of its teachers, and put a complete circle about them in the comprehensiveness of its scheme of education. The first gymnasium in the country was set up in its play-ground, under Dr. Follen, who afterwards planted a similar one in the Delta at Cambridge. The school had a regular Professor of Manners, a *Custos Morum*, who spent his time with the boys in their play hours, with special purpose to



correct ill-speech, or violence, or ungentlemanliness. The school was divided into riding-classes, who twice a week rode into the country on the stud of horses kept for the purpose. We travelled every summer, in carriages holding from twenty to forty boys each, drawn by great Pennsylvania horses, up and down the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. We were fed in ranks, sitting on the ground, from the ever-generous commissariat of Dr. Cogswell, who had not a selfish or mean fibre in his nature. It is instructive to remember that, though a Boston boy, I had never seen a steamboat, until on one of these journeys, perhaps in 1825, I saw and went aboard the "Commodore Macdonough," lying at the wharf in Middletown, Conn. It was a curiosity of the first rarity to all the boys who lived east of the Hudson.

The dining hall at Round Hill has always come back to me as one of the best appointed and most civilized in all my experience. The professors (we never called them by that name then) dined with us. But the boys were divided into messes of five, each mess having its joint and special side-dishes, and, if I recollect rightly, we took turns in carving. Of one thing I am sure, the abundance, variety, and excellence of the food, and the daintiness of the table service, were matched by the courteous manners and general good-breeding of those who occupied these long tables. It is doubtful whether the noble Commons Hall in the Memorial building has more high-bred order and better table manners within it than prevailed at Round Hill more than fifty years ago.

The scheme of the school was too comprehensive to be thorough in the elementary training. The teachers were too good, in one sense, for pupils so young. I can recall little careful drill, and no attention to individual difficulties. Indeed, the art of teaching did not exist in America fifty years ago. The Latin School, Phillips Exeter, and Phillips Andover had even then some excellent schoolmasters for boys apt to learn; but none for dull boys, who do not perforce

become always dull men, or need not. Some who are very slowly started acquire momentum and outstrip the more easy to move. *Crescat eundo*. But there was little regard paid to dulness in the schools of those days. Boys were whipped for not knowing their lessons, when it was often the masters that should have been whipped for not knowing how to teach the lessons the boy could not learn of himself. The pedagogic art, now so far advanced, had little to do with the scholarship of fifty years ago. If it existed, it was in spite of the poorness of the teaching. And we had as a rule excellent and accomplished men as masters, but no pedagogues, at Round Hill. The art of teaching was, I must think, very little considered; and I attribute the smaller ratio of good scholars turned out at Round Hill, when compared with Exeter, Andover, and the Latin School, (and allowing for the difference in the ages of the schools,) to the inferior grade of the pedagogy of the school, in spite of its high aims and its excellent corps of teachers, who knew everything except how to teach.

Nevertheless, the Round-Hillers, grown few, cling together still, and are fond of boasting of some special advantages in their schooling. The breed is scarce, and will soon disappear. In Charleston, S. C., which sent a dozen boys at least, I met one of my old playfellows at marbles, six years ago, whom I had not seen for nearly fifty years; and another I met quite recently on a door-step in New York, he and I both waiting as strangers to each other for an answer to the bell, and each, on hearing the other's name, at once recalling his old schoolfellow of a half-century ago, never before met though living in the same city. With one of the boys, well known as a special favorite of Mr. Cogswell, I still hold long talks about the old times; — the apple scramblings, — the snow-fights, — the squirrel hunts, — the wondrous village of huts, half caves in the earth, half houses above the surface, where we had our teakettles and stewpans, our fireplaces and ovens, and our crockery-ware, and made our feasts of frog's legs and our own biscuits,

—terrible messes, no doubt, but relished with the sauce of youthful appetite and pride in our troglodyte housekeeping. This village must have reckoned some fifty huts, on the hillside of the ground where our gymnasium was. Who can have forgotten the little attenuated lady, so gliding and prim, always in black, who presided in the establishment, — Miss Cogswell; or Mrs. Ryder the housekeeper, and her pretty daughter Mary, and the basement room in the old brick house where we went so gladly to be sick, and where the boys were so much attracted in the evening? And the prospect from the hill of the Connecticut meadows and Mount Holyoke and Mount Tom, and Amherst eight miles in the distance; it is beautiful even now, but then it was a panorama of unparalleled extent and of unsurpassed grandeur! We had then seen no other mountains and looked from no higher hills. On visiting it for the first time, thirty years after I left, the hill seemed hardly worthy of the name, and the grounds and houses, which mostly remained, had wholly lost the amplex and attraction which they held in my memory. I went into the chestnut wood back of the line of houses, and it was hardly more than a clump of trees, and I recalled it as a forest; down to the stables, — so far off we thought them! — they were only a few rods away; to the Licking River (through the old tan-yard) where we bathed in summer, and it was a brook only! We change our skies, — yes, and we change our minds, too! The same places are not the same; the same person is not the same. I recall one Round Hill boy, so beautiful then in my eyes, that, at twelve, I had a passion for him which made my separations in our annual vacations quite terrible. I suffered over that boy, who did not return my affection, though friendly enough, and perhaps did not know the jealousy and “pangs of despised love” he was exciting, more than it is pleasant to remember at this remote day. After we separated, I did not see him for five and twenty years, and he was a fat, homely fellow, whom it almost surprised one to find well married and with

buxom boys and girls around him, — in one of whom I caught glimpses of the boy that had won my heart.

Our pocket-money was always taken from us on our arrival, and refunded on going home. The Boston boys, who had a two-days stage-ride to get home, after arriving (sixty miles) at Worcester, Mass., by five o'clock of the summer afternoon, treated themselves usually to drives in hired chaises, and thus made way with some of the money that burned in their pockets. How inconceivable now is the passion for motion, that put the voluntary drive on to the long, dusty drag for ten hours previous in the stage-coach!

But these are doubtless incidents and experiences common to all considerable public schools, and all boys. But what was not common was a certain generosity and beauty and elegance in all the equipments of Round Hill; a grand superfluity in the number of the teachers, a prodigal ministry to the utmost wants of the pupils. There was no economy, less scrimping, little prudence. The idea of its being kept for money, or that money could be made by the school, never occurred to any one. Mr. Cogswell seemed an amateur of unlimited resources, who gratified himself by keeping school on an unprecedented scale of splendor! We all loved him and trusted him, — he was so magnanimous, so manly, and so much the best teacher, when he chose to teach at all. Now and then he made a serious example of some delinquent or offender; but the discipline was very light in general. We had a dungeon, in which now and then some refractory boy was incarcerated for a few hours. I do not recall any ferule. But “keeping in” after regular school hours was the chief punishment, and it was in steady use. I liked it, and used to stay in for a twin-brother who did not, — to my shame since, as it involved the deceit of answering when his name was called. The innocent teachers of modern languages — San Martin, Gherardi, or Hentz and his successor — had this duty to perform of keeping guard over the boys kept in. It

was a poor form of reproof, and unfavorable to health, without conducing to study.

I sometimes think the Round-Hillers got the best of their education from the personal character and traits of Mr. Cogswell. Unselfishness, breadth, unaffected piety, and great knowledge of character distinguished him, and his memory is sacred with his old

pupils. But, on the whole, the experiment would be not worth repeating. The school did not insure scholarship, or give the impulse that makes boys vigorous and commanding characters in after life. Perhaps no school, with such a selected and one-class pupilage, and that from the wealthy order, could have been a pedagogic success at that date of American life.

## THE STUDY OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

BY A. P. PEABODY, D. D., LL. D., PLUMMER PROFESSOR OF CHRISTIAN MORALS.

IN commending the study of the ancient languages I would meet the most obvious objection by freely admitting it. There can be no doubt that the best translations give us a fuller knowledge of the contents of any Greek or Latin book than we are likely to get by studying it. This is simply saying that there are better classical scholars than we are, or, at least, that a man who devotes himself continuously to the interpretation of a single author or book can draw thence more and richer meaning than an equally good scholar, whose reading is more superficial because it extends over a larger surface.

But a knowledge of the contents of their literature is but a small part of the benefit to be derived from the classic languages. They are of the highest interest as languages. The Greek is the most flexible of all tongues, but flexible only in lines of beauty, — its very irregularities harmonized under its supreme law of euphony, its elements responding like the chords of an *Æolian* harp to every breath of sentiment. The Latin is no less marvellous for its rigid inflexibility, — in skilled hands moulded into forms at once forceful and graceful, terse to the last degree of condensation, precise as the thought which it embodies, and inadequate only to what lacks clearness and definiteness in the writer's mind. Familiarity with such languages affects insensibly one's use of his own tongue. It is easy to determine from

a man's style whether he has had a classical training. There is in the diction of even good writers who know no language but their own a strange blending of stiffness and looseness, — a painful constraint which, when it can no longer sustain itself, lapses into inaccuracy and inelegance. Indeed, as there is no adequate knowledge of human anatomy without comparative anatomy, so is there no actual conversance with the grammar of one's own tongue, unless there be also some sense of the fundamental rules and principles of grammar, which can be acquired only by comparative philology. Moreover, the fluctuating and mixed character of our modern languages — to say nothing of the disjointed condition of some of them — renders them far less instructive in philology than the languages whose forms, originally shaped by rule and measure, are fixed beyond possibility of change, and, if not yet thoroughly understood, have been progressively illustrated by the ripest scholarship of many centuries.

Let it not be objected that these languages are dead. They cannot die, while their poets and orators are the unequalled models of our own generation, and give no uncertain presage of like office for all coming time. What seems their death is rather a passage into undying life; while languages still in use are dying daily, and grow obsolete from century to century.

We need, also, conversance with the an-



cient languages, in order to understand our own. It is impossible to limit the degree to which the Latin has shaped the English. When we have marked the words which we have directly borrowed from it, we have not taken note of half our indebtedness to it. Not only have many words come to us from it through the Norman-French, with their birth-marks disguised, yet not effaced ; but a sameness of radical letters in many of our Teutonic words designates, if not derivation from the Latin, which is perhaps the more probable hypothesis, at least a community of origin. Nor are there any of these words, whose import in metaphor or poetry, whose signification in our earlier literature, or whose breadth of capacity for our own use, we cannot understand the better for such knowledge of the Latin as we may easily acquire. As for the Greek, it so enters into the composition of technical and scientific terms, and of names of objects, professions, conditions in life, and classes of people, as to make a world-wide difference in point of intelligence between him who can analyze them, and thus knows their full possibility of meaning, and him who is acquainted only with their conventional use, which is often indirectly derived, accidental, and far from uniform in time and place.

Still farther, we read, not only to learn, but to gratify our æsthetic instincts. Now profound scholarship is not needed to enable us to apprehend and enjoy the beauty of the classic writers as it cannot be enjoyed through the best versions. There are in the Greek poets many passages, phrases, compound words, which are absolutely untranslatable, yet are gems of transcendent lustre, and at the same time fully appreciable by the diligent student, though he lay no claim to proficiency. In the Latin, too, there are many turns of thought, comparisons, antitheses, which depend so entirely on the structure of the words employed, that the most careful rendering can present only the substance without the more precious aroma that is exhaled from its native form. Cicero can be well understood in English ; but to enjoy him in full, one must read his own

words, chosen and arranged, in his most finished writings, with a delicacy of tact and of artistical sense, which can be compared only to that shown in the choicest mosaics of the modern Romans, in which no stone could change its tint or its place without marring the exquisite beauty of the entire work.

The labor of acquiring an availing familiarity with these languages is greatly overrated in the general mind. One who persists in the schoolboy notion that every word is a distinct entity is, indeed, obliged to toil on for years with hardly diminishing need of grammar and lexicon. But he who will determine to make as little use of them as possible will soon be amazed to find how little he needs them. The Greek vocabulary, which seems so copious, is in reality meagre. Its vast wealth is created, in great measure, by the freedom, versatility, and wide range of its compounds, often triple, sometimes even quadruple. The reader who decomposes words instead of looking them up in his lexicon will easily acquire a clear knowledge of the power of each prefix, suffix, or particle that enters into the composition of a word, will detect compounds in very many words that seem to be simple, and, where his insight fails him as to a word taken by itself, it will seldom chance that its context will not throw more light upon it than he could get by taking his choice among the meanings given in the dictionary. In the Latin, too, the same principle prevails, though in a less degree. But the Latin vocabulary, except in the case of unusual words, grows familiar to the careful student with his earliest text-books ; and the connection in which a word stands enables one who will use his own mind in reading to divine its signification far more accurately than, in the passive condition of mind in which Latin is often studied, he could ascertain it by the more usual method.

In fine, classical study is easy and delightful to one who will put mind, heart, and soul into it ; and my aim in this paper has been to show that the classical languages and literature are well worthy to be thus studied.

## UNIVERSITIES AND THEOLOGY.

BY THOMAS CHASE, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

SOPHISTRY never lent its aid more willingly to superstition on the one hand and infidelity on the other — two of its favorite masters — than when it asserted the incompatibility of theological studies with the pursuits of a liberal university. But what is illiberality in a university? Or what is sectarianism, in the only sense in which sectarianism is objectionable? It is not illiberal, certainly, to offer instruction on the highest of all subjects; it is not objectionable sectarianism to teach clear and definite views of these subjects; but that teaching only is illiberal which withholds respect from contrary opinions, represses the freest inquiry, and insists that the dogmas it proclaims should be accepted without question, — setting itself up as a Pythian oracle, *certa ut sint et fixa quæ dixerit*.

A university is liberal that teaches theology and all other sciences in the spirit of Harvard's earliest motto, as an institution dedicated to the honest, earnest pursuit of Truth in every field; nay, more, it does not cease to be both liberal and free from any narrow bigotry if it teach theology as an institution dedicated and loyal to Christ and his Church. Of all places in the world, a university is not required to abdicate the noblest gains of the last two thousand or of the last three hundred years, gains won for the intellect no less than for the soul. Whatever truths our fathers brought to these shores, whatever truths have given us our prominence among the nations, our universities should be the last to abandon or betray. True liberality does not demand that one should forego the courage of his opinions; for liberality is neither nescience nor cowardice.

In theology, as in everything else, we expect the teachers of a university worthy of its name to give us the truth as it is perceived and held by the best thinkers and wisest men of the age, who are really masters

in that department. And how shall it recognize these masters? Just as it recognizes the masters in any other science, by using the best light it has. No one can blame it for feeling the modifying influences of the community in which it is placed, and the traditions it inherits, so far as they involve no slavish and blind compliance. There will be and there ought to be a different local tone and color in the teachings of universities situated at Göttingen or Leipzig, Oxford, and Cambridge on the Charles; but it is perfectly possible that theology should be studied in a liberal and scientific spirit at them all, with a very large degree of agreement in the results obtained. Furthermore, a university does not cease to be liberal even if it allows dogmatic theology to be taught to classes of voluntary students. If "liberality" means looseness, indifference, and the absence of all fixed and clear opinions, it is the duty of all good and true men, and all great institutions of learning, to be *il*-liberal. But it has no such meaning. Let us withhold no truths which are the proper aliment of generous souls, and which are destined to prevail, because the purblind raise the cry of illiberality and sectarianism.

The multitude of sects itself is not an unmitigated evil. In some respects it is a source of strength, not weakness. Narrow *sectarianism* is abominable; but from *sects*, go where you may, you can hardly escape. There are at least three, very distinctly marked (even if they do not acknowledge this particular name), in the Church of England; and perhaps those dignitaries of that church were not at fault who at a recent congress declared that no religious body could be healthy and vigorous without such parties. You cannot escape sects even in philosophy and science. Naturalists and metaphysicians are divided into different schools, whose conflicts are sometimes no less bitter than any in the

most shameful pages of theological controversy. But a man may belong to a school or party without being its slave, and without ceasing to be broad and wise. And so of a university: no one is to demand that it should abandon the field of highest truth altogether, even if the necessities of its position compel it to bear a denominational character.

But, as was so happily pointed out by President Eliot nearly two years ago, there is a broad field of unsectarian theology which a university should cover, even though it relegate all the more special denominational teaching to other schools. Why should not such an institution call the best Hebraist of the time to one of its chairs, the best master of New Testament Greek, the best critical scholar, the best interpreter, grammarian, church historian, or antiquarian? If it should install a Meyer as professor, would not the most earnest and intelligent students of theology in the country, of every denomination, feel that they could not afford to go without his instruction?

The harmony in which men of differing schools of religious opinion might pursue their studies in the same university may be illustrated from the variety of books in any well-furnished library of a ripe theological scholar. Go into such a library, and ask its occupant who are his masters in this, the university of his manhood. He will take down lovingly volume after volume from his book-shelves, acknowledging one as his guide and teacher in one field, another in another. "I differ as widely as possible from this man in many points of doctrine," he will say, "but he is the best of all authorities in textual criticism; this author I prize for his keen sense of the nicest distinctions in the meaning of words; that one, for his mastery of grammar; this, for the profundity of his learning; that, for the soundness of his judgment." And so in ethics, history, antiquities, homiletics, — in every field he has his favorite teachers, living a life beyond life in their books; and where he deems them authoritative he follows them, and there only. When you come down to the narrow

points of sectarian controversy, you may find him parting company from yourself, though in a more kindly spirit, and with vastly less inclination for extreme views, than men of inferior learning; but whatever your creed, if you wish a similarly well-furnished library, the larger part of the books you must buy will be the duplicates of those on his shelves. Now, could we suppose all these authors alive, — or, to take what is a supposable case, if men of similar (though not always equal) eminence and authority, in all these different fields, could be brought together as lecturers and professors in a great university, — would not students from all the folds among which the one flock is divided press eagerly to sit as learners at their feet?

There have been commendable approaches to this ideal of a scientific and truly liberal course of theological instruction in this country, both at Cambridge and elsewhere. There have been students wise enough to leave, for a time, the schools of their own church, and resort to some school of another denomination, in order to enjoy the teachings of some great master, or other peculiar advantages. If still greater progress shall be made in this direction, — as is not unlikely, — all those who hope for the increase of Christian unity from an increase of zeal to obtain the very truth will have cause to rejoice.

In many ways, too, has the general reputation of some of our foremost universities and colleges, as seats of learning, been enhanced by their theological professors. To speak only of Harvard, whose Divinity School certainly has received no undue proportion of fostering care, it is safe to say, high as is the praise, that in scholarship and literary merit the works which have come from that school are not inferior to those that have proceeded from any other department of the University, nor have they been less conducive, in their proportion, to the fair fame of Harvard, both at home and abroad. They comprise such works as Norton's learned volumes on the "Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels," and the "Internal Evidences" of the same; Norton's



annotated translation of the Gospels; Paley's "Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities," together with his work on the "Relation of Judaism to Christianity"; Noyes's "Translations of the Poetical and Prophetical Books of the Old Testament, with Introductions and Notes," and his masterly "Translation of the New Testament" (which such accomplished scholars as Professors Hadley, Abbot, Kendrick, and Riddle unite in pronouncing the best which we as yet have in English); Everett's "Science of Thought"; Hedge's "Reason in Religion" and "Ways of the Spirit"; and a number of erudite works by the present Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation, such as his "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life," his dissertation on "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel," — unsurpassed in learning and in logic, — his contributions to the American edition of Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and many able and exhaustive articles in reviews and magazines, which, if collected, would form a volume of rare interest and value. Dr. Abbot has also been prominent in service among the American revisers of our English version of the New Testament, among whom

he was, in the words of Chancellor Crosby (*N. A. Review*, November, 1880), "*facile princeps* in the criticism of the Greek text, the peer of Scrivener and Westcott." And not only in his acknowledged writings are the fruits of his ripe and varied scholarship to be found, but many an erudite work by other writers would be shorn of much of its value, if one were to take away from it his modest and sometimes unacknowledged contributions, furnished with a generosity equalled only by his learning.

But no list of the contributions of Harvard to the knowledge of the highest subjects that can engage human thought would be complete, that did not embrace the two volumes of University Sermons by President Walker, — volumes fully worthy to be ranked with the Sermons of Bishop Butler. The various ethical and religious writings of the present wise and accomplished Plummer Professor also deserve commemoration. Signal, too, has been the service rendered to true philosophy, in her conflict with the gross materialism of our times, by such men as Agassiz, Bowen, Peirce, and Gray. In the limits of this article, however, I cannot attempt to give a complete bibliography.

## MANUAL TRAINING AT UNIVERSITIES.

BY WILLIAM G. ELIOT, D.D., CHANCELLOR OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

TO many persons nothing could seem more absurd than the idea of a university workshop. All university associations have been with classical learning, philosophy, literature. To make "scholars" — linguists, logicians, theologians, metaphysicians — has been the great end and aim. Even to science, the university doors have been slowly and reluctantly opened, and, notwithstanding the wonderful progress of the age in all scientific research and the great distinction attained by scientific men, full university honors are not yet accorded, in the older institutions, to any but those who follow the old curriculum. How then can

a university stoop to the training of mechanics, with work-bench, and forge, and turning-lathe, as the apparatus of education? What an absolute letting-down of all dignity, what an abandonment of the aristocracy of learning, is implied in a university department for the education of artificers in brass and wood and iron!

But the divorce between head-work and hand-work is a relic of days in which neither of them attained its best dignity. For a man of culture to be a workman, or for a workman to be a man of refined taste and education, was held to be an anomaly, and by many persons is so held now. The fact

is, however, that it requires as close and careful thought to design and execute handicraft work as to become proficient in Latin grammar ; and as the best mechanic is more of a man by becoming a linguist, so the most learned scholar is more of a man by the education of eye and hand requisite to becoming a skilled mechanic. There is no good reason why the work-shops and manufactories in a republic should not be filled by those who enjoy science, and literature, and the fine arts, nor why the student, in whatever walk of life, should not have the manual training which gives dexterity in the use of tools. In both cases, and perhaps equally, the whole manhood is elevated, and by such enlargement of experience mutual respect would be increased. The statesman would be more intelligent, and less likely to fall into the practical blunders now so common, if he knew what are the actual necessities of industrial pursuits to make them profitable and to satisfy the reasonable demands of the "laboring classes," and the antagonisms of social rank would be softened by the community of sympathies which more intimate knowledge of each other would create. The specialism of mere brain-work is not good, any more than the specialism of brute labor. St. Paul was the better preacher because he was a good tent-maker.

It is with these facts in view that Washington University, a young Western institution, bound by no traditions, however much it may honor the past, aims to adapt itself chiefly to the present. Its highest ambition is to meet the wants of our own times, in the region where its work is done ; and its hope is to build up an American university for the best practical education of Western youth, for the making of good citizens, in whatever sphere of action they may expect to move.

One of its important, although recently established departments, is its Manual Training School, which has two distinct and definite objects.

1. To increase the respect for skilled labor in the minds of educated young men, and to raise them above the scholastic pre-

judice that it requires more brains to make an average "professional" man, than a skilful mechanic. If we are successful, we shall gradually bring all of our young men to that degree of respect for skilled labor that will lead them to choose "manual training" as one of their elective studies. The tendency in that direction is already established, while with those who are preparing themselves for the life of architect, civil engineer, or the like, the careful and thorough course of hand instruction is required. No one can graduate hereafter from our Polytechnic School who is not practically as well as theoretically a good workman. He must be an expert at the turning-lathe and forge, so as not only to direct the workman but to do the work.

2. Its second aim is to provide for boys and young men who wish to become mechanics the opportunity for that practical training which the apprenticeship system formerly offered, together with a good education. The old system has passed away, happily, for it was the perpetuator of ignorance and class distinctions, but something better must take its place. We must not always, as now, be chiefly dependent upon the importation of foreign laborers. In some way we must educate young men so that after a few months, instead of five or six years, in a work-shop, they may prove themselves good workmen, earning man's wages by intelligent good work. Already our experiment has proved the practicability of this. Young men leaving our school in three months' time do good journeyman's work, and carry with them an intelligence which enables them to rise rapidly. If time confirms the present promise, such training-schools as we have here established will spring up all over the land. But we are glad to have begun one at least under a university charter, in close proximity to schools of fine arts, of science, of literature, and of classical learning ; for an American university should be as comprehensive in its action as in name and idea. "Utopian" some one, perhaps the majority, may say, — yet it is certainly worth an honest trial.



## LOUIS AGASSIZ AND HIS FRIENDS.

BY JULIUS H. WARD.

THE founder of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard will always remain its first and greatest benefactor. When Louis Agassiz appeared before the Legislative Committee of Massachusetts, February 13, 1871, to plead for the enlarged support of the Museum, in order to make it the equal of the museums of Europe, and Col. Theodore Lyman had reminded the Committee that Professor Agassiz's working days were very precarious, and that, if the aid was to be granted at all, it must be granted then, or it would not be likely to do him or any one else much good, Agassiz was so affected that the following words rose impromptu to his lips: "My whole thought is wrapped up in that Museum, and I will tell you why. When I saw the importance of such an institution, I considered very carefully what was the wiser thing for me to do, to go on writing, or to devote my energies to building up a museum. I had then published two volumes of my "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." They met with much favor, such as no work of a similar kind has ever received in this country. To continue the work would have been a source of great income to me, but I thought I could do more good by building up a museum. It is eight years since I left off writing. It was not a want of desire to make contributions to science, or to rival the scientific men of Europe, who look upon me as though I had gone to sleep in the United States, and as though my usefulness had been wasted in popular efforts. I thought I knew what I was aiming at when I was trying to secure the lead in the progress of science to my adopted country, and I am just in a position which is the most critical of my life."

These words came from Louis Agassiz's heart. They reveal the spirit in which he founded the Museum, and what he con-

tributed to it. The first step of vantage-ground for him was the purchase of his accumulated specimens for \$12,000, a sum raised by the late Samuel A. Eliot, chiefly among Boston people. In 1858 these collections had outgrown any place that could be provided for them, and the need of a building where they could be safely stored seemed imperative. The late Francis Calley Gray, a scholar by birth, an early contributor to the *North American Review*, and an intimate friend of Agassiz's, saw this need, and made provision in his will for a bequest of \$50,000, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge. The bequest was couched in such terms that, if Agassiz should be removed, it could be used for a similar purpose elsewhere, and Mr. Gray's nephew, William Gray, himself subsequently a benefactor of the Museum, lost no time in turning it over to the President and Fellows of Harvard University. This gift enabled Agassiz to make the beginning in 1859.

Mr. Gray is numbered among the Boston orators. In early life he was private secretary to John Quincy Adams while Minister to Russia. He edited several volumes of the "Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society," was a member of many literary bodies, and had the greatest respect for careful and thorough scholarship. His memory was remarkable. He could repeat *verbatim atque literatim* anything he had ever read. One day at Nahant, when the young people had exhausted all their books and were looking about for some entertainment, they asked Mr. Gray to serve them. He complied by taking a book, *pro forma*, in his hand, and repeated to them Byron's poems from memory until the gong sounded for dinner. While his elegant scholarship is still remembered by a younger generation,

one of his best claims to remembrance is his generous foresight in leading the benefactions which founded an institution that is already the rival of institutions of the same class in the Old World.

When the Massachusetts Legislature was approached, in 1859, to assist in the erection of a museum building, Agassiz was able to say to the representatives of the people: "There is not an assistant in my department whom I do not now pay out of my own pocket, and I expect to incur personally the expense of labelling and preparing the specimens when they are put in the new building, should one be erected." The State responded liberally to the man whose interest in science made him forgetful of self, and Agassiz in October, 1859, not to be outdone by the Commonwealth, begged the Trustees of the Museum to accept from him specimens for which he had paid \$10,000 in cash, not counting in his travelling expenses while engaged in collecting them, as a "contribution to the Museum from a student of nature who feels deeply grateful for all that you are doing for the advancement of his favorite science." The aid granted by the State was \$100,000, and the private subscriptions among the citizens of Boston reached \$71,125. The latter sum was used to erect a fire-proof building in Cambridge, suitable to receive, protect, and exhibit Agassiz's collections, and the corner-stone of the Museum was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 14th of June, 1859. In December of the same year the building was so far advanced that the larger part of his collections were removed to it for greater protection, and in May, 1860, when he returned from Europe to find his fire-proof Museum completed, he declared that, after examining the principal museums of Europe, there was nothing in his own which he wished to alter.

Though the building had now been erected, Agassiz's work was only begun. For fourteen years he was permitted to labor in the interests of his favorite science, and in this interval, always keeping open heart to the Legislature, which never refused his

requests, and never denying himself the society of the Boston citizens who had interested themselves in his behalf, he not only made enormous collections of specimens, but gathered around himself a band of younger men, who are now carrying on the studies and original investigations from which the hand of death took their master in 1873. Among the foremost of these specialists are Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler, Alexander Agassiz, Samuel H. Scudder, Alpheus Hyatt, Frederick W. Putnam, Edward S. Morse, Theodore Lyman, and Joel A. Allen, all of whom, and many besides, were trained under Agassiz's own eye, in the hope that, as has proved to be the case, the Museum in their hands might reach the magnitude and importance which he had outlined for it in his own early plans.

But this work could never have reached its present proportions had not other benefactors come forward at its inception to supplement Francis Calley Gray's bequest. It has been often remarked that "seventy men give all the money in Boston." It was Agassiz's fortune to inspire several of the immortal "seventy" with special enthusiasm for his own consecration to science. Among his chief helpers in the outset were his father-in-law, Thomas G. Cary, the venerable Dr. Jacob Bigelow, George Ticknor, John M. Forbes, William Gray, James Lawrence, John Amory Lowell, and Martin Brimmer; and in the same rank of helpers were also several ladies who took a deep interest in the Museum, especially Mrs. G. Howland Shaw, Mrs. George R. Russell, and Mrs. Augustus Hemenway.

Thomas Greaves Cary, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1811, and chiefly known as a great cotton manufacturer, was the son-in-law of Colonel Perkins, of whom it used to be said fifty years ago that "they had nobody in Boston but Perkins." Mr. Cary's daughter was Agassiz's second wife. His son rendered Agassiz the greatest service in collecting specimens in California and elsewhere, and father and son successively superintended his financial affairs, which were always tending towards disorder.

Dr. Jacob Bigelow, a Harvard graduate of 1806, lived beyond his ninetieth year, and was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was one of the originators of Mount Auburn Cemetery, the first of its kind in the United States, a voluminous medical writer, an aspirant to poetical fame, and a broad-minded, vigorous man, whose support was a tower of strength to any enterprise in which he engaged.

George Ticknor, author of the 'History of Spanish Literature,' will always be remembered as one of the founders of the Boston Public Library, but he will be hardly less remembered as the friend of literary and scientific men. In 1825 the shy Percival found in him his best friend, and in 1859 Agassiz was assisted in the same generous spirit. Though ignorant of natural history, he knew genius at sight.

John M. Forbes is identified with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, has large wealth, and is one of the powers behind the throne in current politics.

William Gray (Harvard, 1829), the nephew of Francis Calley Gray, has been repeatedly a benefactor to the University. He carried out his uncle's intentions with sagacity and liberality, and at about the same time gave \$25,000 to the College Library for immediate use.

James Lawrence, of the Harvard class of 1840, was the son of Abbott Lawrence, and inherited his father's large conception of the uses of money.

The late Samuel Hooper, for many years a Representative from Boston in Congress, was a great friend of Agassiz, always ready to forward his scientific labors.

John A. Lowell, the Trustee of the Lowell Institute, which was founded by his cousin, has been as devoted a friend to Agassiz as any of his contemporaries were.

Martin Brimmer (Harvard, 1843), one of the founders of the Museum of Fine Arts, felt a keen interest in Agassiz's success, and has contributed largely again and again to help him on.

These men were Agassiz's body guard. Many others had a hand in the \$473,935

which had been contributed to the Museum and its interests by private subscription up to 1871, but their names are too numerous to be mentioned here. It is also impossible to overlook the generosity of the people of the State as represented by the General Court. Agassiz inspired the people as he inspired men of wealth, by the sincerity of his purposes, with a sense of the importance of his work. Again and again the State was approached for assistance, and as often as Agassiz came his own enthusiasm possessed our legislators, and they granted what he asked on condition that his wealthy friends subscribed a like amount, which they never failed to do. Even during the enormous strain of the war the Legislature did not forsake the Museum or neglect its interests. For the years 1872-73, the private subscriptions footed up \$150,909, and when Agassiz had passed away, in 1874, and the Agassiz Memorial Fund was begun with the purpose of raising \$300,000, the State contributed \$50,000 at once, Quincy Adams Shaw gave \$100,000 for the second time, Alexander Agassiz gave \$30,000, James M. Barnard began the Teachers and Pupils' Fund, which finally reached \$9,192 from 86,696 contributors, the general subscriptions came up to \$115,600, and on January 1, 1876, the whole sum amounted to \$310,673.99. All together the benefactions to the Museum from public and private sources have been larger than have ever before within the same space of time been placed at the disposal of any educational institution in the Commonwealth except Harvard University itself. It was the personality of Agassiz that brought it out. The scientists of Europe might say that their fellow-laborer was asleep because he did not write books, but Agassiz judged more wisely in building up an institution through whose aid the men who followed him might write the books which organizers and founders seldom have time to undertake.

Five men deserve mention quite apart from any others as the special benefactors of the Museum. First comes Alexander Agassiz who is more and more making both



his work and fortune the means of developing his father's plans. His generosity knows no limits. But next to him stands Quincy Adams Shaw, of the Harvard class of 1845, who married Agassiz's daughter, and whose purpose has apparently been to place his large property almost unreservedly at the disposal of the Trustees of the Museum. Some \$230,000 has already been given by him, and his generosity is no more exhausted by these acts than the Calumet and Hecla mine, of which he owns the lion's share. His gifts, like those of the younger Agassiz, seem to have been prompted by the desire to make Louis Agassiz's scientific heroism as notable as his plans in the interest of American science were large-minded. He inherits from his father, the late Robert Gould Shaw, one of the first merchants of Boston, rare financial ability. From early youth he had the belief that there was money in the mining of copper ore, and ventured a large property, under this conviction, in the Huron mine, which proved to be a failure. For a few months, when he had lost all his inheritance, it was with him "pull Dick, pull Devil"; he had faith in the Calumet and Hecla, and infused his own faith into his friends, until the mine was opened and he became, with Alexander Agassiz, who developed its ore while Mr. Shaw supplied the money to carry on the work, one of the richest men in Boston, and, it may be justly added, one of the most generous. The next benefactor of the Museum is Nathaniel Thayer, whose endowments of Harvard already exceed a quarter of a million, and whose gifts to Agassiz in the earlier stages of his work were something royal. Mr. Thayer is the younger brother of the late John Eliot Thayer. They were bankers and extensive owners of railroad stock under the firm name of John E. Thayer & Brother. Nathaniel Thayer was Agassiz's great money support in the earlier times, the great backbone of the money supply among his private helpers. He never backed out of any undertaking for Agassiz because it cost too much money. He supplied his illustrious friend with several scholarships, by

which he had obtained student helpers in the Museum, and has always shown the largest appreciation of institutions of science and learning. When Agassiz was planning his scientific expedition to Brazil he was perplexed from the want of helpers; he had no money to engage them, and no means to make the journey to Brazil anything more than a private pleasure excursion for himself and Mrs. Agassiz. While pondering over his difficulties he met Mr. Thayer, who immediately asked him what he required to make his expedition successful, and, on learning the Professor's views and circumstances, frankly replied, "Take six assistants with you, and I will be responsible for all their expenses." This expedition, which is most justly called the "Thayer expedition," proved in the event much more costly than was expected, but until the last specimen was stored in the Museum Mr. Thayer advanced whatever was needed to meet all the expenses. This patron of science has outlived his great friend, but his name is inseparably joined with that of Louis Agassiz. A benefactor not less honored, hardly less important, is James M. Barnard, a living Boston merchant,—brother of the Rev. Charles F. Barnard of Warren Street Chapel fame,—who studied natural history under Agassiz, and who at a time when his friend was burdened with debts incurred in publishing his "Fossil Fishes" took the whole charge of the enterprise, and later on rendered him the greatest service in his money affairs, saving Agassiz the nervous wear and tear that would have destroyed him some years sooner. From 1855 to 1865 Mr. Barnard was his ever-ready encourager, adviser, and helper, at a period when Agassiz was always in want of money to foster his favorite studies; and to him belongs the credit of managing the Teachers and Pupils' Memorial Fund already mentioned, by which thousands of fellow-workers were permitted to join in a personal tribute to their great instructor.

The list of benefactors would not be complete without the name of Theodore Lyman, the well-known Fish Commissioner, one of

Agassiz's foremost pupils, one who helped to make every dollar given to the Museum available to the utmost, one whose contributions rank him among the first half-dozen of Agassiz's private helpers, and one whose service to his master in critical moments was worth more than money in bringing the Museum up to its present magnificent success.

During the last twenty years the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy has received, if not all that was needed, an unusually large amount of public and private assistance. The contributions, if they could all be reckoned in, would at this time reach over \$1,000,000, and this is a large sum to

be contributed to one single department in an American university in the short space of twenty years. If Agassiz was fortunate, while living, in interesting people who had both the ability and the will to help him, much more has he been fortunate in raising up pupils who have expanded his work upon the basis which he planned. It was not for a dream of the imagination that he gave up the writing of books and consequent fortune, to found an institution which already begins to rival the British Museum in London and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris in the extent and richness of its collections. Great was Agassiz, but what could Agassiz have done without his army of friends?

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## THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI.

BY SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D., SECRETARY.

THE Association of the Alumni of Harvard College was formed, August 16, 1840, when a meeting was held at Cambridge to consider the report of a committee in relation to a permanent organization. The date of the appointment of this committee is not given in the records. They made a report recommending such an Association, and presented the draft of a constitution, which, for the most part, was adopted.

Membership was open to any person who has taken from the College the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts, or who had received the honorary degree either of Doctor of Divinity or of Doctor of Laws. To become a member it required only an admission fee of one dollar and the signing of the Constitution. It was intended to hold meetings annually at Cambridge, and to have a dinner on the day preceding Commencement, though it does not appear from the records that any meeting was held during the years 1841 or 1843. In 1844 an effort was made to extend the membership to graduates of the different Professional Schools, when the question was referred to

the next annual meeting. This matter, however, never came up again for consideration. The meetings; for several years afterward, were so thinly attended that no business beyond adjournment was transacted. The regular meeting in 1849 was omitted, though, after the customary exercises of Commencement Day, a large number of the graduates assembled in the chapel, in conformity with printed notices previously circulated. The object of the meeting was to create, on the part of the Alumni, an increased interest in the Association. Resolutions were introduced providing for a reorganization of the society, and requesting its officers to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting the next year. The changes which took place in 1850 were the immediate result of this action.

In the year 1868 other changes were made in the plan of the Association. This was done in accordance with the recommendations of a committee appointed at the annual meeting of the previous year. They recommended that the Alumni day should be combined with Commencement; and the Corporation of the College readily assented

to the request that the exercises in the church should be shortened, and the management of the dinner in the afternoon given up to the Association. It was thought that this plan would induce a larger attendance of graduates, and, as the Overseers were now an elective body, this fact would have an important bearing. Membership in the Association was so far changed that the class graduating on the day of the meeting were excluded, and the payment of any fee on admission was abolished. The changes that were made in 1868 did not go into effect, however, until the succeeding year, since which time they have been continued.

Within the last few years, the attendance at Commencement has increased, though this is due mainly to the election of Overseers on that day, and to the larger classes that now graduate. In 1874 the Memorial Hall was used for the first time for the Com-

mencement dinner, when about eleven hundred sat down to the tables. Before this time the dinner had been given in Harvard Hall or the upper hall of Massachusetts, though neither one of these was large enough to accommodate the Association; and it was the custom for the younger classes to dine in another hall, where they had their own presiding officer and speakers.

The Presidents of the Association, with their terms of service, have been as follows:—

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 1840-48.

EDWARD EVERETT, 1850-54.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, 1855-62.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, 1863-67.

WILLIAM GRAY, 1868-71.

E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, 1872.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, 1873-75.

CHARLES DEVENS, JR., 1876.

SAMUEL ELIOT, 1877, 1878.

JAMES C. CARTER, 1879, 1880.

## THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

BY CHARLES C. EVERETT, D. D., DEAN OF THE SCHOOL.

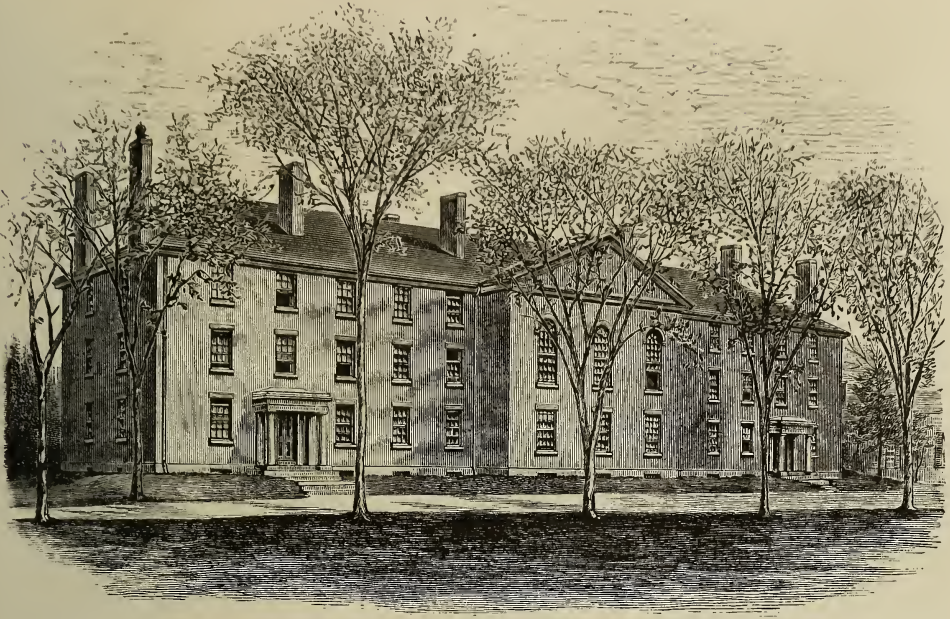
OF the three chief Professional Schools connected with Harvard University, the Divinity School was the last to be organized. This was not because the study of theology was considered to be foreign to the objects of this institution; but rather because it had been regarded as so essential to the full work of the College that arrangements of an informal character had been early made for its pursuit. Indeed, the College had been founded largely for this purpose, and its first professorship was the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, which was established in 1722, by Thomas Hollis. In 1765 the Hancock Professorship was founded by Thomas Hancock, for the purpose of teaching the Oriental languages, especially the Hebrew. In 1811 the Dexter Lectureship on Biblical Literature was founded by Samuel Dexter, and in 1815 the Parkman Professorship of Theology was founded by Samuel Parkman. Both the Hancock and

Parkman endowments were afterwards increased by gifts from others, and the Parkman Professorship was not filled till some years later.

The teaching of the theological professors was given in part to undergraduates, and in part to resident graduates preparing for the ministry. The same instruction was at one time given by the Hollis Professor to both classes of students. The undergraduates, however, objecting, not unnaturally, to a part of the studies required of the candidates for the ministry, a division of the work was made. The establishment of a special school for theological study was thus not the introduction into the College of a new element, but simply a change in the form and method of doing what the College had always done. It was an example of that differentiation which marks all orderly development.

A glance at the state of things just before





THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

the School was established will show that the study of theology in the College was at that time in a very flourishing condition. Between 1811 and 1817 teaching was given to students of Divinity as follows: by President Kirkland and by Professor Henry Ware in Theology, by Professor Willard in Hebrew, by Andrews Norton in Sacred Literature, and by Professor Frisbie in Ethics. Under this teaching Everett, Gilman, Henry Ware, Jr., Greenwood, Lamson, Walker, Francis, Sparks, John G. Palfrey, and many others distinguished in church and state, were trained.

But however satisfactory this method of instruction, and however brilliant its results, the arrangement was found open to many objections. The teachers could give only a part of their time and strength to this work, and the students lacked the help and inspiration that it was thought might come from a closer union in the pursuit of a common object. It was President Willard who first urged the need of a change in this department of study; and it is to him more than to any one else that the school is indebted

for its distinct existence. In 1815 the President and Fellows issued a circular calling the attention of the public to the matter of theological education at Harvard, and containing the outline of a plan by which the needed changes could be accomplished. The first paragraph of the circular expresses the objects of the new movement. It is as follows. "The Corporation of Harvard College have thought it their duty to adopt measures for increasing the means of theological education at the University. In order to enable students in divinity to reap the benefit of the eminent advantages which the College possesses for this purpose, there is need of funds for assisting meritorious students in divinity, of limited means, to reside at the University for a requisite time, — of one or more professors whose attention may be exclusively given to this class of students, and of a separate building." The circular expressed the determination of the Corporation "to apply the resources of the College to this object as far as other indispensable claims admit"; but these resources being entirely inadequate, additional means

were called for. The plan suggested was to form a society to be called "The Society for the Promotion of Theological Education at Harvard University." This society was to be an instrument for raising money for the object in view, by fees from members and other means. Such a society was subsequently formed. In its constitution its object is stated to be, "To assist young men of competent talents, pure morals, and piety, in preparing themselves for the Christian ministry, and to provide for them the best instruction that the funds of the Society will admit; it being understood that every encouragement be given to the serious, impartial, and unbiased investigation of Christian truth; and that no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination be required, either of the students, or professors, or instructors."

In 1819 the Divinity School was organized by the Corporation, and regulations were established for its government.

Two additional professorships have since been established, both supported wholly for some years by the income of the bequest of Benjamin Bussey; namely, the Bussey Professorship of Theology, and the Bussey Professorship of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation.

In 1824 a new organization of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education in Harvard University was effected. This was done, partly in order to promote the efficiency of the School, and partly to meet the difficulty, which was already apprehended, of carrying on a theological seminary in connection with a University that was wholly undenominational, and that was indeed in some degree a State institution. The new constitution of the Society provided that five Trustees should be chosen from it, who should, together with the President and Fellows of Harvard College, form a joint board for the administration of the funds collected for the Society, and for the government of the Theological School. A fresh appeal was made to the public for funds, which was liberally responded to. The principal result

of this movement was the erection of Divinity Hall. This was commenced in 1825, and finished in 1826. At its dedication Dr. Channing preached one of his most marked and eloquent discourses. In this he presented an ideal of theological training, which must more and more be recognized as the true one. It is an ideal to which it is to be hoped the School will more and more conform. In the year 1826 an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the Society, the act to take effect when it should receive the approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard College. Though the Corporation at first fully approved of the constitution of the Society, it was found on more mature consideration to be liable to many objections. A difference had arisen between the two bodies as to the part that each should take in the management of the School. The Corporation felt that in the matter of appointments they had a responsibility that could neither be transferred nor shared; and that, if the Directors of the Society could have no voice in the management of the School, there was no reason why they should be nominally connected with this work. In 1827 the Corporation refused to approve of the act, and in 1830 reorganized a distinct Theological Faculty, and the School from that time has been solely under its direction. "The Society for promoting Theological Education in Harvard University" was represented by its board of directors in the Annual Catalogue of 1831-32, for the last time. It continued, however, under the name of the "Society for promoting Theological Education," to render efficient aid. It has been the administrator of important beneficiary funds, and has in other ways brought help when it was most needed.

In 1859, by one of those oscillations of feeling by which the College has alternately attracted and repelled the School, a movement was made to separate the two. The friends of the School had been somewhat discouraged by failure to receive needed funds, and ascribed this in part to distrust in regard to the future management of



the School by the Corporation of the College. The College also had failed to grow as had been hoped, and its governors ascribed this fact in part to the injury to its standing, in certain quarters, caused by its connection with a School which in fact, if not in theory, was felt to represent a special denomination of Christians. The Directors of the Society and the Corporation of the College, with a singular unanimity, co-operated to apply to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for permission to transfer the School, with all its belongings, from the hands of the College to those of the Society. The decision of the court was, however, unexpectedly adverse to the change. The court decided that such a transfer would furnish "a precedent dangerous to the perpetuity and sacredness of all our great public charities." The Legislature was then appealed to, and the passage of an act was secured to enable the transfer to be made. A fresh application was addressed to the court. But here the proceedings stopped. By a unanimity as marked as it had been on the opposite side of the question, the Directors of the Society and the Corporation of the College agreed that a separation of the School from the College was not desirable. The recent remarkable growth of the College, and the generous gifts that have been made to the School, show that the fears on both sides were groundless.

The next public movement in behalf of the School was commenced in 1879. An appeal was issued to the public asking for \$130,000. This action was in part occasioned by the falling off of the income of the School, caused by the decline of rents in Boston. The movement is very important in the history of the School, not merely for its direct results, but also because it furnished an occasion for a more distinct and official announcement of the nature and plans of the School than had before been made. At a meeting held in Boston to organize this movement President Eliot said:—

"The doctrines of the unsectarian sect, called in this century Unitarian, are indeed

entitled to respectful exposition in the School so long as it exists, simply because the School was founded, and for two generations at least has been supported, by Unitarians. . . . But the government of the University cannot undertake to appoint none but Unitarian teachers, or to grant any peculiar favors to Unitarian students."

It is a significant fact that, upon the basis of this statement, a sum was raised surpassing by nearly \$10,000 the amount asked for. The position of the School as officially announced was thus accepted and generously ratified by its benefactors.<sup>1</sup>

There remains little space to dwell upon the internal history of the School. In regard to the number of its students, it has remained singularly unchanged, the average having varied little for many years, except during a short period, when, on the breaking up of a theological school founded in Boston by Rev. Mr. Hepworth, a number of its pupils were transferred to the Harvard School. At this time all examinations for admission were given up, and the School seemed to have lost something of its original character for scholarship. Since then its condition in point of scholarship has steadily improved, till it is now very satisfactory. A single fact will illustrate this advance. In 1871 the degree of B. D. was conferred for the first time, only one man in a class of ten receiving it. The demands of the School were steadily raised, however, until the requirements for graduation became identical with those for receiving the, at first exceptional, degree. The requirements for obtaining a scholarship, or other pecuniary aid, have also recently been largely increased. That, in spite of this great elevation of the standard of scholarship in the School, its numbers have not fallen off, makes its stationariness in this respect a greater mark of success than an increase in numbers would have been under other conditions.

The Professors of the School have been Henry Ware and Henry Ware, Jr., An-

<sup>1</sup> The donors, their addresses, and the amounts given, will be printed in full in the February issue of *The Harvard Register*.



draws Norton, Sidney Willard, John G. Palfrey, George R. Noyes, Convers Francis, Oliver Stearns, and Edward J. Young. George E. Ellis, Frederick H. Hedge, and James Freeman Clarke have been non-resident Professors. To these names, many of which are in themselves eulogies, might be joined those of others who from time to time have added to the value of the teaching of the School by instruction on special subjects. Its Faculty at present contains, in addition to the President of the University, the following teachers: — Charles C. Everett, Dean, and Bussey Professor of Theology ;

Ezra Abbot, Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation ; Crawford Howell Toy, Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, and Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature ; Joseph H. Allen, Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History ; Howard M. Ticknor, Instructor in Elocution ; and Francis G. Peabody, Lecturer on Ethics and Homiletics. With the help of the additional endowment just received, it is hoped that the Parkman Professorship, now vacant, may soon be filled, and a full Professorship of Ecclesiastical History be founded.

## THE BOTANIC GARDEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

BY GEORGE L. GOODALE, DIRECTOR OF THE GARDEN.

MORE than two hundred years ago, Leonard Hoar wrote as follows to the philosopher Robert Boyle, respecting a Botanic Garden for Harvard College :— “ A large well-sheltered garden and orchard for students addicted to planting, an Ergasterium for mechanic fancies, and a Laboratory chemical for those philosophers that by their senses would culture their understandings, are in our design, for the students to spend their times of recreation in them ; for readings or notions only are but husky provender.”<sup>1</sup>

It is interesting to observe how farsighted were some of the early patrons of our College, who incorporated in their design means of instruction which all modern universities account among their most highly valued educational appliances. But the times were not then ready for the execution of these wise plans, and a full century passed before any active measures were taken. The “ Laboratory chemical ” and the Garden were not again brought into prominence until after the war for independence.<sup>2</sup>

In 1784, the General Court of Massachusetts was asked by the Corporation of Harvard College to aid in founding a Botanic Garden. The King of France offered, through his Consul-General at New York, “ to furnish such garden with every species of seeds and plants which may be requested from his royal garden, at his own expense.” The period was by no means propitious for such an undertaking : the long and exhausting war had closed only two or three years before, the country was unsettled, and the State impoverished. It was not a suitable time to incur any avoidable expense, and the offer of the French King was declined.

At the beginning of the present century, an attempt was made to obtain a fund for the establishment of a Professorship of Botany and Entomology in the College. A little over thirty thousand dollars was raised for this purpose, and the first meeting of the subscribers to the fund was held in Boston, on March 27, 1805. At this meeting, the constitution of the professorship was agreed upon, and in its numerous articles the duties of the incumbent were defined (by which term may be understood our much-needed Physical Laboratory, and not merely a workshop in the arts).

<sup>1</sup> Letter dated Dec. 13, 1672. Works of Robert Boyle, Vol. V. p. 142.

<sup>2</sup> It should be further said, that still another century has passed without the establishment of the Ergasterium

fined at great length. Among the many tasks imposed upon him was the formation of a "Botanic Garden on the grounds that shall be provided for that purpose, which shall contain all the plants that may be procured, and may be capable of preservation therein, including all the indigenous plants of the country, foreign plants which have been or which may be naturalized here, and all other exotic plants whatever, useful for the purposes of this institution. And the Professor shall superintend the Botanic Garden, and the preservation and growth of the plants therein, subject to such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the visitors."

The visitors here referred to consisted of twelve trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, together with the President of Harvard College, the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Grounds were provided by the visitors at the corner of Garden and Linnæan Streets, Cambridge, and William Dandridge Peck was chosen Professor. Soon after his induction Professor Peck went to Europe, and returned to enter upon active duties in 1808. That lectures on Natural History had been delivered in the College at an earlier date appears from the following record (April 27, 1809):—"Whereas, when there was no Professor of Natural History in College to instruct the pupils in branches of Natural History, the Corporation on the 29th of April, 1788, authorized Dr. Waterhouse to deliver annually a course of lectures upon Natural History to such of the students as should obtain permission under the hands of their parents or guardians to attend, since that time a Professorship of Natural History has been founded at Cambridge, and a Professor elected and introduced into that office capable of reading lectures upon Botany, Entomology, and Zoölogy, and as it is inconvenient and improper that lectures in the Natural History be read by two distinct professors, therefore it is voted, that no lectures in Natural History be read in the College or

to any of the students but by the Professor of Natural History. But Dr. Waterhouse may finish his course, having begun." Professor Peck died in October, 1822. Early in the following November, the Visitors of the Professorship stated to the Corporation, that, "in consequence of the state of the funds of the institution, it will not be in the power of the Visitors, for some years to come, to grant a full or any considerable salary to any Professor who may be elected by the College, and that the Board have resolved to assign the care of the Garden to a committee, one of whom shall be a Curator, charged with such general duties relating to the Garden as those which are devolved by the statutes of the Professorship on the Professor." Thomas Nuttall was appointed Curator, and the Professorship remained vacant. In 1833-34, the fund was reported as being \$8,904; but in the course of the next year it was augmented to \$22,342, by the sale of half a township of Eastern land, the gift of the State. About this time, a legacy from Dr. Fisher of Beverly came into the hands of the Corporation, for the foundation of a Professorship of Natural History. The chair was not filled until 1842, when Dr. Asa Gray entered upon his duties as Professor, and likewise assumed care of the Garden. The Treasurer, Samuel A. Eliot, said in his report for 1843-44, "the funds for the support of the Botanic Garden, called the Professorship of Natural History, are unavoidably diminishing, notwithstanding the strictest economy on the part of the Professor and Gardener; while the wants of the establishment are growing, in more than an inverse ratio of rapidity. The hot-house and fences are so dilapidated that it is scarcely possible to repair them, and there are no means of renewal." But aside from the income of this fund and the sale of plants, the Garden had no resource. Early in the history of the Garden, a small admission fee was charged;<sup>1</sup> but this was not exacted after Dr.

<sup>1</sup> "Members of the Board of Visitors, original subscribers to the foundation of the institution, the Governor and Legislature of the State, the Corporation, Board of

Gray's occupancy began. Plants were sold at first in considerable numbers, and even down to 1873 this source of revenue, often ludicrously meagre, appears as credit on the books. The principal fell slowly and steadily until, in 1861, it had become reduced to \$11,837. In that year, after long deliberation, the Corporation voted to stop all further encroachment upon the principal, and it became a serious question whether all operations at the Garden should not cease.

At this critical period, a subscription of \$1500 a year, for three years, was raised through the exertions of Dr. George Hayward, to give temporary relief. But while the Garden was so greatly troubled for lack of money, it received a valuable gift of exotics, which made at once a serious increase of expenditure necessary for their care. Through active solicitation by George B. Emerson, an addition to the funds of \$17,000 was obtained in 1866-67, and thus the principal yielding income for ordinary expenses of the Garden was increased to an amount somewhat exceeding \$30,000, or, in other words, it was about the sum on which the Garden was founded sixty years before!

The generous gift of a building for the Herbarium by Nathaniel Thayer, in 1864, and the erection of a Lecture-room with its attached conservatory, in 1871, by H. H. Hunnewell, have much increased the efficiency of the institution, and supplied urgent needs. Since 1867, down to the last fiscal year, no considerable addition has been made to the endowment fund of the Garden, while special benefactions although of great value to its proper equipment, have necessarily increased the ordinary running expenses of the establishment. The want

Overseers, Professors and Instructors of Harvard College, strangers of distinction, and clergymen, are admitted to the Garden, gratis. Other visitors are admitted by tickets. An annual ticket of five dollars admits a family at any time through the year. An annual ticket of two dollars admits a single person in the same manner. Tickets for occasional visits at twenty-five cents each person." — From Peck's "Catalogue of American and Foreign Plants cultivated in the Botanic Garden," Cambridge, Mass., 1818.

of income has for years been met by the annual gift from John Amory Lowell of \$1,000, continued from 1862 to 1875, and again in the last academic year. The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture have appropriated nearly \$6,000 since 1875 towards the rearrangement of the plants in the Garden, and other friends have made occasional contributions for special purposes.

The want of present means will be better understood when it is known that Dr. Gray, who has not been in receipt of a salary from the College beyond his house rent, since 1872, has personally borne the greater part of the expense of a Curator for the Herbarium which he had given to the University. At the present time a Laboratory for research is urgently required for the Professors and their advanced students, but surely they would not be justified in diverting for this end any portion of a fund which is far too small even for the immediate needs of the Garden. Moreover it must be remembered that the establishment of a Laboratory demands that a moderate sum should be set apart for its annual expenditures, and this appropriation is not, at present, to be seriously thought of. Further it must be frankly stated that a large outlay must soon be made for rebuilding the older greenhouses, which are falling into decay. It is by no means unlikely that some friend of the University may, upon learning these facts, desire to replace our weather-beaten and unsafe structure by a Palm-house, or an Orchid-house, worthy of our institution, but the Director would not feel justified in accepting larger greenhouses with so small a fund as exists at present for their support. That the question is an embarrassing one for the Director will appear more plainly when it is stated that within a year an extensive collection of living Ferns, second to no other in this country, together with the sum of \$2,500 to build a house for their reception, has been tendered to the Garden upon the reasonable condition that our fund should be increased to a safe amount. The friend who made this proposal, and who still keeps it open for



our acceptance, is thoroughly familiar with the wants of the Garden, and he concurs in the belief expressed by the signers of the annexed circular, that the sum of eighty thousand dollars, in addition to its earlier fund, is required. Of the proposed endowment nothing is to be expended for salaries of instructors. The entire income is for the maintenance of the Garden and its green-houses upon a safe working basis.

It must be clear from the foregoing sketch, that it is imprudent for us to delay longer asking for an adequate endowment. If the Garden is to be made a thoroughly efficient agent in university and undergraduate instruction, if it is to increase interest throughout our country in the study and care of plants, if it is to be still more widely known as a place of scientific activity, the appeal

of its friends for its endowment will not go unheeded.

The following circular, referred to above, was published during the last collegiate year.

The invested funds of the Botanic Garden are insufficient for its support upon its present basis, but the annual expenditures cannot be materially reduced without impairing the efficiency of the establishment as a scientific centre, and as a means of instruction.

To avoid the necessity of a retrenchment which would be deplorable, and to place the Garden, once for all, upon a sufficient and independent foundation, so that it may be creditable to the University and permanently subserve the uses of the botanical department, the sum of eighty thousand dollars is needed.

ASA GRAY.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

GEORGE L. GOODALE.

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## ENGLISH DONATIONS TO AMERICAN COLLEGES.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

ALTHOUGH the donations given within the last fifty years by Englishmen to American colleges are few and small, those bestowed in the early years of the older colleges were both numerous and generous. Without these gifts several colleges, which are now richly endowed, could not have been established; or, if established, could hardly have succeeded in struggling through their first decades of poverty. There is, indeed, scarcely a college founded before the opening of the present century, and now in successful operation, which has failed to receive substantial aid from England. The reasons of this generosity are plain. The colonies and the colonists were poor; England and Englishmen were, comparatively, rich. The colleges were designed to promote learning; and English scholars and noblemen were eager for its promotion in America, as well as at Oxford and Cambridge. The colleges were also founded to educate a ministry and to foster religion; bishop and non-conformist were

anxious that clergymen should be well trained and piety aggressive on the American, as well as on their own side of the Atlantic.

The Transatlantic benefactions to the oldest American college are mainly confined to its first century. Its cash donations in the seventeenth century slightly exceed seven thousand pounds, and nearly two sevenths of the amount came from England. Soon after its founding Lady Moulson contributed one hundred pounds sterling for scholarships. The bequest of Sir Matthew Holworthy, one thousand pounds sterling, was the largest single gift received in the century. Theophilus Gale, a distinguished divine who died in 1677, gave to Harvard College one half his library, which for many years constituted more than half the College Library. Robert Thorner, by his will, dated in 1690, bequeathed five hundred pounds; and William Pennoyer, twenty years before, gave an annuity of forty-four pounds, which now forms—and will form, according to his testament, forever—the Pennoyer Schol-

arships. To these benefactors are to be added those who, though less munificent, are of more distinguished fame, as Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Thomas Temple, Sir Henry Ashurst, and John Dodderidge. But the most generous benefactor in the first century of the College, on either side of the ocean, was (the first) Thomas Hollis. His donations began in 1719, and within seven years amounted to four thousand eight hundred and forty pounds. His additional gifts consist of books and apparatus, and those of five other members of his family are of much value; and his benefactions in the establishment of two professorships and other foundations are the largest made in the first hundred years. Indeed, so constant and so necessary was the dependence of the College upon English donations, that till near the beginning of the present century it employed an agent, residing in Great Britain, to solicit, collect, and remit funds. It is worthy of note that in 1780 the Corporation passed a special vote enrolling John Mico, of London, among the benefactors of the College, in recognition of his services as its English agent during more than forty years, for which he refused compensation.

William and Mary College was, down to the Revolution, as much an English as an American college. Its chancellors were the bishops of London, and its presidents the representatives of those bishops in the Virginia Colony. Its charter was obtained in the fourth year of the sovereigns whose names it bears, and therefore its endowment as well as its origin was royal. Nearly two thousand pounds sterling from the quitrents of the Colony, "one penny a pound on all tobacco imported from Virginia and Maryland," twenty thousand acres of land, and the office of Surveyor-General of Virginia, were granted it. In its early period "the kings, lords, and commons of England, and the House of Burgesses, governors and citizens of the Colony, seemed to vie with each other in their benefactions to it." Down to the Revolution it continued to be the richest college in the country; but in 1776, in consequence of the depreciation of paper

money, it lost the principal portion of its endowment.

As William and Mary was among the most thoroughly English of colleges in its establishment, so Yale was among those most entirely American. Its chief donation from over the ocean was received from Dean Berkeley, and was prompted undoubtedly by his knowledge of the college obtained during his residence at Newport. On his return to England, after the failure of his scheme to found a missionary training-school in the Bermudas, he conveyed to the trustees a deed of his farm at Newport, and also sent a thousand volumes to the library, which, in the opinion of President Clap, was "the finest collection of books which had ever been brought to America at one time." The rents of the farm have for one hundred and fifty years been appropriated to three classical scholarships.

In the seventh decade of the last century England contributed a larger sum in aid of American colleges than in any other ten years either before or since. When its government was deciding that "it is just and necessary that a revenue be raised in America for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same," the agents of colleges in America were besieging the ministry for a "brief" to aid in raising funds, and were canvassing every city and large parish on the island. And they succeeded better in their scheme than did the government in its legislation. The University of Pennsylvania, Columbia (then King's College), Dartmouth, and Brown University received large donations. The representatives of the Pennsylvania and New York colleges, who chanced to be in England together in 1762, divided the country between them, and by personal solicitation raised about twenty-five hundred pounds. The contributors, more than eight hundred, embraced those in every condition of life. The "King's most sacred Majesty" gave two hundred pounds; the Princess Dowager of Wales, one hundred; and "Master Tommy Ellis," two shillings and sixpence. The archbishops, all the bishops, and many of the clergy contributed. The

Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duchess of Argyll, and a large proportion of the nobility made a liberal donation. Pitt gave fifty pounds; the University of Cambridge, one hundred and sixty-three pounds; and the University of Oxford, three pounds more than Cambridge. The "brief money," collected under the letters-patent of the council, from fully eleven thousand persons, exceeded nine thousand six hundred pounds.

But more richly than either the Pennsylvania or the New York institution did Dartmouth profit by the liberality of Englishmen. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, the founder of "Moor's Indian Charity School," of Lebanon, N. H. (a town which he served as minister), desiring to place it on a firm basis, and finding it difficult to raise money in the Colonies, determined to apply to England for aid. From this school arose Dartmouth College. The Rev. Nathaniel Whittaker of Norwich, and Occum, the Indian preacher, were prevailed upon to solicit funds. They reached London in 1766. Occum was "the first native Indian preacher who ever visited England, and was considered a fair example of what the Indian might become under Christian influence."<sup>1</sup> His preaching and that of Mr. Whittaker aroused a deep and extended influence in behalf of the purpose of their mission. The King gave, as he had already given to Columbia and the Pennsylvania University, two hundred pounds. Nearly eleven thousand pounds were raised. Lord Dartmouth, more distinguished for his generosity and piety than for his intellectual powers, was most efficient in promoting the undertaking, — an efficiency which was at once recognized by assigning the name of his earldom to the college. One third of the fund was collected in Scotland, and was placed in the charge of the Scotch Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The remainder was vested in a body of trustees, of which the Earl of Dartmouth was president. The entire proceeds, however, were soon consumed. In 1775 they had become ex-

hausted; and only the gift of Hon. John Phillips, of one thousand pounds, rescued the college from the brink of ruin.

In the year in which Whittaker and Occum reached London, an agent of Brown University was appointed to solicit funds in England and Ireland. His success was not as great as that won by the representatives of either Dartmouth, Columbia, or Pennsylvania. He obtained only nine hundred pounds.

At two periods of its early need has the College of New Jersey turned to England for assistance. In 1753 and 1754 two representatives of the trustees made a canvass, lasting about a year, which was thoroughly successful. The exact amount collected is not known, but it was so great that the trustees ventured to erect what was then the largest stone building in America. At the close of the war of the Revolution, in which the college suffered more severely than any other, with the exception, perhaps, of William and Mary, its poverty was so distressing, and the attempt to secure endowments in a country ravaged by hostilities so unfavorable, that Dr. Witherspoon, the President, and a native of Scotland, was sent to England to obtain funds. But the country which had given generously to Princeton in 1753 and even more generously to other colleges in 1762 and 1766, could not in 1783 be persuaded to give a hundred pounds to the cause of American education. Dr. Witherspoon's mission was an utter failure. Its proceeds were not sufficient to pay its expenses.

Since the United States became a nation, the attempts to raise endowments in England have been few, and their success is much inferior to that obtained previous to the war which made her independent of the mother country. The most significant of these efforts is the mission of Bishop Chase of Ohio. In 1824 he collected, in England and Scotland, about five thousand guineas for Kenyon College, which formed its financial foundation. The amount of the gifts varied from one pound to four hundred. In his undertaking he met much opposition, but it proceeded rather from this than the other side of the Atlantic.

<sup>1</sup> Richardson and Clark's College Book, p. 142. To this book I am also indebted for other facts.



## NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

*Historical Students of Church Building in the Middle Ages. (Venice, Siena, Florence.)* By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1880.

PROFESSOR NORTON'S historical labors in connection with the building of the cathedrals of Venice, Siena, and Florence have been conducted with such ingenuity and patience of research, have covered so wide a field of contemporary events all bearing more or less directly upon the motives and inspirations which underlaid the builders' work in each case, and these studies withal have been set forth in a fashion so scholarly and entertaining in the book before us, that it may justly claim a singular consideration in the archæological literature of the day. Mr. Freeman's Historical and Architectural Sketches in Italy were conceived on very nearly the same plan; and the work of the American scholar naturally challenges comparison with that of his English contemporary, though the latter did not attempt to treat of the special subjects to which Professor Norton has devoted himself. Mr. Freeman's essays on Lucca, Pisa, Ravenna, Monza, Como, and Brescia are recognized as clever and in the main successful efforts to show how the architecture upon which he touches is the truest evidence of history, inasmuch as it not only reflects the veritable spirit of the times, but bears a curious and significant impress of the political conditions among which it took shape. To this writer, we think, is due the praise of having first given to architecture its proper weight in historical and political studies. If Professor Norton has followed Mr. Freeman, he has in some respects bettered his instruction, and given to the world a veritable contribution of knowledge, which, if less dogmatic in tone and marked by less boldness of hypothesis upon technical points of architecture than the work of the Englishman, is at least as elegant in form and certainly fuller in details touching the actual processes of construction.

In his opening chapter Professor Norton indicates with felicity how architecture, in its gradual development from the tenth to the thirteenth century, by all its characteristics, local and general, typified a corresponding advance in national life and civilization. "The differences in the architectural work of different

lands," he says, in speaking of the forms which at this period prevailed throughout Western Europe, "are but local and external varieties. This intrinsic similarity of spirit gives unity to the history of the art, and makes it practicable to treat even a fragment of it, such as that of church building, not merely as a study of separated edifices, but as a clear and brilliant illustration of the general conditions of society, and especially of its moral and intellectual dispositions." It is in this spirit, rather than as a mere archæologist, that our author tells the story of the building of the three great cathedrals. He does not enter into the difficult field of form-analysis, nor does he attempt to explain under what impulses certain types of architecture received, in the buildings of which he treats, characteristic modifications which themselves became the basis of new developments of style. "Of all the legacies of Athens to the world," says Professor Norton, "none perhaps is more precious than the teaching of the intellectual value of form and proportion," and yet, with these especial examples of form and proportion before him, receiving under his eyes a new and strange significance by their subtle variations from all precedent or contemporary work in line and mass, they do not seem to tempt him to any curious investigation of the manner in which they illustrate the general conditions of society out of the essence of which they were developed. The differences in the architectural expressions of the cathedrals of Venice, Siena, and Florence, to the capable eye, are pregnant with meaning, and the consideration of them must involve a study of the very bases of history, of ethnological relations, and of intellectual growths hardly hinted at in the grosser record of wars and revolutions. The modern spirit of inquiry in all the other departments of thought leads us to expect from the essayist in this department an attempt to trace the relations of form to political history and to civilization. Such an analysis should be the highest function of the historian of the churches of St. Mark, of Our Lady of the Assumption, and of St. Mary of the Flower. The ingenious speculations of Mr. Freeman with reference to the English appearance of the minster of St. Andrew of Vercelli afford a fair hint of how, in

general outline, such work should be done. We confess our disappointment that the learned Professor of the History of Art at Harvard, in the volume before us, has not emulated him in this fruitful field of discussion.

But, if he has failed to meet this expectation, — fearing, perhaps, that such studies might carry him too far into the region of technicalities and isolate him from the sympathies of his readers, — he has, on the other hand, succeeded in giving to the public a most admirable narrative of the picturesque social conditions in the midst of which arose these beautiful expressions of art and life. One of the favorite occupations of the student of ancient and modern art is to correct Vitruvius and Vasari. Professor Norton's amendments of the latter author are frequent, and some of them are important. His narrative contains ample evidence of industrious and felicitous research; and he has lost no opportunity to give us the true color and shape of the little republics of Italy as they waxed and waned around the scaffolding of the Duomos. No one, however, who has had occasion to examine the literature of any period of history famous in art can have failed to note with surprise how little has been written of the contemporary architecture. He seeks in vain for any expression of critical appreciation; and the official records are for the most part meagre in the extreme. Those buried in the archives of Venice, Siena, and Florence have been diligently exploited and ingeniously interpreted by Professor Norton, so that his narratives are not without new points of history, especially in relation to the architects, their bitter emulations, their processes of experiment, and their conduct of the works; and in respect to the progress of construction, in each case interrupted or encouraged according as the fortunes of the little state were low or high. No contemporary event or ceremonious pageantry which could give color and animation to the story of the building has been overlooked; and no one can close the book without a new sense of the historical significance of these great buildings, and their supreme value as witnesses in the history of the human mind.

We heartily trust that Mr. Norton has been encouraged to justify the promise of his title, and to extend his labors into other contrasting fields of human endeavor illustrated by the churches of the Middle Ages. Let us not forget, also, to thank him for his copious index, which doubles the value of his book,

and for his appendix, with its formidable array of documentary evidence. — *Henry Van Brunt.*

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*Fragments of Christian History to the Foundation of the Holy Roman Empire.* By JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN, Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1880.

THE volume bearing this modest title is made up of twelve chapters, each of which, taken separately, is an essay complete within itself; all taken together form a consecutive narrative of the work accomplished by Christianity during the first eight centuries of its existence. No attempt is made to clear away the mists which enfold the origin of Christianity, — only an effort to reveal its tendency and measure its influence during the period named.

The author says, "In the study of comparative religions, which is one of the boasts of our day, we should at least make sure of one of the things to be compared." Of all, the one most accessible to us is Christianity. To elucidate some of the mysteries of its growth, and to paint the conflict waged between it and paganism, this book is written. Every page bears witness that the volume was not penned in the interest of any certain set of opinions as opposed to other opinions; even in reporting controversies, the author shuns partisanship, and places every struggle in such a light as to disclose the highest motives and noblest qualities of all the combatants, and also to show that the struggle itself was a necessary element in the evolution of truth. According to the author's interpretation, Christianity is, above all else, "a gospel for the salvation of human life." To this primary mission it subordinates art, literature, and science. Its goal being individual purity, as the basis of a divine society on earth, its process is primarily subjective development, and its chief element *moral force*, or what the writer more strikingly re-christens "ethical passion." It is by no means claimed that this passion belongs to Christianity alone, only that in Christianity the influence of this passion is most constantly and powerfully exerted.

As Christianity has to do with conduct, its features are mostly clearly revealed in the lives of the great men who espoused its faith and promoted its interests; hence, a series of historical portraits is presented. Of these, the first is that of Jesus, and the opening chapter

is devoted to showing the transition from the conception of the Messiah (under which title he appealed to the Jews only, and to them as a Hebrew Cæsar) to that of the Christ, under which name he became the ideal spiritual guide of the whole world.

The attempt to conceive the amazing influence of early Christianity is enforced by parallels to certain features of it in more recent history. One of many happy instances of this is the following. Its rapid growth at the outset, among the poor, is explained by its socialistic element; and a parallel which aids in making this intelligible is suggested in the influence of the same element over the corresponding class during the French Revolution and in our own day.

The ethics of the New Testament are sharply divided into that of the Gospels, which is characterized as individual, ideal, and sentimental (exaggerated in the monastic code), and that of the Epistles, which is organic, and evidently prescribed for the regulation of a complex society. The direct teaching of Jesus was the former. The modified application of that teaching to the actual conditions of life as it is in an organized state, was the mission of Paul, whose portrait in bold lines and vivid colors fills several attractive pages, and whose work is summed up as follows: "We remember only that that eager and many-sided mind has done for us the necessary task of transforming the Galilæan idyl, the tragedy at Jerusalem, the narrow Messianic hope, from a local tradition to an imperishable possession of mankind."

As the author, furthermore, insists that we cannot know Christianity through an acquaintance with its bigotry, cruelty, and fanaticism, but compels us to look at its ideal side,—so, in the same generous desire to know its best, when he comes to the study of Paganism, he insists that we cannot know it through its cold scepticism, hard indifference, and despair, but he shows us its power at flood-tide, not at ebb, and illustrates it by its most exalted types, Seneca, Antoninus, and Aurelius. An honest, vivid sketch of Paganism in its faiths and its ceremonial accompanies the account of its conflict with Christianity. It is frankly declared that, "so far as mere opinion goes," the later Paganism was a formidable rival to the Christian scheme, but as a method of life, as an inspirer of ideal aims, Paganism falls pitifully short. The conflict which ends in the transformation of Rome from Pagan to Chris-

tian is graphically portrayed; and we see how this change goes on side by side, and keeps pace with the decay of that vast Empire to which Rome had grown from the limits of a single city, till a new Rome had expanded to the almost boundless extent of the "Holy Roman Empire."

More of new value is contributed, perhaps, in the chapter devoted to St. Augustine, than in any other. St. Augustine's power over the Christian mind lay in the fact that in him was renewed that sense of sin so keenly felt by St. Paul. It was this personal conviction which rescued the world from the palsy of fatalism (inherent in Manichæism) by showing that the real battle of life is waged, not with external nature, but within the soul itself; and that, consequently, with each individual must be determined the issue of the contest.

Many an entire volume has been devoted to ecclesiasticism, which has failed to convey so much of its spirit and its system as are given here within the compass of a few pages. It was the mission of Leo the Great, by the aid of ecclesiasticism, to lay the foundations of New Rome. The pattern wrought so skilfully by him was woven in shrewdness and patience by hundreds of thousands of monks the world over. The office of monasticism, and the qualities demanded in those who served its manifold purposes, are painted with a generous comprehension. Their social and political power, the aid they rendered in bringing the barbarians under the spiritual rule of Rome, when the latter could not have accomplished their physical conquest, is bravely told.

The alliance of church and state under the rule of Charlemagne is the final event of the book. This brings us to the beginning of the Feudal Age, and we close this, hoping that the impliedly promised volumes on Mediæval Christianity will hasten their coming. — *May Wright Sewall.*

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*Certain Men of Mark. Studies of Living Characters.* By GEORGE MAKEPEACE TOWLE. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1880.

THIS little volume contains eight biographical sketches of living European statesmen. England is represented by Gladstone, Disraeli, and Bright, France by Gambetta and Victor Hugo, Germany by Bismarck, and Spain by Castelar, while royalty enters the list in the persons of the three Emperors.

Mr. Towle's ability as a writer of graceful



English is well known, and receives a new proof in these pen-portraits. They aim to give, not careful studies of politics, but simply striking impressions derived from personal observation and reflection. At the same time they avoid the danger of too great superficiality, and suggest, as every essay should, a reserved power which promises more serious work. — *Ephraim Emerton.*



*Self-Culture: Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Spiritual. A Course of Lectures.* By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1880.

DR. CLARKE'S book has already reached a third edition, which it well merits, for it comprises a valuable series of essays, or lectures, on physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual self-culture.

Throughout the book there is a clear, logical unfolding of the ways and means of reaching this culture. The Introduction treats somewhat of the beginnings of education in childhood. The trite saying that "Education is development," is invested with new life by reason of the method used in treating of this development. Dame Nature is shown to be the real primary teacher, and parents and teachers ought to become thoroughly imbued with the thoughts drawn by the author from Nature's teachings. He pleads for a sunny childhood as the starting-point of a happy, useful life, and a faith that "love and happiness should be the rule in this life."

In the essay on "Man's Duty to Grow," he cites the lives of Margaret Fuller, Milton, Columbus, Spinoza, George Fox, and Harriet Martineau, to show the growth attainable despite unfavorable circumstances. He urges the training and care of the body, as the temple of the soul. Just as the carpenter takes care that his box of tools is in order, as the musician keeps his instrument in tune, so are we to do as much for our "wonderful box of tools," our "organ with thousands of pipes."

To teachers especially are the lectures on "Self-Knowledge," "The Powers of Observation," and "The Reflective Powers," exceedingly valuable. "Know thyself" is approached on all sides, and the principle involved in the saying is strongly insisted upon. We are to look out for the "beam in our own eye." The faculties by which one learns to know and enjoy the world that lies around him in all its beauty and variety are to be cultivated to the

fullest extent. To cultivate these faculties, Dr. Clarke urges the study of the natural sciences. In speaking of the reflective powers he says: "The frivolity, the superficial life, which men satirize as frequent in women, is usually due to the absence of culture of their reflective powers in youth. Men first insist that women shall not pursue serious studies, but only external accomplishments, and then they condemn them for being so frivolous and empty." This state of affairs will probably pass away with the advance of more liberal views on educational questions.

The author also speaks of the need of the reflective powers in matters of religion. He says that, though free thought may sometimes, for a season, produce scepticism, it must in the long run lead to the sight of truth. "The best and highest view of Christianity must come from the general exercise of reason in regard to it." The pages devoted to "The Intuitional Nature" and "The Conscience" teach true, practical religion. They show how this can be taught in the public schools, without offending the followers of any creed. There are beautiful lessons taught by the poets,—of the Divine Presence discovered in the "visible universe." The essay on "Reverence" is one to ponder over in these days of American haste and irreverence. The writer credits our young people with being generous and sympathetic; he also wishes them to express these feelings in acts of courtesy and attentive respect. From the reverence felt for the visible good, we are to lead to increased reverence for that which, although invisible, is intuitively known.

There are valuable essays on "The Education of Courage," on "Hope," and one on "Amusements," suggestive as to the education of children by means of play, and as to the means that may be employed by temperance workers in their labor of reforming and reclaiming.

These lectures contain much imperishable material. To those whose reflective powers are not well developed, the book will be a valuable aid to thought. There is strength for the weak in the proofs given that, though bodily health is necessary to powerful mental effort, nevertheless strong, cultivated will-power can serve to overcome bodily weakness. There is help for all in the plea for the nobility of hopeful, helpful daily toil, that shall make strong the weak-willed, and stir up the sluggish mind. "Daily work is one of the blessed influences which keep the soul strong and sane."

Some contradiction is noticed, as in the Introduction the practice of giving prizes is decried, while in the essay on "Finishing Everything" prizes are not objected to as an incentive for good work, although the effect on the mind is the same in either case. There is also much repetition, which, however, better impresses and fixes the thoughts gained. But, altogether, one reads section after section, finding them all interesting and beneficial; and after reading the book one feels inclined to keep it handy for frequent reference. — *Isabella King.*

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*Stories of the Sea, told by Sailors.* By E. E. HALE.  
Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"WHAT shall young people read?" is one of the standing questions of the time. The thousands of books written "especially for the young" which come every year from the American press, instead of forming a satisfactory answer to the question, emphasize the need of restating it.

The book above named is one of the happy consequences of a conference about children's reading.

This volume is the second of a series of four, two of which are now before the public. The others are promised at an early date. Its three hundred pages contain accounts of a dozen of the most famous exploits on the sea, including discoveries, battles, and shipwrecks.

The author's idea is that the actors in any event are its proper historians; and that whatever their narratives may lack in literary finish will be more than made up in accuracy and vividness. Hence the usual form of consecutive narrative is avoided, and these stories are told in quotations from the log-books, diaries, letters, and official reports of the participants in the actions. When these sources are inadequate, they are supplemented by generous extracts from Navarrete, Hakluyt, Southey, Prescott, and authors of the first rank.

That book is the most helpful which produces in its readers mental activity, which arouses their curiosity and drives them to further investigation, and which in investigation sends them beyond all go-betweens, to the original sources. By this standard, "Stories of the Sea" is a valuable book, since more than aught else, it is suggestive. The almost entire absence of dates in the quoted portions seems a fault. Perhaps the author omitted them to compel from his readers the question, "When?"

and to force them to find the answer, — but as the book will be read by many young people to whom a well-furnished public library and Colonel Ingham's unique store are alike inaccessible, one feels that the value of the volume would be enhanced were the *when* of each event definitely stated.

The need of seeing at least two sides of every historic event, and a good lesson in intellectual justice, are taught in several instances where the journals and reports of opponents in an engagement are placed side by side.

Throughout, the volume is a double object-lesson. It shows authors how to write for young people, and it teaches young people how to read. May both classes profit from the lesson! But particularly does one wish that historians might learn from it the superiority of *direct* over *indirect* quotation. — *May Wright Sewall.*

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*Some Summer Days Abroad.* By WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, Bishop of Iowa. Davenport, Iowa: Charles G. Plummer. 1880.

BISHOP PERRY gives in this little book, by means of a series of interesting sketches, an account of a trip to England during the summer of 1878; the occasion of the trip being the Second Lambeth Conference of Bishops in Communion with the church of England. He tells of historic Chester, "the rare old city," which he visited during the gala days of the Whitsuntide, and speaks kindly of the reverend Dean of Chester, Dr. J. S. Howson. The history of the old cathedral, and the accounts of services held therein; the details given of architectural beauty and grotesque carvings; the description of the quaint and curious objects in the ancient-walled city itself, — make up an entertaining and instructive chapter.

A pleasant ride between the tall hedges and cosey surroundings of an English country scene brings one to the next cathedral city, Lichfield, which is steeped in legendary lore, its name (the field of the dead) connecting it with the persecutions attending the introduction of Christianity. Here also are memories revived of Addison, Johnson, and Garrick, of the Roundheads and Cavaliers. Next come the familiar names of Rugby and Coventry. By a mishap, fortunate for both writer and reader, Bishop Perry is forced to spend a short time at Rugby, where he pays tribute to the memory and home of the beloved Headmaster.

In the description of Coventry the reader can "almost see the train of mailed knights sweeping down the crooked, narrow streets, or the solemn procession of gray cowed and clad monks emerging from their cloisters."

A pleasant summer day is spent at Kenilworth and Warwick with the crowd of associations that hover thickly around these time-honored names, and then the Bishop visited Stratford-upon-Avon,—where, sitting in the little parlor at the Red Horse Inn, once occupied by the author of the "Sketch Book," he is reminded of England's immortal poet.

True English hospitality, as shown toward the members of the conference at Oxford, is well described, as is also the "Commemoration,"—the grand gala-day of the University. The gathering of the "dons"; the cheering or groaning as the popular or unpopular notabilities of England appear upon the scene; the conferring of the degrees; the prize essays and poem; the lunch in the grand hall of All-Souls' College, where the faces of Heber and Jeremy Taylor look down from the pictured walls,—recall an occasion somewhat like our own Commencement Day.

The chapters on "London Sights," Westminster Abbey, Kensington, Cambridge, and the famous Charterhouse, give a most vivid and familiar view of the noted places, and of the personages associated with them.

"The Lord Mayor's Dinner" receives a realistic description; so that the reader almost finds himself sitting down with an easy grace among the celebrities there assembled.

The sketches were first written for the diocesan papers, and naturally those touching upon the conference are replete with entertaining details of the transactions and *personnel* of that reverend body, and those upon the services in the different noted cathedrals are of peculiar interest. At the opening of the conference at Lambeth, the office of the Holy Communion was given with the Archbishop of Canterbury as celebrant. The Archbishop of York preached the sermon, and uttered the thought that, "whilst we are resolved to hold fast the faith committed to us, we may endeavor in one point to go beyond our fathers; the candor and the charity that spring from a firm trust in the *truth*,—these should be our aim and special study."

The volume is affectionately inscribed to Mrs. Perry as "the best of wives, and the best of travellers."—*Isabella King*.

*Home Life and Influence.* By WILLIAM GREEN-LEAF ELIOT, D. D., Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Revised and enlarged from the Twelfth Edition of "Lectures to Young Women." Published for the Author, by G. I. Jones & Co. St. Louis: 1880.

THESE six lectures, entitled respectively "The Problem," "Home," "Duties," "Education," "Follies," and "Woman's Mission," were originally prepared and delivered in 1852-53 while the author was pastor of the "Church of the Messiah"; but the thirty years that have passed since their composition have not detracted from their vital interest for us to-day. They form a book that deserves a wide reading, not only by wives, mothers, and daughters,—to whom it is first of all addressed,—but by all who are interested in woman's true progress. The author sets forth and defends a view of woman's "sphere" which will doubtless meet with opposition from some quarters; but he is at the same time so calm and moderate in his statements, and so earnest in his desire to promote the true interests of woman, that his most pronounced opponents cannot fail to give the book a careful and attentive reading. And especially will his words be read with timely interest by many who have been disgusted with the extravagant claims made in behalf of woman by her well-meaning, but over-zealous and short-sighted friends. The author very rightly, as I think, regards *the home* as the place in which woman may do her best work for the upbuilding of society, and the perpetuation of our republican form of government. Not that he limits her activities to the four walls of her room; not that he fails to recognize unusual circumstances which make it perfectly allowable for her to enter one of the learned professions, or engage in some other form of labor which until lately has been done almost exclusively by men;—all this he admits, but still insists that for the vast majority of women the care of the family, the ordering of her household, the education and training of her children, and such duties as these will always necessarily occupy the most of her time. The whole book is so well worth reading that I hesitate to recommend any particular part of it; but I cannot refrain from calling attention to the lecture on "Education," which contains so many excellent ideas on a subject which is becoming more and more important every day. It is especially profitable to read the words of a laborer in this field for so many years, and particu-



larly when so many of our schools and collegiate institutions are annually turning out young women with a so-called liberal education, when in reality they are only furnished with a meagre smattering of the rudiments of an education, and who have hardly any sound ideas concerning their future domestic or maternal duties. — *G. H. G. McGrew.*

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*Forms of the French Verb.* By CHARLES W. STONE.  
Cambridge, 1880.

THIS book is a convenient book of reference for beginners in French; its help, however, resembling that given by a literal translation, as it gives no rules for construction, but merely the actual forms. It contains a large number of verbs conjugated in full, printed in large type, and a list of principal parts. The questions and list of verbs for exercise are of little importance. If a man wishes to be able to find instantly any part of any irregular verb, this is the book he needs; if he prefer to go to work in a more scholarly way, and learn the rules of French conjugation, he will find "The French Verbs at a Glance," by Mariot de Beauvoisin, a much more useful book. Indeed, since we have such an excellent little volume as the latter, it is difficult to find any *raison d'être* for Mr. Stone's work.

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*Revelations of a Boston Physician.* By CHARLES WISTAR STEVENS, M. D., Boston: A. Williams & Co.

WE are sorry that this book is by a Harvard graduate, for it would be discreditable to any one to be its author. It claims to be the true experience of a physician in good standing; but whether true or not, much of the matter is fit for only the lowest grade of sensational novels, or the *Police News*, and papers of a similar class. The experience as narrated is simply that of a physician among degraded and unfortunate families in a large city, and should never appear in book form for popular sale. The disgusting and appalling stories can under no circumstances do any good, and may easily do considerable harm. The language used is bad, and the whole book shows a want of good taste.

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ERASTUS BRAINERD (1874) is engaged upon an adaptation of John Oldcastle's "Journals and Journalism." The general features of the original will be retained, and there will also be many new facts

of special interest to American journalists and readers, besides portraits and fac-similes.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829) has now in press (Lee & Shepard, Boston) "The Legend of Thomas Didymus." This work is the result of a long study of the New Testament and is put in the form of a story. It is a virtual commentary on the four Gospels and the events in the life of Jesus, — a description of the condition of the world at the time of Christ's coming; it gives the geography of Palestine, — a description of ancient Alexandria, with its public and private life, its museums and temples. Philo is introduced, with his method of interpreting the Old Testament. Jesus is shown as he would appear to the various classes around him, — to the bigoted and liberal Pharisees, the Stoics, the Epicureans, and the unprejudiced Romans. Interwoven with all are the traditions of the Talmud, and the religious customs derived from it. The view of Christ taken in this book is that of a rational Christianity, which accepts the supernatural element as in harmony with nature, combining the Natural and Supernatural in one.

PROFESSOR NATHANIEL S. SHALER (s. 1862) and WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS (s. 1869) are now engaged on an important and valuable scientific work which is destined to become an indispensable companion to all students of natural science, and to that large and increasing number of people who find a deep interest in studying the operations of the creative forces. The work is entitled "Illustrations of the Earth's Structure," and will be issued, in large quarto form, in several parts, each of which will be devoted to one of the clearly defined divisions of the subject, — such as Glaciers, Mountains, Volcanoes, Rivers and Valleys, Lakes, Coasts and Islands, Structure of Rocks, etc. Each part will be complete in itself, and will be embellished with many pictures of typical forms and structures. These pictures are chiefly heliotype impressions of photographs taken directly from nature, and thereby preserve perfect accuracy and noteworthy precision of outline. Those of the Jungfrau, Matterhorn, Aeggischohorn, Aletsch Glacier, Rhone Glacier, and other scenes among the higher Swiss and Italian Alps, (from large carbon photographs by Braun, of Dornach,) are full of grandeur and impressiveness; and the scenes from the Himalayas, from Norway, and other remote regions, add a deep interest. All these are included in the first part, "Glaciers," which will soon be published. The text describes in vigorous language the latest and most advanced acquirements in this department of science. The preparation of the work has been carried on with the utmost care, and there can be little doubt that "Illustrations of the Earth's Surface" will be one of the notable scientific works of the present year. The publishers are James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston.

## THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, but not necessarily for publication.

The subscription price is \$3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,  
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON OFFICE: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. III. JANUARY, 1881. No. I.

UNDOUBTEDLY there will be two opinions regarding the advisability of changing the form of *The Harvard Register*, and we need only say that the new form was not adopted until we became thoroughly convinced that it would ultimately be to the great advantage of all subscribers. The cover is the design of Charles H. Moore, Instructor in Drawing and Principles of Design, at Harvard College. The printing is by John Wilson & Son, of the University Press, Cambridge. The paper is from the Pepperell mills, owned by Charles Fairchild (1858).

We present this month a portrait and sketch of Henry W. Longfellow, who for eighteen successive years, 1836-54, was Professor of Belles Lettres at Harvard. The sketch is by William D. Howells, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. The portrait is the work of W. B. Closson, who has risen to the front rank of American wood-engravers, and the engraving in this number is alone sufficient to show his superior skill and artistic feeling. The sonnet is by Charles T. Dazey, who has been chosen unanimously the class poet of 1881.

The present number is a good indication of what *The Harvard Register* is to be during the year 1881. We shall strive to improve each successive number, and trust that at the close of each volume our subscribers will think it worth binding in permanent form.

WE have had some complete sets of *The Harvard Register* for 1880 bound in half-morocco. They make a handsome book of 254 pages, having title-page and index, and illustrated with 75 engravings. In the bound copies there is not one line of advertising

matter. The whole will be sent postpaid to any address, on receipt of \$3.15. Any subscriber sending us all the numbers for 1880, together with \$1.15, will obtain in return the year's numbers neatly bound in half-morocco.

OUR advertisements are worthy of notice by every reader of the paper, not only because they are its chief support, but also because they contain considerable information. Nearly every advertisement contains some item that was supposed by the advertiser to be of peculiar interest to the readers of this paper.

THE February number of *The Harvard Register* promises to be exceptionally good. The Rev. Edward E. Hale contributes a biographical sketch of the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, which is accompanied by an admirable portrait by Closson. Professor Hermann A. Hagen furnishes a history of the Entomological Department of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; Professor Francis H. Storer gives an article on Agricultural Schools; Professor Ezra Abbot, a sketch of the Harvard Divinity School Library; the Rev. A. P. Peabody begins his series of biographical sketches of all the Presidents of Harvard University; ex-Mayor Charles H. Saunders describes (with five illustrations) the memorial tablets recently erected by the city of Cambridge; Colonel Thomas W. Higginson discusses the duties of the university graduate in politics; and Professor Charles R. Lanman shows the beauty and value, and argues for the more general study, of the Sanskrit language. Henry F. Buswell writes the history of the Pi Eta Society, and Dr. J. Walter Fewkes the history of the Newton High School. Besides, there will be a large quantity of University news, book notices, etc.

REALIZING that obituary sketches ought to be prepared with far greater care than most of them are nowadays, whether for this or other papers, the editor purposes following a different plan in the future. He will merely chronicle the death in the issue immediately after he hears of the decease of an officer or graduate, and in the next issue will appear the obituary sketch, made up not only of such facts as can be gathered from papers, from reports, and elsewhere, but including all information sent

to him by the friends and classmates of the deceased. By this means any one can aid in making complete the life-record of every graduate of the University; including the schools of Medicine, Law, Divinity, Dentistry, Science, Agriculture, etc. These obituary sketches are not intended as eulogies, but merely records, and the editor hopes that every one knowing interesting facts relating to graduates will unhesitatingly send them. All clippings and items of this nature, after their use in *The Harvard Register*, will be given to the editor of the "Quinquennial Catalogue."

WE are always pleased to receive items, suggestions, and articles from any of our readers who have something to say that may prove interesting to graduates, friends, and officers of Harvard and other universities. Information regarding the work of Harvard men is especially sought for, and we desire every one who can furnish any item that reflects credit on a benefactor, graduate, officer, or undergraduate of the University, to send it to this office.

#### THE BOTANIC GARDEN FUND.

IT must be gratifying to the friends of Harvard University, and particularly to the friends of the Divinity School, to learn that nearly \$10,000 more than the \$130,000 asked for as an additional Divinity School Fund has been secured. This large sum was raised at a time when the plans of the School were discussed, unfavorably as well as favorably, to such a degree that it is doubtful whether any university topic ever received more consideration or more opposition. Now, however, a call is being made for \$50,000, the rest of the \$80,000 having already been pledged, for the suitable maintenance of the Botanic Garden. There is but one side to the discussion of the advantages to be secured by placing the pecuniary condition of the Garden on a better foundation. Every one, whether scientist or not, can well afford to take some interest in the prosperity of the Botanic Garden, which in the past thirty years has had directly and indirectly such great influence in improving the study of an important department of natural history. The call is signed by Dr. Asa Gray, whose name is known in many homes by reason of his books written after identifying himself with the Garden at Cambridge; by Alexander Agas-

siz, who is the great benefactor of another department of natural history; and by Professor Goodale, the director of the Garden.

Professor Goodale, in his article in this issue of *The Harvard Register*, has shown clearly the need of this money; and as the sum is small and the friends of the University are unnumbered, it is to be hoped that the call for \$50,000 will be responded to even more generously than the call for the Divinity School just mentioned. Contributions of any amount can be sent to E. W. Hooper, Treasurer of Harvard University, 70 Water Street, Boston.

#### ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

A CANDIDATE for admission to Harvard College must write, at one of the regular entrance examinations, a composition on a subject taken from English classics specified in the requisitions for admission. The writing of a few pages of correct English prose is simple enough; but the fact is, that only few requirements cause so many "conditions" to candidates. It is, therefore, evidently necessary that the College should prescribe to the upper classes the writing of English themes. This duty is imposed first upon the Sophomores, who have to write six themes during their year. Instruction in rhetoric is at the same time provided for them in a course having two recitations a week, — the only course, besides "themes" and "forensics," prescribed after the Freshman year. The number of themes to be written by Sophomores and by Juniors, who also have six during their year, is indeed small; but faithful work upon these exercises demands no inconsiderable amount of time, and affords to the student valuable practice in writing. The open criticism, moreover, practised by our instructors in themes, is very effective; since, as is well known, a piece of severe sarcasm goes a great way toward correcting faults in composition. To meet, even more fully than heretofore, the individual wants of theme writers, the corps of instructors in English has this year been enlarged; so that we now have three instructors for Sophomore themes and rhetoric, two of whom also have charge of Junior themes.

Juniors have, besides their themes, four forensics, or compositions in which the argument, and not the style, is taken into account. Until this year the instructor in Junior forensics has been a professor, too busily engaged with his regular courses to attend properly to these



exercises. Forensics have consequently been simply marked and returned without further comment to their authors. But we now have an instructor who can devote a due amount of time and attention to the criticism of forensics, attention which, since the abolition of Junior prescribed logic, is more than ever needed. Under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Peabody, the Seniors prepare four forensics, but have no themes prescribed. It is to be noted that, for the encouragement of special study, the College allows candidates for honors to substitute for forensics theses in their particular branches.

In 1877 Professor A. S. Hill established the three-hours elective course English 5, the subject of which is "Advanced Rhetoric and Themes." This course is taken mainly by Seniors who have attained some success in previous theme writing; but is open to Juniors, who may count one hour a week of this course in place of Junior themes. English 6, the subject of which is "Oral Discussion" or debating, was established by Professor Hill last year, and is open to Seniors only. Both of these English courses are well attended, and encourage excellent practice in written and oral composition. As an indication, finally, of the best work done by students in English composition, the rank-list of 1880 shows that thirteen men of the graduating class received honorable mention in English composition; for which distinction an average mark of eighty-five per cent in the prescribed themes and forensics, or in English 5 and either themes or forensics, is required.

#### UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

##### AMERICAN *vs.* EUROPEAN.

THE value of a degree conferred by an American university is often a matter of discussion in English publications; and as our universities are generally misrepresented, our readers will find some points of interest in the following letter sent to the *Christian World*, a large London weekly, by Henry Norman, of Leicester, England, a recent graduate of the Harvard Divinity School (1880), and now a member of the Senior Class in Harvard College (1881).

The two letters recently published in your columns from Dr. Thomas and Mr. Greenwood concerning the value of American degrees, together with the general and dense ignorance of the English public regarding such degrees, render imperative a few

words of explanation from some one who is familiar with the educational institutions of both countries.

The great error into which most Englishmen fall when considering this subject is lack of discrimination. Dr. Thomas says that he received his degree sixteen years ago from Waynesburg University. Waynesburg is a town in Pennsylvania, of 12,000 inhabitants. Its "University" is a small sectarian college, with six instructors. Taking into consideration the rapid growth of most towns here, it is probable that this institution was of much less importance sixteen years ago. Knowing these facts, there is no difficulty in estimating at its true value an honorary degree from Waynesburg University. So far, then, Mr. Greenwood is right.

But he proceeds to express his pain that Dr. Thomas "should defend the use of these (i. e. American) diplomas," and adds this sweeping and rather mixed metaphor: "There exists in my mind the same estimation of a medical man or minister using an American 'D.D.,' as I have for the smart Yankee who has failed as a dry-goods dealer in the States, and comes over here as Dr. —, to give a credulous public the benefit of his wonderful cures for rheumatism." It makes no difference, he tells us, in his estimation, whether the degrees are bestowed or acquired.

Now, although I agree with Mr. Greenwood in his low opinion of a medical man who would use an American D.D., I wish to make a most earnest protest against this kind of slashing and ignorant statement, of which so much is to be found in England. The State of Ohio alone is said to contain thirty-six colleges, many of which are empowered to confer degrees, and we all share Mr. Greenwood's surprise that any one would accept so lofty an honorary degree as that of D.D. from such an institution as Waynesburg University; but has Mr. Greenwood, who has "travelled considerably in the States," ever heard of Harvard University, of the University of Michigan, or of Yale College? Has he any suspicion that it requires as much scholarship to matriculate at Harvard as to obtain the ordinary B. A. at Oxford or Cambridge? and that the Harvard B. A. means four years' work on the top of this matriculation? Is he aware that the Harvard M. A. — or, as it is written here, A.M. — means the degree of B.A. plus a year of hard work and several examinations, and that the Cambridge M.A. means only B.A. plus £25? And, lastly, does he know that the Harvard degree of Ph.D. is as difficult to obtain as almost any degree in the world? Yet this very degree of Ph.D. is so despised in England that an Englishman who stated to some literary friends there that it was his intention to study for it, was advised, "I really would n't, if I were you, for a Doctor of Philosophy is so much sniffed at here, you know." And an educated English lady, when told that the gentleman in question had gone to America to get his Ph.D., remarked, "To purchase it, I presume?"

Up to a short time ago this degree could be bought from Jena, yet there is no degree in the world preferable to the Ph.D. of Leipzig or Berlin. So, too, although some Philadelphia rascal is at present in prison for selling bogus degrees, — finding, by the way, many customers in England, — and although there are unfortunately, on both sides of the water, many persons distinguished by a high honorary degree from an institution like that at Waynesburg, or from some other one of the many “universities” which are unknown even to Americans, nevertheless there are scholars and their rewards in America also, and an “A. M. Harv.” is in no way inferior to an “M. A. Oxon.” In her honorary degrees, too, the standard of Harvard is even higher than in those taken in course.

Therefore it is necessary that an exact discrimination be made between different “American degrees,” and above all things desirable that we may hear no more sweeping denunciations from persons thoroughly ignorant of the facts in the case.

## THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS.

### PENSIONS FOR UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

At a meeting held Nov. 29, 1880, the following action was taken : —

*Whereas*, the President and Fellows, having been informed that certain friends of the University are disposed to give money for the purpose of ultimately establishing a system of pensions or retiring allowances for University officers, desire to open the way for such gifts : —

*Voted*, that the Treasurer open upon his books a permanent account with the title “Retiring Allowance Fund,” to which account all gifts for pensions or retiring allowances shall be carried, there to accumulate until the fund shall have become, in the judgment of the President and Fellows, adequate to the support of a suitable system.

*Voted*, that the following rules for the administration of a system of retiring allowances be entered upon the record for the purpose of exemplifying what the present Corporation, after careful consultation with the present professors and assistant professors, regard as a suitable system.

1. Any person in the service of the University and sixty years of age, who has held an office of the grade of an assistant-professorship, or of a higher grade, for twenty years, shall be entitled to a retiring allowance of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of his last annual salary in activity, and to an additional allowance of  $\frac{1}{10}$  of his last annual salary for each year of service in addition to twenty; but no retiring allowance shall exceed  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the last annual salary in full activity.

2. No person under sixty years of age shall be entitled to a retiring allowance; but the President and Fellows may at their discretion pay to any

person, who, while in the service of the University, has become incapable of discharging his duties by reason of permanent infirmity of mind or body before the age of sixty, whatever allowance, if any, he would be entitled to receive under Rule 1, were he sixty years of age.

3. In computing the retiring allowance of a person who entered the service of the University, as a professor or at an equal grade, at an unusually advanced age, the President and Fellows may at their discretion add a number of years, not exceeding ten, to his actual years of service; and such a person may be granted a retiring allowance after ten years of service instead of twenty.

4. Any professor or officer of like grade entitled to a retiring allowance, who with the consent of the President and Fellows shall give up a part of his work and the corresponding part of his salary, shall have a right, upon this partial retirement, to a retiring allowance computed under Rule 1, upon that part of his full salary which he relinquishes; and upon his complete retirement his allowance shall be computed on his last full annual salary, and his years of partial retirement shall count as years of service.

5. The President and Fellows may, in the exercise of their discretion, retire wholly or in part any professor or officer of like grade, who has reached the age of sixty-six, upon the retiring allowance to which he is entitled.

6. The President and Fellows retain power to alter these rules, without however abridging the rights which individuals in the service of the University shall have acquired under them.

7. The obligation of the President and Fellows to pay retiring allowances would be neither greater nor less than their obligation to pay salaries, so that if misfortune should compel a percentage reduction of salaries, retiring allowances would be reduced in the same proportion.

## THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

SPECIAL MEETING, DEC. 22, 1880.

THE Hon. Charles R. Codman, President, in the chair. The Board voted to concur with the President and Fellows in the following appointments : —

William Schofield, A.B., as Proctor.

Manuel Jacob Drennan, A. M., Instructor in English, for the current academic year.

G. Stanley Hall, Lecturer on Pedagogy and the contemporary German Philosophers, for the current year.

Standing Committee to visit the Botanic Garden and Herbarium : — Leverett Saltonstall, Fred. L. Ames, William Boott, John Cummings, William Gray, Jr., Augustus Lowell, H. H. Hunnewell,

J. Warren Merrill, Francis A. Osborne, John C. Phillips, Henry P. Walcott, Henry Cabot Lodge, Henry Winthrop Sargent, all of Boston; George Ellwanger, of Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Meehan, of Germantown, Pa.; J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York City.

Additions to other Visiting Committees were made as follows:—

Divinity School.—Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., of Portland, Me.; Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D., of New York City.

Law School.—Francis C. Barlow, Peter B. Olney, Charles C. Beaman, Jr., Edmund Wetmore, all of New York City.

Lawrence Scientific School, the Bussey Institution, the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.—Samuel M. Felton, of Philadelphia, Penn., William E. Worthen, of New York City, Alphonse Fteley, of Boston, Clemens Herschel, of Boston, Ernest W. Bowditch, of Boston, Thomas C. Clarke, of New York City.

Medical and Dental Schools.—John C. Dalton, M. D., and Austin Flint, M. D., of New York City; Algernon Coolidge, M. D., of Boston.

Observatory.—Simon Newcomb, of Washington, D. C.; J. Montgomery Sears, of Boston.

Academical Department.—Henry D. Sedgwick, of New York City; Julius Dexter, of Cincinnati, O.; J. D. Runkle, of Albany, N. Y.; and Percival Lowell, Charles G. Loring, J. B. Torricelli, Edward Edes, Alpheus Hyatt, Thomas B. Curtis, David Sears, Richard M. Hodges, Charles Francis Adams, of Boston.

## THE HARVARD LIBRARY.

LIBRARIAN WINSOR, in his forthcoming annual Report, makes this appeal:—

"I could wish that the income of the Library would warrant an enlargement of the Bulletin, so that this special work might be made more extensive. It is due to bibliographical science that the Library should aid in advancing the study of that science, and it is due to all who are learning how to use large collections of books that the best guides to such use should be provided from some quarter. The University has about it a body of trained specialists, and through them can greatly help not only resident users of books and students of bibliography, but also might very properly add this to the ways in which it can assist the larger constituency of well-wishers and dependents who look to it as a source of encouragement or of direct assistance. The Bulletin has been enabled to do more than could otherwise have been done, by the generosity of William B. Weeden, of Providence,—a gentleman who finds time amid business pursuits to sym-

pathize with, and effectively promote, such work as scholars are engaged in. I wish to make it known that another well-known friend of learning stands ready to help endow this work of the Library, if others will join him; and I trust that in this way an adequate endowment for the Bulletin may be procured. I have thought that the Bulletin might in another way meet a wider want. The University needs, I judge, an organ in which record can be made of its progress, and in which first announcements of discoveries in science or intended publications in literature can be noted. It may not be amiss at some time to convert the Library Bulletin into just this record."

After going on to state the work done during the year in the reclassifying of the books, and showing that for every book reclassified about five cards must be found in the catalogue and re-marked, the Report furnishes from the Curator of the Shelves, George Francis Arnold, the following statement of the principles upon which this work is based:—

"The controlling purpose has been to make the new classification coincide, as far as possible, with the special needs of each department of the College instruction, in order to bring within easy reach and in the most convenient order for consultation, with direct reference to actual research, all those books which the instructors and special students in the several departments will wish to use in their own fields. The decisive question, therefore, in determining where any work shall be placed is not so much, Where does this appear in the subject catalogue? as, primarily, What department of college instruction has the most frequent need of this work, and therefore the best claim to it? and, secondarily, In immediate connection with what other works is it likely to be used? The answer to the first question determines to what general class it shall be assigned; the answer to the second, the definite shelf on which it shall be placed, and its precise position on that shelf.

"Thus the arrangement of the literature of each country is primarily by periods, and secondarily by classes, rather than by classes alone, as formerly, for the reason that the first is the ordinary method of study. So also the biographies of political men, collections of speeches, etc., are placed with the history of their period, because they are likely to be most frequently used in connection with historical study. But even if it should appear that the speeches are more used by the department of oratory than by that of history, the historical department would still be regarded as having the best claim to them in the classification, for the reason that their importance for research would still lie in the field of history rather than of oratory.

"Thus the Library is practically breaking up into a number of special working libraries, each as com-



plete in itself as the claims of the others will allow. In the case of works which are definitely needed in more than one department, the lack of these in the incomplete departments will be made good as far as possible by the use of references in the shelf-guides, and of dummies on the appropriate shelves indicating the exact position of the missing works.

"In the details of the system the prevailing order is the chronological. This is applied minutely, not only to the periods of history and literature, but also to general works on any subject, to various editions of an author's works, to different biographies of the same person, and, in general, whenever it can be of real service. The alphabetical order is used as subordinate to the chronological chiefly in the case of biographies, collected works of different authors, and the separate works of a single author, and independently in the local histories of each country or State."

The Report states, further, that the accessions of the year to the University Library have been 7,247 volumes, and of these 4,782 were added to the College Library, making the total number of volumes in that library 187,300, while the entire University Library has 253,123, besides about 200,000 pamphlets. Following Professor C. H. Toy's statement of the Semitic department, the Report speaks of a system which has been introduced during the past year.

"Early in the year, after a conference with some of the gentlemen having charge of the forensics and themes of the College course, it was decided to post up in the Library notes on the literature of such subjects as were given out for these exercises, and to place the books thus referred to in alcoves, to which the students might have ready access. It was hoped that, by this means, more thorough preparation for writing would be made, and the search for books be conducted with greater economy of time, and with larger freedom from embarrassment and uncertainty. As to the result of this endeavor Dr. Peabody is quoted as saying :—

"It is impossible to overestimate the worth of the bibliographical indications and helps furnished for the subjects of forensics. They have inaugurated a revolution. The students in general avail themselves, to the utmost of their receptivity, of this aid. There is not one forensic in ten that does not show painstaking study. I am inclined to think that the average mark for the forensics of the Senior year will be raised at least twenty per cent."

"Professor Hill says :—

"In my course on Oral Discussion, these references have been of special value as furnishing material for thought, suggesting arguments, and at once stimulating and directing the work of preparation for debate. There is no doubt that, other things being equal, those who

make most use of the aids thus furnished acquit themselves the best in the class-room."

"Mr. Perry writes :—

"I find considerable improvement in themes since lists of authorities have been prepared. Once or twice really valuable monographs have been given in on a subject which has been illustrated by a copious list of references. So far from unfitting the writers for original work, it seems to me that the aid thus given induces the student to examine different authorities, and to weigh them carefully, instead of blindly following some possibly untrustworthy writer, who has been discovered by chance. The exercise which the students thus get in the practice of research, and in estimating the value of various authorities, seems to me something of the greatest importance."

Of the circulation the Librarian says :—

"The books registered for both home and hall use at the desk on call slips, 49,798 in all, do not include the over-night use of 'reserved books'; but, adding these, the total loans of books registered for the year is 60,304.

"The reserving of books by instructors is still an important help to the Library's usefulness. During the year, 35 of the officers of instruction have designated 3,330 volumes to be so marked. They have required the setting apart of eight alcoves, against four which were in use last year.

"Mr. Kiernan has drawn from our records a comparative statement of the use of our books now and five years ago, by the same class of borrowers. The result is this. While five years ago 57 per cent of the students used the Library, now it is 77 per cent; while each user then, on an average, drew out 14 books, 19 are drawn out now without counting the use 'over night,' and if that use be included, 31 are taken. The percentage of users among the undergraduates has risen during the same time, —

For Seniors . . . . .	from 71 to 88
For Juniors . . . . .	" 60 to 83
For Sophomores . . . . .	" 59 to 83
For Freshmen . . . . .	" 54 to 65 "

One of the most important departments is thus referred to :—

"The American maps belonging to the Library have all been placed in portfolios, and arranged on sliding shelves. It proves a very rich collection, and I doubt if there exists elsewhere, certainly not in this country, its superior as regards the earlier maps and charts. A new catalogue of them is needed, which would be much more useful if it included similar maps (particularly the earlier ones), which are bound in with early works of geography and history. I have it in contemplation to prepare such a catalogue."

The Report concludes by giving credit to Robert N. Toppan (1858) for a valuable series of coins, given by him, and arranged in a handsome case, each coin fitly labelled.

## A SWIMMING BATH.

To supplement the Gymnasium at Harvard, there is need of a spacious water-tank, or swimming-bath. Its advantages would be many and various. In most cases it is thought salutary to take a sponge bath immediately after exercise. But at the time convenient for most men to use the Gymnasium the baths are crowded, and many are forced to bathe in their own rooms, or to dress without bathing. A plunge bath just cool enough to give the system a gentle shock, would be exceedingly refreshing. It would diminish the possibility of taking cold, which to many is the great bane of the Gymnasium. Moreover, it would afford the opportunity of learning to swim, for which, at present, there are no facilities in Cambridge, and none in Boston that can readily be made available.

Surf-bathing has its attractions, but the beach, with its shifting sands, deceptive undertow, and foaming breakers, is no place to learn to swim.

The man who can make a few strokes without sinking has not learned to swim, any more than the child who can take a few steps without falling has learned to walk.

To be able to keep afloat for a long time, to dive, to swim under water, to rest one part of the body while using another, etc., constitute the art of swimming, and these are acquirements that give one confidence in himself, and render his services in time of need valuable to others.

Aside from these advantages swimming in itself is an invigorating exercise. The head is thrown back, the chest expanded, and the extensor and flexor muscles of arms and legs are brought powerfully into play. As a means of enlarging the breathing capacity, and developing the muscles of the chest, I know of no other single exercise to compare with it. A water-tank suitable for swimming purposes could be put to another use which at once recommends itself. It is impossible even for experts in rowing to ascertain the amount of work the individual members of a crew are capable of doing, or the style of stroke most effective for a given crew for a certain distance. But the facts may be approximately obtained by aid of the following arrangement. Suspend over the centre of the tank a boat-rigged platform, or strongly constructed shell, to be dropped into the water when it is not used for bathing purposes. To this boat attach a large dynamometer adjusted so as to record the number of strokes pulled by any crew with a given stroke for a certain time. Let a similar attachment be made to record the work of individual members of the crew. Then such a contrivance would record the exact amount of work done each day towards propelling the boat. To facilitate the action of the oars while the boat is at rest, and make the resisting medium the same as though the boat were in motion, the water might be made to revolve in cir-

cles perpendicular to the bottom by having the ends of the tank curved. Or this objection might be overcome by lessening the width of the oar-blades, a plan feasible and essentially practicable.

The best locality for this swimming-bath is at the rear of the new Gymnasium. The present dressing-rooms could be used, and the water could be warmed by steam from the boilers of Memorial Hall and the Gymnasium. The chief obstacle urged against this bath is the lack of a sufficient supply of pure water; but good authorities say that an abundant supply can be obtained from a number of wells sunk in the immediate vicinity, or be pumped daily from the Charles River at flood-tide. As there are so many reasons for the construction of a swimming-bath, and so few obstacles in its way, it has seemed desirable to bring the matter to the consideration of those interested. — *Dudley A. Sargent.*

## MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

VOL. VIII. No. 1, of the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy contains the eighth number of the series of reports on the results of Alexander Agassiz's dredgings in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea:—"Études préliminaires sur les Crustacés, Première Partie," by Alphonse Milne-Edwards of Paris (68 pp., 2 plates). A few species obtained by the "Hassler" and "Bibb" expeditions have also been included in this report.

## THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

At the Medical School there are now 241 students, summarized as follows:—

Graduates' Course . . . . .	7
Fourth Class . . . . .	9
Third Class . . . . .	75
Second Class . . . . .	86
First Class . . . . .	64

The students at the School this year came from the following States and countries:—

Massachusetts . . . . .	176	Kansas . . . . .	1
New Hampshire . . . . .	15	Wisconsin . . . . .	1
Connecticut . . . . .	9	West Virginia . . . . .	1
Maine . . . . .	9	Michigan . . . . .	1
Rhode Island . . . . .	9	Pennsylvania . . . . .	1
New York . . . . .	4	California . . . . .	1
Vermont . . . . .	3	Idaho . . . . .	1
District of Columbia . . . . .	2	Chili . . . . .	2
Ohio . . . . .	1	Canada . . . . .	1
Kentucky . . . . .	1	Ireland . . . . .	1
Florida . . . . .	1		

One hundred and twenty-three of the students in the School have already received the following named degrees from Harvard or elsewhere: A. B., 94; S. B., 9; M. D., 7; A. M., 5; B. S., 5; Ph. B., 2; D. B., 1.

There are 120 students in the Medical School who

are graduates of Harvard and other institutions, as follows :—

Harvard College . . . 57	College of New Jersey . . . 2
Amherst College . . . 9	Berkshire Medical College . . . 1
Brown University . . . 8	Colby University . . . 1
Yale College . . . . 8	Georgetown College . . . 1
Dartmouth College . . . 7	Massachusetts Institute
Boston University . . . 6	of Technology . . . 1
Tufts College . . . . 3	New York Medical Col-
Williams College . . . 3	lege . . . . . 1
Boston College . . . 2	Olivet College . . . . 1
Holy Cross College . . 2	University of Vermont . . 1
Bates College . . . . 2	Worcester Free Institute . 1
Massachusetts Agricultu-	Wesleyan University . . . 1
ral College . . . . . 2	120

The committee on the new building which is to be erected on Boylston Street are engaged in the consideration of plans now being prepared by the architects, Ware & Van Brunt.

There are forty-three officers of the Harvard Medical School : the President of the University, twelve professors, eight instructors, three lecturers, nine assistants, one demonstrator, one curator, and eight special clinical instructors.

#### HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

THE Committee on the further endowment of the Harvard Divinity School gladly and gratefully announce, that subscriptions have been received in excess of the sum asked for by them, and herewith make their final report. While the immediate necessities of the School are thus relieved, the Committee, in concluding their official labors, would still commend it to the interest of those who would gladly see its power of usefulness indefinitely increased.

HENRY W. BELLWS, <i>Chairman.</i>	
CHARLES C. EVERETT, <i>Secretary.</i>	
HENRY P. KIDDER, }	<i>Committee.</i>
SAMUEL C. COBB, }	
RUFUS ELLIS, }	
EDWARD E. HALE, }	
ARTHUR T. LYMAN, }	
CHARLES C. SMITH, }	

#### THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School, notwithstanding that the work required for obtaining a degree has been within a few years materially increased, began the year with 156 students ; summarized as follows :—

Third Year's Students . . . . .	13
Second Year's Students . . . . .	57
First Year's Students . . . . .	57
Special Students . . . . .	29

The character of the students at the School is shown by the fact that more than two thirds of them have already obtained degrees from various

institutions : 98 holding the degree of A. B., 7 that of A. M., 2 Ph. B., 1 B. S., and 1 LL. B.

The degrees were obtained as follows :—

Harvard University . . . 80	Columbia Law School . . . 1
Amherst College . . . . 4	Emory College . . . . . 1
Brown University . . . . 3	Sheffield Scientific School . 1
Buchtel College . . . . 3	University of Vermont . . . 1
Yale College . . . . . 3	Bowdoin College . . . . . 1
University of New Bruns-	Boston College . . . . . 1
wick . . . . . 2	U. S. Military Academy . . 1
St Xavier College . . . . 2	Trinity College . . . . . 1
Delaware College . . . . 1	Dartmouth College . . . . 1
Oberlin College . . . . . 1	St. Lawrence University . . 1

The students in the School come from the States and countries named below :—

Massachusetts . . . . . 77	Delaware . . . . . 1
New York . . . . . 11	Virginia . . . . . 1
Ohio . . . . . 11	Texas . . . . . 1
Maine . . . . . 7	Kentucky . . . . . 1
New Hampshire . . . . 6	North Carolina . . . . 1
Illinois . . . . . 5	Indiana . . . . . 1
California . . . . . 4	Wisconsin . . . . . 1
Connecticut . . . . . 3	Michigan . . . . . 1
Pennsylvania . . . . . 3	Arkansas . . . . . 1
Georgia . . . . . 2	Rhode Island . . . . . 1
Missouri . . . . . 2	Tennessee . . . . . 1
New Jersey . . . . . 2	New Brunswick . . . . . 4
District of Columbia . . 2	Nova Scotia . . . . . 1
Maryland . . . . . 2	Japan . . . . . 1
Vermont . . . . . 2	

The Law School Library now contains 19,909 volumes and 2,700 pamphlets. 935 volumes were added last year. As the old and worthless volumes are from time to time removed from the shelves, it can safely be said that there is no law school library in this country so valuable as that in Cambridge.

#### PEABODY ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

MANY changes have been made of late, tending towards the permanent arrangement of the collections as planned by the Curator. The number of visitors increases as the character of the Museum is understood.

The northern room and gallery, now open to the public from nine to five o'clock, contain objects from mounds in North America, and from ruins and ancient burial-places and tumuli in Central America and Mexico. The changes in this room and gallery consist in the removal of the series of models representing the Cliff-houses and old and present Pueblos, and the pottery, implements, and other objects from the adobe ruins of Utah, the pueblos of New Mexico, etc., and the exhibition in their place of a large number of things from the mounds, including nearly a thousand specimens of pottery not before exhibited. The floor of this room is now entirely devoted to the "mound-builders." On the gallery, the Peruvian collection, which is on deposit subject to purchase, has been removed to cupboard cases,



and its place filled by a recent addition of pottery from Nicaragua, and the important collection of "mummies" and objects from the burial caves in Mexico. The latter collection occupies two large wall cases, and is particularly rich in fabrics, sandals, ornaments, and stone implements found in the bundles containing human skeletons. In one of these bundles, portions of the skeletons of four individuals were found, one skeleton being represented only by the leg bones and a few vertebrae, which were carefully done up in a band of cloth and placed with the other bones and objects in the large bundle. A small Egyptian collection is, for the present, also placed on this gallery.

On the hall floor on the second story two new cases have been placed, in which are arranged the models of the ancient and present Pueblos, and ruins of Cliff-houses, and the pottery and implements that were formerly in the room below. On the walls of this hall are many photographs of Pueblos, ruins, etc., and a map showing the distribution of the ruins and the inhabited Pueblos in Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico.

In the southern room on this floor the Peruvian, Brazilian, and other South American collections are arranged in their permanent cases. There is now on exhibition a large and valuable addition to the Peruvian collection which has just been presented by Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, of Boston. The gallery of this room has recently been opened, and contains the collections from the Pacific Islands, Japan, China, India, and Africa. Two wall cases and a portion of the railing case of this gallery are temporarily occupied by portions of the collection relating to the present Indians of Mexico. One large case is filled with the peculiar and highly colored pottery made by the Indians of Guadalajara; another is devoted to the basket work; and in the railing case are specimens of the agave leaves, with all the implements used by the Indians for preparing, twisting, and weaving the fibre, including a native hand-loom, fully illustrating the method of manufacture of rope, cloth, and other things from this most valuable of plants to the Southern Indians. By the side of this is a hand-loom, complete in all its parts, on which is a partly woven bag of cotton and wool. Then follows a collection of objects illustrating the method of preparing and grinding corn and baking the meal, with specimens of the bread of different kinds. These are only a small portion of the interesting collection of Indian products to be exhibited on the opposite gallery as soon as the cases there are completed.

The northern room of this floor is to be devoted to the general collection of stone implements, ornaments, pottery, etc., from recent and present Indians of North America. It contains, in temporary cases, a portion of the Alaskan and Californian collections, and a few special lots. Among the most interesting of the latter is a series of implements found in the gravel of New Jersey, which are arranged side by

side with similar palæolithic implements from the corresponding gravels of France. The upper room, containing the large collection of human crania and skeletons, and the northern gallery of the first floor, on which will be placed the European collections, will not be ready for some months.

Among the late additions are several hundred human crania, of various nations, received from the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and a valuable series of French crania presented by Dr. Topinard, of Paris. An important collection of rude stone implements, of palæolithic forms, from Massachusetts, has been received from Mr. David Dodge of Boston.

## HENRY N. HUDSON.

### HIS "HARVARD EDITION" OF SHAKESPEARE.<sup>1</sup>

IN 1844 we listened, in Cincinnati, to a course of Lectures on Shakespeare by Mr. Hudson. He was then a young man, and among his hearers were persons who had been readers, and even students, of Shakespeare more years than the lecturer had lived. But they found themselves instructed and profoundly impressed by what they heard. Not only had he already mastered a very large portion of the best Shakespearian literature, but — what was of more worth — he had brought his own mind into the closest relation with that of his author, and in his treatment of the several plays he often seemed less the critic or commentator than the man behind the scenes and in the confidence of the great dramatist. In 1851 he commenced the publication of his well-known edition of Shakespeare, which in its readings, introduction, and notes indicated at once a large converseance with the labors of others, a keen discrimination as to all mooted questions, and — more than all — what we may best term a critical genius, whose conjectures are never unlikely to be divinations. Since the appearance of that edition, while Mr. Hudson has indeed done other things, and done them admirably well, he has continued to be, chief of all, a student of Shakespeare, and we doubt whether any man understands the poet better than he does. He, of course, has read not a tithe even of the valuable volumes and monographs that have been written about Shakespeare's works as a whole, single plays of his, or vexed questions concerning him; for these would demand a score of lives. But he has kept even pace with all that is fresh and new in his chosen department; he has a hospitable mind; and in this new edition we are sure that nothing of essential importance furnished by other critics has been pre-termitted, while not the least valuable of the illus-

<sup>1</sup> *The Complete Works of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, with a Life of the Poet, Explanatory Foot-notes, Critical Notes, and a Glossarial Index.* Harvard Edition. By the REV. HENRY N. HUDSON, Professor of Shakespeare in Boston University. In 20 vols. [10 already issued.] Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1880.

trative material will be found in what the editor has himself contributed. The edition is, in typography and mechanical execution, all that could be desired, being simply elegant, without being too costly for the numerous public that ought to profit by it.

Mr. Hudson is not among our graduates; but the "Harvard" on his title-page suggests our recognition of his name as one which we are sorry to miss in our Catalogue. — *A. P. Peabody.*

### CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

At the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dec. 15, notes on the Geology of Mt. Desert were given by William M. Davis (*s.* 1869).

At the meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Nov. 3, President Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862) showed an interesting carboniferous fossil from Illinois; Alpheus Hyatt (*s.* 1862) described the moulting of the lobster; and Frederick W. Putnam (Curator of the Peabody Museum) exhibited a remarkable piece of pottery from an Arkansas mound, and referred to the supposed resemblances between the pottery from these mounds and from Peru.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Harvard Club of New York, held at Delmonico's, Dec. 18, at 9.30 P. M., a committee was appointed to report nominations for officers for the ensuing year; supper was served at 10 P. M., and the following candidates for membership were elected: —

Francis E. Abbot (1859).	James F. Slade (1878).
John W. Munroe (1871).	Wm. G. Twombly (1879).
George F. Canfield (1875).	John L. Lamson (1880).
Herbert H. Drake (1877).	Charles Morgan (1880).

THE St. Botolph Club of Boston, held its annual meeting, and elected among its officers the following Harvard graduates: President, Francis Parkman (1844); Vice-Presidents, John Lowell (1843); Martin Brimmer (1849); Treasurer, Franklin Haven, Jr. (1857); Executive Committee, George B. Chase (1856), Charles C. Soule (1862), Henry Cabot Lodge (1871), James R. Chadwick (1865), Samuel A. Green (1851); Election Committee, to serve three years, John T. Morse, Jr. (1860), Charles Fairchild (1858); Art and Library Committee, Francis D. Millet (1869), Justin Winsor (1853).

ON New Year's Eve, a number of graduates and students living in Buffalo, N. Y., dined together at the Palace Hotel. This dinner is virtually a repetition of one given to John Fiske (1863) last winter, and has resulted in the appointment of a committee of five gentlemen, representing the cities of Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, who are empowered to provide an annual dinner for the Harvard Alumni of Western New York. No club

has been formed and no constitution or organization adopted, but it was the feeling prevailing at the informal meeting after the recent dinner that an annual gathering of the Harvard men of this part of the State would be pleasant and perhaps useful. E. Carleton Sprague (1843), the oldest living graduate in Buffalo, presided at the dinner at the Palace Hotel. On the menu the following names were printed: —

#### RESIDENTS.

E. C. Sprague (1843).	Thomas Cary (1874).
Joseph P. Carr (1850).	William F. Kip (1876).
Frank W. Fiske ( <i>f.</i> 1855).	R. H. Worthington (1877).
George Gorham (1857).	George A. Hibbard (1880).
Edmund S. Wheeler (1863).	Charles P. Norton (1880).
Frank M. Hollister (1865).	DeLancey Rochester (1881).
Ammi Cutter (1872).	Carleton Sprague (1881).
L. D. Rumsey (1872).	John S. Bryant (1882).
Ralph Stone (1872).	William W. Kent (1882).
	Charles H. Kip (1884).

#### GUESTS.

Frank W. Elwood (1874).	Curtis Guild, Jr. (1881).
John B. Olmstead (1876).	Robert W. Lovett (1881).
Ed. M. Wheelwright ( <i>f.</i> 1876).	Charles MacVeagh (1881).
Ed. W. Atkinson (1881).	George C. Buell (1882).
Charles A. Coolidge (1881).	Henry B. Cabot (1883).

At a general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dec. 1, M. E. Wadsworth (Ph. D. 1879) discussed the appropriation of the name "Laurentian" by the Canadian Geological Survey. The President, Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862), gave further details of the structure of the carboniferous centipedes, to show that they should be classed as a distinct suborder of Myriapods.

### NOTES.

THE total number of Students in the "Annex" at present is 44.

APROPOS of the Harvard "Annex" which, as is well known, is simply private instruction by the University instructors, it can be said that the wife of George Dimmock (1877) attends lectures and works in the Zoological Laboratory at the Leipzig University, having all the advantages of a male student, except in that she is only a private student of Professor Leuckart.

PROFESSOR LANMAN will give a course of six lectures on the Ancient Literature of India, with sketches of Vedic life and customs, and metrical translations of a number of the best hymns of the Vedas. These lectures will be given in No. 11 Sever Hall, and the first will take place about the middle of February. They may be attended without charge by any one, whether connected with the University or not. They begin at 7.30 P. M.; and the dates will be announced later.

COMPLAINT having been made in one of the college papers that the members of the "Annex" attend the lectures of Dr. Hedge in such numbers as to make it necessary that the lectures should be

given in a less convenient room, it is perhaps well enough to say that there is no class connected with the "Annex" under Dr. Hedge, and that no application has been made at any time for the admission of young ladies to the classes of the gentlemen. The College has not been asked to make any concessions in the direction of co-education. The classes connected with the "Annex" are convened in private rooms provided by the managers, and not in rooms of the University.

THE larger range of greenhouses has long been inadequately provided with heating apparatus. Professor Charles S. Sargent, a few years ago, replaced the disconnected and small flue-furnaces, by a single large boiler. Although this boiler was found capable of fully heating the houses, the plants have been felt to be in considerable peril from frost, in case of accident to this single source of heat. The failure of the fire for a few hours during severe weather would undoubtedly cause the loss of the most costly specimens. The friends of the University will therefore be glad to learn that this danger has been lessened, if not wholly removed, by a recent gift from one of the Committee to visit the Garden. Mr. Hunnewell has provided, at his own expense, a second boiler, of larger capacity than the older one, and has defrayed the cost of having it connected with the present system of pipes. During the recent cold weather the new boiler was subjected to a severe test, but its work was found entirely satisfactory.

#### GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

JAMES F. JACKSON (1873) is City Solicitor of Fall River.

WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN (1870) is Treasurer of the Associated Charities, Boston.

WILLIAM WESLEY LEAKE (1855) is one of the leading lawyers of Dallas, Texas.

BENJAMIN FOSDICK HARDING (1878) is master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

REV. J. NELSON TRASK (1862) lectured on the Indian question in Iowa City, Iowa, Nov. 28.

DR. FRANCIS A. HUBBARD (1873) has been unanimously re-elected City Physician of Taunton.

ALPHONSO M. WEEKS (1880) has accepted a call to become pastor of the Unitarian Society at Chelsea.

HORACE DAVIS (1849), of San Francisco, failed of an election to Congress from the first California District.

FRANCIS OGDEN LYMAN (1871) is practising law. His office is at No. 36 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.

THE Fairchild Paper Company, of Boston, has succeeded to the business of Charles Fairchild (1858), proprietor of the Pepperell Mills. Mr.

Fairchild is president of the company; and is also a member of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson, & Co., of Boston.

FRANK D. MILLET (1869) contributes an illustration, "Chloë," to the December issue of the *American Art Review*.

JOHN BULLOCK CLARK (1854) has been re-elected to Congress as representative from the eleventh Missouri District.

EUGENE H. SMITH (1874) is practising dentistry with Professor Luther D. Shepard, at 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

GEORGE PEARSON (1870), of Mercer County, Penn., will be the reading clerk of the present Pennsylvania Legislature.

JOSEPH R. WALTER (1871) has been re-elected Recording Secretary and Historiographer of the Historical Society of Delaware.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR. (1855) is President of the Workingmen's Co-operative Saving Fund and Loan Association of Boston.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW HARRIS (1849) was elected for the fifth time to represent the second Massachusetts District in Congress.

FREEMAN SNOW (1873) succeeds Isaac T. Hoague (1867), as instructor in the Constitutional History of the United States, at Harvard College.

FREDERICK O. VAILLE (1874), one of the editors of the "Harvard Book," is manager of the Colorado Telephone Co., of Denver, Col.

CHARLES THEODORE RUSSELL (1837), of Cambridge, was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress from the eighth Massachusetts District.

CHARLES EDWARD HOOKER (1846), who has represented the fifth Mississippi District in the three last sessions of Congress, has been re-elected.

ROBERT GRANT (1873), the author of "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," is devoting himself almost wholly to the study of law, in Boston.

THOMAS SCOTT MILLER (1873) graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1875, and is now a successful practitioner at the bar of Dallas, Texas.

SAMUEL PASCO (1858), of Monticello, Fla., was the Presidential Elector on the Hancock and English ticket in Florida. He received 27,925 votes.

FRANCIS B. HAYES (1839), of Boston, was defeated for Congress from the fourth Massachusetts District, by only 115 votes out of a total vote of 21,262.

AN excellent portrait of the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis (1833) appears in the *American Art Review* for December. It is the work of Frederick P. Vinton.

DR. JOHN DIXWELL (1870) has resigned his position as general agent of the Massachusetts Society for Lost, Stolen, and Abused Children. He has been identified with the work for the past five years.



In consequence of his resignation the Society will turn over its work to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

WILLIAM HAYNE PERRY (1859), a lawyer of distinction in Greenville, S. C., was elected, Nov. 2, 1880, a member of the State Senate of South Carolina.

SELWIN ZADOCK BOWMAN (1860), who has represented the fifth Massachusetts District in Congress for two years, has been re-elected, receiving 16,662 votes to 11,699 for his opponent.

FREDERICK F. DOGGETT (1877), and a graduate of the Harvard Medical School in 1880, is now studying medicine in Vienna, Austria. His address is 22 Schloessel Gasse, Zimmern 14.

EBEN FRANCIS STONE (1843) is the recently elected Congressman from the sixth Massachusetts District, which has been represented in the two last Congresses by George Bailey Loring (1838).

EDWARD A. BIRGE (Ph. D. 1878) is devoting a portion of his leave of absence from his duties as Professor in the University of Wisconsin, to the study of physiology at the Leipzig University.

WILLIAM J. MORTON, M. D. (1867), of New York City, has been appointed Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, Vt.

DR. CLEMENT A. WALKER (m. 1850), after almost thirty years of unbroken service at the Boston Lunatic Hospital, has felt compelled, by reason of failing health and strength, to resign his position as Superintendent.

THE statements of Charles Francis Adams, Jr. (1836) on the duties of a teacher have been quoted in "Books and Reading for the Young," a recent volume by J. H. Smart, Indiana State Superintendent of Instruction.

WILLIAM A. SPINNEY (1878) delivered an essay on "To what extent may women be expected to engage in horticulture and floriculture," before the Newton Horticultural Society, at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Dec. 16.

EUGENE WAMBAUGH (1876), who graduated with highest honors in the Harvard Law School Class of 1880, has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He has established himself in his profession at Cincinnati.

DR. SAMUEL E. WYMAN (1874), late House Physician at the Boston City Hospital, having completed his course of medical studies in Europe, has opened an office for the practice of his profession, at No. 1 Putnam Avenue, Cambridge.

IN the article on James Russell Lowell is the statement that the Commemoration Ode was "recited at the dedication of Memorial Hall, July 21, 1865." The ground was not broken for Memorial Hall

till 1870. See *The Harvard Register*, Vol. I. p. 33. The Ode was written for a commemoration of the sons of Harvard who perished in the war, held in Cambridge in July, 1865. The writer is correct in the date, but not the occasion. C. P.

WILLIS BOYD ALLEN (1878), of Boston, has been elected Class Day Orator of the Boston University Law School. At College he was a member of the Everett Athenæum, the Christian Brethren, the  $\Pi$  H and  $\Phi$  B K Societies, and at Commencement he received a "Disquisition."

REV. FREDERICK N. KNAPP (1843), of Plymouth, enjoyed the honor of entertaining President Grant in the town of Plymouth, Oct. 14. The townspeople gave the General a fitting reception, and a four-column account of the exercises of the day appears in the *Old Colony Memorial*, published at Plymouth, Oct. 21.

SAMUEL GARMAN, (Assistant in Ichthyology and Herpetology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy) has been elected a member of the Société Zoölogique de France, of Paris. This Society, organized in 1876, is the most progressive one of its class in France, and Mr. Garman is the only American on the list of members.

JOHN DAVIS LONG (1857) received a handsome tribute to his fidelity, integrity, and ability as Governor of Massachusetts during the past year in the large majority of votes which he received for reelection. In the city of Boston he ran more than 300 votes ahead of his ticket, receiving 25,666 votes, while the Garfield electors received but 25,347. He was mentioned as a suitable successor of Mr. Dawes in the United States Senate.

THERE were two errors in the list of Harvard Alumni who have been consecrated bishops in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as published on page 227 of *The Harvard Register* (November, 1880). Samuel Seabury (1724) was the father of Bishop Samuel Seabury, and died in 1764. The Bishop was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1748. Philander Chase (1818) was the son of Bishop Philander Chase, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1795.

THE Royal Arcanum is a secret beneficiary order, which was organized in Boston, June 23, 1877, "to meet the growing demand for a beneficiary order founded upon business principles." Among its officers are Dr. Joel Seaverns (1850), of Roxbury, Medical Examiner-in-chief; Dr. Norton Folsom (m. 1864), of Cambridge, State Medical Examiner for Massachusetts; and Dr. Edward F. Hodges (1871), of Indianapolis, Ind., State Medical Examiner for Indiana.

PERRY BELMONT (1872) has been elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of New York, which includes part of Long Island and Staten Island. "His election," the *New York Herald* says, "is one of the very gratifying results of the

canvass, since it adds to the Congressional delegation of the State a gentleman of capacity and character, who enters political life under the most favorable auspices, and thus initiates a public career abundant in brilliant promise."

EDWARD P. BOND (*t.* 1849) originated the idea of establishing public safe-deposit vaults in New England. Two years before any such vaults had been built in Boston he obtained from the General Court, in 1865, a charter for the Boston Safe Deposit Company, which did not, however, go into operation until 1875. He is the manager of the safe-deposit department of the Boston Safe-Deposit and Trust Company, which is a lineal successor of the first company for which he obtained the charter.

THE Concord School of Philosophy will open for a third term on Monday, July 10, and will continue five weeks. The Harvard men identified with the School this year are as follows: — Secretary, Franklin B. Sanborn (1855). Lecturers: Rev. William H. Channing (1829), three lectures; Franklin B. Sanborn (1855), three lectures on "Literature and National Life"; Harrison G. O. Blake (1835), readings from Thoreau; John Albee (*t.* 1858), two lectures; Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol (*t.* 1835), one lecture; and the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody (1826), one lecture.

THE Boston Public Latin School opened after the Christmas recess in the new building on Dartmouth Street and Warren Avenue, and now occupies "the largest structure in America devoted to educational purposes, and the largest in the world used as a free public school." It has twelve teachers, six of whom are graduates of Harvard, — the Head Master, Moses Merrill (1856); Masters, Charles J. Capen (1844), and Arthur I. Fiske (1869); Junior Masters, William Gallagher, Jr. (1869), Louis H. Parkhurst (1872), and Benjamin O. Peirce (1876).

DR. THEODORE W. FISHER (*m.* 1861) has been unanimously chosen Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Clement A. Walker's resignation. "Dr. Fisher is well known to the citizens of Boston. He is forty-three years of age, and son of Hon. M. M. Fisher of Medway. For the past nine years he has occupied the position of Examining Physician of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions. From 1863 to 1869 he was Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital. Previously he was resident physician at Deer Island, and was Surgeon of the Forty-fourth Regiment Mass. Vols. He is the author of valuable works on insanity, and brings to his new position experience and abilities of a high order."

FREDERICK P. FISH (1875), shortly after his admission to the Massachusetts bar, formed a law partnership with ex-Senator Wadleigh, formerly of New Hampshire, and the firm have since practised in Boston, where Mr. Fish has acquired high reputation as a patent lawyer. On the 23d of Decem-

ber, 1880, he appeared, as counsel before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in a suit brought to obtain damages for the infringement of a patent. We are told that Judge Blatchford evinced unusual interest in Mr. Fish's elaborate and able argument, and complimented him with close attention throughout.

GEORGE DEXTER ROBINSON (1856) was elected to Congress for a third term from the eleventh Massachusetts District by a majority of over 4,000 votes. The *Gardner News* said of him: "George D. Robinson, Congressman from the eleventh District, has been named for the Speakership of the next House, and those who are aware of the very able manner in which he has presided over committees of the whole in the House feel assured that he would develop first-class abilities as Speaker. Whether he is chosen Speaker or not, Mr. Robinson has a bright future before him. It has already been remarked that he may be Senator Robinson one of these days."

AT the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the First Church of Christ in Boston Nov. 18, the following Harvard men took an active part in the exercises: — Nathaniel Silsbee (1824); Rufus Ellis (1838); George E. Ellis (1833); Robert C. Winthrop (1828); John D. Long (1857); Frederick O. Prince (1836); William Everett (1859); Charles W. Eliot (1853); Grindall Reynolds (*t.* 1847); Phillips Brooks (1855); Charles C. Everett (*t.* 1859); Robert S. Rantoul (1853); George W. Briggs (*t.* 1834); Charles T. Brooks (1832); John H. Morison (1831). There were only two other speakers, the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., and the Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D., President of Yale College.

ERASTUS BRAINERD (1874) was one of the founders and first editors of the *American*, the weekly paper begun last October in Philadelphia, Penn., after the style of the *Nation*. His associate founders and editors were Professor R. Ellis Thompson of the University of Pennsylvania, and W. R. Balch, formerly of Boston. Among the Harvard contributors to the *American* have been Christopher P. Cranch (*t.* 1835), Thomas W. Higginson (1841), Willard Brown (1875), William M. Griswold (1875), Royal W. Merrill (1869), and Henry A. Clapp (1860). Mr. Brainerd has recently left the *American* to return to the Philadelphia Press, of which he is an associate editor. He was once connected with the old firm of James R. Osgood & Co., for whom he prepared the "Millais," "Titian," and other heliotype *Gallery* books; and later he was on the staff of the New York *World*.

THOMAS B. TICKNOR, Secretary of the Class of 1870, has been engaged in the publishing business ever since graduation. He first entered the office of James R. Osgood & Co., and remained there through the successive changes of the firm to Hough-



ton, Osgood, & Co., and Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. He has recently left the latter firm to become a partner in the new firm of James R. Osgood & Co., of which his brother Benjamin H. Ticknor (1862) is also a member. This firm has already shown, by almost unparalleled enterprise, what can be accomplished by men who combine experience, ability, means, and energy. Although established only a few months, it has now a good list of books, including several, published and in press, by Harvard men, such as "Self-Culture," by James Freeman Clarke; "The Memorial History of Boston," edited by Justin Winsor; "Illustrations of the Earth's Structure," by Nathaniel S. Shaler and William M. Davis; etc.

#### FORMER MEMBERS.

GEORGE L. BALCOM, for nearly two years a member of the class of 1839, is a resident of Claremont, N. H.

THOMAS M. DROWN (*f. s.* 1865), who was Instructor in Metallurgy at Harvard, 1869-70, is now Professor of Analytical Chemistry at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.

WYLIS A. SILLIMAN (*f.* 1878) is pursuing zoological studies preparatory for examination for the degree of Ph. D., under Professor Leuckart, at Leipzig University.

JOHN STEWARDSON (*f.* 1881) is studying in Paris for the École des Beaux-Arts, from which he expects to graduate as an architect.

JOSEPH MEINRATH (*f.* 1878) is the author of the "Phaeton Galop" played several weeks ago in Boston by the Park Theatre Orchestra. It has just been published by Oliver Ditson & Co.

CLARENCE G. JAMES (at one time in the class of 1879) is manager of the Purity Chemical Works, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemists, No. 304 Branch Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

LEMUEL FRANCIS SYDNEY CUSHING died in Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1880. He was born in Jamaica Plain, Nov. 23, 1827, and was the only son of Lemuel and Frances Cushing. He was a graduate of the Boston Public Latin School, and entered Harvard College in 1843. Much esteemed by his classmates for his personal qualities, and respected as a scholar, he took a high rank in the class of 1847, but left College before the termination of his Senior year. Between 1848 and 1852 he made two voyages to South America and Calcutta. For many years previous to his last sickness he was employed in the large printing and publishing houses of Cambridge. — *B. S. S.*

#### COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

JOHN AMORY JEFFRIES (1881) of the Senior Class has a paper "On the Fingers of Birds," in the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, Vol. VI. No. 1, pp. 6-11, January.

LEWIS J. BRIDGMAN (1881) read an original poem at the sixth annual reunion of the Lawrence

High School Class of 1875, which took place, at Lawrence, on New Year's Eve.

FRANK HAMILTON HARVEY (1883) of the Sophomore Class was drowned while skating on Fresh Pond, Cambridge, December 24. He was the son of Dr. T. B. Harvey, one of the leading physicians of Indianapolis, Ind. He was born November 4, 1859, and had received his education in Indianapolis, first at the public schools, and later at Sewall and Abbot's Classical School, where he led his class. The *Indianapolis Sentinel* said of him: —

"He was all that is included in the grand word 'manly.' Unswervingly honest and truthful, courageous, painstaking in the discharge of all duties, faithful in every trust, he was a leader among his school-mates, and gave every promise of being a leader among men. It was yet too soon to judge of the success of his college life, but none doubted that it would be successful. Among all those 1,300 young men, he was deemed worthy of honorable mention by President Eliot in a private letter to a friend in this city; and on every ground of safe prophecy, he would have won in college as honorable a name as he did in school. To excellent ability he added also that most valuable of gifts, persevering and conscientious industry, thus promptly winning a foremost place among his mates. He excelled in manly sports, as well as in mental pursuits, and we may say in a word that his physical and mental powers combined to make a personality of unusual strength."

#### HARVARD MEN AS OFFICERS OF OTHER COLLEGES. NO. 2.

IN addition to the list given in the October number of *The Harvard Register*, the following graduates of Harvard have held, or now hold, positions at other colleges, as indicated below.

ALLEGHENY. — Timothy Alden (1794), President.

BENARES. — Fitzedward Hall (1846), Professor of Sanskrit.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. — Alva Woods (1817), President.

GREENVILLE AND KNOXVILLE. — Charles Coffin (1793), President.

PACIFIC COLLEGE. — James Morison (1844), Professor of Medicine.

GENEVA UNIVERSITY. — Willard Parker (1826), Professor of Anatomy.

CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY. — Willard Parker (1826), Professor of Surgery.

COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. — Robert Woodward Barnwell (1821), President.

IOWA COLLEGE. — Richard W. Swan (1842), Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

HAMILTON COLLEGE. — Ellicott Evans (1839), Professor of History and Political Economy.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. — Charles Kittredge True (1832), Professor of Science and Literature.

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE. — Jeffries Wyman (1833), Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, MARYLAND. — Edward J. Stearns (1833), Professor of Modern Languages.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. — John Revere (1807), Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Martyn Paine (1813), Professor of Medicine. Charles Brooks (1816),



Professor of Natural History. John Appleton Swett (1828), Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

MOUNT HOPE COLLEGE. — Theodore Russell Jencks (1821), Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. — William F. Allen (1851), Professor of Ancient Languages and History.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE. — Walter R. Johnson (1819), Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. — Richard T. Greener (1870), Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. — Fitz-Edward Hall (1846), Professor of Sanskrit, Hindustani, and Indian Jurisprudence.

ACADIA COLLEGE, NOVA SCOTIA. — John Freeman Tufts (1872), Professor of History, Logic, and Political Economy.

KENYON COLLEGE. — Charles Short (1846), President. James Kent Stone (1861), President and Professor of Latin.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY. — Charles P. James (1838), Professor of Law. Edward H. Welch (1840), Professor of German.

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY. — John Doane Wells (1817), Professor of Anatomy. Horatio Morison (1837), Professor of Mathematics.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE. — Noah Worcester (1832), Professor of Pathology. Edwin Smith Gregory (1852), Professor of Latin.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. — James F. Dana (1813), Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

UNION COLLEGE. — Rev. R. T. S. Lowell (1833), Professor of Latin. Nathan Hale (1838), Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, LOUISIANA. — Alexander Hill Everett (1806), President. Oliver William Bourn Peabody (1816), Professor of English Literature.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. — Stanford E. Chaillé (1851), Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy. Carleton Hunt (1856), Professor of Civil Jurisprudence.

RACINE COLLEGE. — W. Stevens Parker (1850), President. John Holmes Converse (1857), Professor of Greek and Latin. William Jason Gold (1865), Instructor in Latin and Greek.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE AT WASHINGTON. — Frederick May (1792), Professor of Obstetrics. Stephen Chapin (1804), President. Charles Grafton Page (1832), Professor of Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. — Edward S. Dunster (1856), Professor of Obstetrics. William H. Pettee (1861), Professor of Mining. Charles E. Green (1862), Professor of Engineering.

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE. — Daniel Neil Bradford (1815), Tutor. Alva Woods (1817), President. John Everett (1818), Tutor. John Flavel Jenkins (1818), Professor of Mathematics. Charles Walker (1818), Tutor and Librarian. Thomas Learning Caldwell (1819), Tutor.

BROWN UNIVERSITY. — Rev. Perez Fobes (1762), Professor of Natural Philosophy. William Ingalls (1790), Professor of Anatomy and Surgery (1811-23). Alva Woods (1817), Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (1824-28). Charles William Parsons (1840), Professor of Physiology.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. — Daniel Oliver (1806), Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. James Freeman Dana (1813), Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829), Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Edward Swift Dunster (1856), Professor of Obstetrics.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT. — Royall Tyler (1776), Professor of Jurisprudence. Daniel Clarke Sanders (1788), President. William Sweetser (1815), Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Henry Williamson Haynes (1851), Professor of Greek and Latin. William J. Morton (1867), Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. William Cow-

per Simmons (1868), Professor of Greek. Charles Fletcher Dole (1868), *pro tempore* Professor of Greek.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE. — Clement L. Smith (1863), Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin, and Librarian. Isaac Sharpless (s. 1873), Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. Robert B. Warder (s. 1874), Professor of Chemistry and Physics. Francis G. Allinson (1877), Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin.

PROFESSORS IN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES. — *Meadville*: George Washington Hosmer (1826), Professor of Pastoral Theology. Oliver Stearns (1826), President and Professor of Theology. Abiel Abbot Livermore (1833), President and Professor of Theology. George Jacob Abbot (1835), Professor. Charles Henry Brigham (1839), Professor of Ecclesiastical History. George Lovell Cary (1852), Professor of New Testament Literature. — *Andover*: Eliphalet Pearson (1773), Professor of Sacred Literature. Leonard Woods (1796), Professor of Theology. Joseph Henry Thayer (1850), Professor of Sacred Literature. John Wesley Churchill (1865), Professor of Elocution. — *Newton Theological Seminary*: Henry Jones Ripley (1816), Professor of Sacred Literature. Ezra Palmer Gould (1861), Professor of New Testament Interpretation. — *George H. Johnson*.

## RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[Under this head it is intended to give a record of all published work of Harvard graduates and officers. To make the record complete it is absolutely necessary that the writers themselves should send to this office the necessary data. In this issue we print the titles of books reviewed in the various issues of *The Harvard Register* for 1880. If any Harvard publications of last year have been omitted we should be pleased to have the memoranda of them sent to us.]

**Timothy Bigelow** (1786). — "Diary of a Visit to Newport, New York, and Philadelphia, during the Summer of 1815, by Timothy Bigelow." Edited by a Grandson [Abbott Lawrence (1849)]. Boston: Printed for private distribution. 1880.

**John Lee Watson** (1815). — "Paul Revere's Signal." The True Story of the Signal Lanterns in Christ Church, Boston. By the Rev. John Lee Watson, D.D. 1880.

**James Freeman Clarke** (1829). — "Self-Culture: Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Spiritual. A Course of Lectures." By James Freeman Clarke. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1880.

**Oliver Wendell Holmes** (1829). — "The Iron Gate, and Other Poems." By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1880.

**Samuel F. Smith** (1829). — "The Mystery of Life," a Poem read before the Alumni of Brown University, June 15, 1880. Published with Edward L. Pierce's address, "The Public and Social Duties of the College Graduate," in pamphlet of 45 pp.

**Charles T. Brooks** (1832). — "William Ellery Channing: A Centennial Memory." By Charles T. Brooks. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880.

**Francis Bowen** (1833). — "Gleanings from a Literary Life, 1838-1880." By Professor Francis Bowen, LL. D., Alford Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1880.

**Edward J. Stearns** (1833). — "The Faith of our Forefathers." An examination of Archbishop Gibbons's "Faith of our Fathers." By the Rev. Edward J. Stearns,

D. D., Examining Chaplain of the Diocese of Easton. Fourth edition, revised. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1880. 12mo. pp. 380.

**Thomas Cushing** (1834). — "Private Schools." A Lecture read by Thomas Cushing, late Senior Principal of Chauncy Hall School, before the American Institute of Instruction, at Saratoga, July 7, 1880. Boston: New England Publishing Company, 1880. Pamphlet, 28 pp.

**Cyrus A. Bartol** (1835). — "Principles and Portraits." By Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol. 1 vol. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, \$2.00.

**James Russell Lowell** (1838). — Two Sonnets: "Mercedes." "The Prison of Cervantes." *Harper's Magazine*, January.

**Samuel Eliot** (1839). — "Poetry for Children." Edited by Samuel Eliot. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. 16mo. 328 pp.

"The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Six Stories." Edited by Samuel Eliot. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. 12mo. pp. 210.

**Edward Everett Hale** (1839). — "Stories of War, told by Soldiers." Collected and edited by Edward E. Hale. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880. pp. 264.

"Crusoe in New York, and other Tales." By Edward E. Hale. 1 vol. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"Stories of the Sea, told by Sailors." By E. E. Hale. Boston: Published by Roberts Brothers. pp. 302.

**Joseph H. Allen** (1840). — "Three Phases of Modern Theology: Calvinism, Unitarianism, Liberalism." By Joseph H. Allen, A. M., Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. Boston: George H. Ellis.

"Fragments of Christian History to the Foundation of the Holy Roman Empire." By Joseph Henry Allen, Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880.

**Thomas Wentworth Higginson** (1841). — "Short Studies of American Authors." By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. pp. 60.

The following contributions to the *Woman's Journal*: "Supercilious Wisdom," Dec. 4. "Princes and Princesses," Dec. 11. "The Society for Political Education," Dec. 18. "Motherhood," a Poem, Dec. 25.

**William A. Richardson** (1843) and **George P. Sanger** (1840). — "Supplement to the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Vol. II. No. 8. Legislation of 1880." Edited by William A. Richardson and George P. Sanger. Boston: Published by the Commonwealth. Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth, 117 Franklin Street.

**Charles C. Perkins** (1843). — "The Kneeling Angels in the Church of St. Domenick at Bologna." *American Art Review*, January.

A Review of Dr. G. Henry Lodge's translation of "The History of Ancient Art," by John Winckelmann. *American Art Review*, December.

**Asa Gray** (A. M. 1844). — "Natural Science and Religion." Two lectures delivered to the Theological School of Yale College, by Asa Gray. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1880. 16mo. pp. 111.

**Timothy Bigelow** (1845). — "Reply to Francis Brinley on the Claims of Hon. John P. Bigelow as

Founder of Boston Public Library." Read before Boston Antiquarian Club, May 11, 1880. Pamphlet, 50 pp.

**John Austin Stevens** (1846). — "The Southern Campaign in 1780. Gates at Camden." *Magazine of American History*, December.

**Fitzedward Hall** (1846). — "Doctor Indoctus: Strictures on Professor John Nichol of Glasgow, with Reference to his English Composition." Reprinted, with Additions and Emendations, from the *Statesman*. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill, 1880. Pamphlet, 64 pp.

**Charles E. Norton** (1846). — "Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages. (Venice, Siena, Florence)." By Charles Eliot Norton. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1880.

**James W. Savage** (1847). — Address delivered before the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture at Omaha, September 22, 1880. pp. 18.

"The Discovery of Nebraska." An historical sketch read before the Nebraska Historical Society, April 16, 1880. By James W. Savage. Pamphlet, 42 pp.

**Ferdinand C. Ewer** (1848). — Discourses on the Imprisonment of the English Priests, for Conscience' Sake in the Nineteenth Century. *N. Y. Herald*, Dec. 20, 1880, and Jan. 3, 1881. Published in book form by E. & J. B. Young & Co., New York.

**Thomas Chase** (1848). — "The Irish Question": Notice of an Address at Haverford College by James Hack Tuke, an English philanthropist. *Friends' Review*, Dec. 18.

**Frederick Frothingham** (1849). — "What think ye of Christ?" *Unitarian Review*, December.

**Horatio R. Storer** (1850). — "An Open Letter" to the City Council, in which attention is called to some important matters relating to Newport's sewage and water, and to the completion of some repairs of Tanner Street. The *News*, Newport, R. I., Nov. 1.

**William F. Allen** (1851). — A Review of Morris's "Manual of Classical Literature." *University Press*, Madison, Wis., Dec. 16.

**Stanford E. Chaillé** (1851). — "State Medicine and State Medical Societies." By Stanford E. Chaillé, A. M., M. D., New Orleans, La. Extracted from the Transactions of the American Medical Association. Philadelphia: Collins, Printer, 705 Jayne Street, 1879.

**Samuel A. Green** (1851). — "An Account of the Early Land-Grants of Groton, Massachusetts." By Samuel A. Green, M. D. Groton, 1879. 60 pp.

"The Town Records of Groton, Mass., 1662-1678." Edited by Samuel A. Green, M. D. Groton, 1879.

"An Historical Address delivered at Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1880, by Request of the Citizens at the Dedication of Three Monuments erected by the Town." By Samuel Abbott Green, a native of the town. Groton, 1880.

**Howard P. Arnold** (1852). — "Gleanings from Pontresina." By Howard Payson Arnold. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 213 pp.

**Edward L. Pierce** (1852). — "The Public and Social Duties of the College Graduate." An address delivered before the Alumni of Brown University, at Commencement, 1880. Printed with the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Smith's poem, "The Mystery of Life," in a pamphlet of 54 pp.



**John T. Perry** (1852). — "Sixteen Saviours, or One? The Gospels not Brahmanic." By John T. Perry. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, 1879. 16mo. pp. 147.

**Elisha Chencry** (m. 1853). — "Croup and Diphtheria." A letter to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 16.

**Joshua Kendall** (1853). — "A Shrine to Poetry." *Education*, January-February.

**Ellis Peterson** (1853). — "Boston Public School Document, No. 21. Annual Report of the Board of Supervisors, 1880." Pamphlet, 34 pp.

**James Mills Peirce** (1853). — "Mathematical Tables, chiefly to Four Figures. First Series." By James Mills Peirce, University Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1879. pp. 43.

**Justin Winsor** (1853). — "The Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution, 1761-1783." By Justin Winsor. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co., 1880. 16mo. pp. 335. Cloth, \$1.50.

**Moncure D. Conway** (t. 1854). — "What is the Religion of Humanity?" Delivered before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Chickering Hall, New York City, Nov. 14. *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 9. "English Lakes and their Genii. II." *Harper's Magazine*, January.

**William J. Potter** (1854). — Miscellaneous Editorials. *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 2, 9, 16, and 30. "American Womanhood." Discourse delivered at New Bedford, Nov. 14. *Ibid.*, Dec. 30.

**Horace H. Furness** (1854). — "A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, Ph. D., LL. D." King Lear. Philadelphia, 1880.

**B. Joy Jeffries** (1854). — "Color-Blindness: Its Dangers and its Detection." By B. Joy Jeffries, A. M., M. D., Harvard. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co., 1879.

**William Stevens Perry** (1854). — "The Second Lambeth Conference. A Personal Narrative by the Bishop of Iowa." Davenport, Ia., 1879.

"Some Summer Days Abroad." By W. S. Perry, Bishop of Iowa. Davenport, Ia., 1879.

"The Bishop's Letter." Describing sights and scenes in Dresden. Davenport, Ia., *Sunday Democrat*, Nov. 28.

**Robert Treat Paine, Jr.** (1855). — "Co-operative Savings Banks or Building Associations." This is a reprint in a 12-page pamphlet of the Boston *Daily Advertiser's* report, Dec. 3, 1880, of Mr. Paine's address at Waltham, where he argued that co-operative savings banks teach and reward thrift, and the owning of houses, and educate their members in business, and aid them to co-operate with one another.

**Theodore Lyman** (1855). — "A Structural Feature, hitherto unknown among Echinodermata, found in Deep-sea Ophiurans." Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History. 12 pp. 2 plates.

"A Preliminary List of the known Genera and Species of Living Ophiuridæ and Astrophytidæ, with their Localities, and the Depths at which they have been found; and References to the principal Synonymes and Authorities." 45 pp. December.

**Alexander Agassiz** (1855). — Notice of Dr. Carl Chun's Monograph of the Ctenophoræ of the Gulf of Naples. *American Journal of Science*, January, pp. 81-83.

**James K. Hosmer** (1855). — "A Short History of German Literature." By Professor James K. Hosmer. Second edition. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co., 1879.

**George M. Staples** (m. 1855). — "Paracentesis Pericardii," and "A New Method of Arresting Puerperal Eclampsia." A pamphlet consisting of papers read before the Iowa State Medical Society at its sessions of 1879 and 1880.

**Edward P. Thwing** (1855). — "Out-door Life in Europe. Sketches of Sights seen during Two Summers Abroad. No. 26 of the Standard Series." New York: I. K. Funk & Co., 1880.

**James B. Greenough** (1856). — "The Rose and the Ring." Adapted for the private stage from Thackeray's "Christmas Pantomime." By the author of "The Queen of Hearts." Cambridge: Charles W. Sever, 1880. pp. 43. 50 cents.

**John D. Long** (1857). — "The Æneid of Virgil." Translated into English by John D. Long. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., 1879. 431 pages.

**Simon Newcomb** (s. 1858) and **Edward S. Holden**. — "Astronomy for Schools and Colleges." American Science Series. By Simon Newcomb, LL.D., and Edward S. Holden, M. A. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1879. pp. 512.

**Samuel S. Green** (1858). — "The Relation of the Public Library to the Public Schools." A paper read at the Meeting of the American Social Science Association, held at Saratoga, Sept. 7-11, 1880. Pamphlet, 18 pp.

**John Albee** (t. 1858). — "An Evening with Weiss and Eichberg." A Poem. *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 16.

**Francis E. Abbot** (1859). — A letter to the *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 2.

**George L. Chaney** (1859). — "Aloha! A Hawaiian Salutation." By George Leonard Chaney. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880. 12mo. pp. 300.

**Charles C. Everett** (t. 1859). — "The Relation of Modern Philosophy to Liberalism." (From "Institute Essays.") By Professor C. C. Everett, D. D.

**Charles W. Swan** (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 2 and 9.

**Oliver F. Wadsworth** (1860). — "Optic Neuritis after Measles." Read before the American Ophthalmological Society. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 30.

**Theodore W. Fisher** (m. 1861). — "Habitual Drunkenness." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Dec. 6. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 30.

**William S. Appleton** (1860). — "Record of the Descendants of William Sumner of Dorchester, Mass., 1636." By William Sumner Appleton. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers, 1879.

**Ezra Abbot** (D. D. 1861). — "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel: External Evidences." By Ezra Abbot,



D. D., LL. D., Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation. Boston: George H. Ellis. 8vo. 1880.

Thomas B. Curtis (1862). — "Diphtheria, with Croup." A letter to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 9.

Charles E. Greene (1862). — "Trusses and Arches analyzed and discussed by Graphical Methods." By Charles E. Greene, A. M., Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Michigan. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1879.

John M. Rice (s. 1862). — "An Elementary Treatise on the Differential Calculus, founded on the Method of Rates or Fluxions." By John Minot Rice, Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, and William Woolsey Johnson, Professor of Mathematics in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Revised edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1879.

Nathaniel S. Shaler (s. 1862). — "Notes on Petroleum. With an Account of the Oil-bearing Horizons of Kentucky." By N. S. Shaler. *Bulletin of the Kentucky Geological Survey*, March, 1880.

"On the Improvement of the Rivers of Kentucky. By N. S. Shaler. *Bulletin of the Kentucky Geological Survey*, March, 1880.

"A Winter Journey in Colorado." *Atlantic Monthly*, January.

Robert Amory (1863). — "Concerning the Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 2.

John Fiske (1863). — "Sociology and Hero-Worship." An Evolutionist's Reply to Dr. James. *Atlantic Monthly*, January. "The Philosophy of Persecution." *North American Review*, January.

George L. Goodale (m. 1863). — "Concerning a Few Common Plants." Complete in two parts bound together. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

John Orne Green (1863). — "Recent Progress in Otology." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 23.

John W. Chadwick (t. 1864). — "Lucretia Mott and Lydia Maria Child." A Sermon preached to the Second Unitarian Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday forenoon, Nov. 20. Supplement to the *Woman's Journal*, Dec. 18.

"Belief and Life." A pamphlet, January.

"A Brooklyn Letter." *Christian Register*, Jan. 1.

George A. Hill (1865). — "A Geometry for Beginners." By G. A. Hill, A. M. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1880. pp. vi, 314.

Thomas Dwight (1866). — "The Disappearance of Tumors." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Nov. 1, 1880. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 9.

Bennett F. Davenport (1867). — "Report on Pharmaceutical Preparations." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 9.

Elbridge G. Cutler (1868). — "Recent Progress in Pathology and Pathological Anatomy." Concluded from preceding number. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 2.

[A large part of the "Record of Publications" is crowded out of this number.]

## BIRTHS.

1858. Samuel Pasco, a son, John, born at Monticello, Jefferson County, Fla., Sept. 20.

1871. Francis Ogden Lyman, a daughter, born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22.

1876. William Henry Burbank, a son, William Henry, Jr., born at Woodsville, N. H., Dec. 28.

1876. Charles Franklin Thwing, a daughter, Mary Butler, born in Cambridge, Oct. 30.

1878. Russell Sturgis, 3d, a son, Russell, born at No. 31, Hereford Street, Boston, Dec. 31.

## MARRIAGES.

1872. Frank Austin Gooch, to Sarah Elisabeth Wyman, daughter of John P. Wyman (1842), of Arlington, by Professor George H. Whittemore, at Arlington, Aug. 12, 1880.

1872. Edward Webster Hutchins to Susan B., daughter of the late Charles H. Hurd, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, all of Boston, in Boston, Dec. 8, 1880.

1873. Thomas Williams Baldwin to Maud Patten, both of Bangor, Me., by the Rev. S. J. Stewart, at Bangor, Dec. 8, 1880.

1874. Ulysses Simpson Grant, Jr., second son of Ex-President Grant, to Fannie J. Chaffee, only child of Ex United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee of Colorado, Nov. 1, 1880, at 5 P. M., at No. 26 West 58th Street, New York City, by the Rev. John P. Newman, D. D.

## DEATHS.

1815. Samuel Webber, at his residence in Charlestown, N. H., Dec. 5, 1880.

1838. Emery Moulton Porter, at his residence in Pawtucket, R. I. Dec. 12, 1880.

1849, t. Fiske Barrett, in South Braintree, Nov. 22, 1880.

1849. Charles Jackson Thorndike, at 47 Maverick Square, East Boston, Dec. 1, 1880.

1851. Jason Martin Gorham, at Barre, Dec. 5, 1880.

1858. John Peter Jackson, at Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1880.

1871. Charles Peaslee Dana, at Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 14, 1880.

1871. Richard Saltonstall Greenough, in Paris, France, Nov. 10, 1880.

1871. Osgood Hodges, in Salem, Nov. 2, 1880.

1873. Edward Reed Pratt, in Worcester, Oct. 31, 1880.

# OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1815. SAMUEL WEBBER died at his residence in Charlestown, N. H., Dec. 5, 1880. He was the second son of the Rev. Samuel Webber, D. D., the former President of Harvard University, and was born in Cambridge, Sept. 15, 1797. After graduation he spent four years in teaching, during which time he also studied medicine, first with Dr. William Page, Jr., of Hallowell, Me., and then with Dr. Thomas Foster, of Cambridge. For one year he was private instructor in Mathematics in Harvard University, and for one year and a half was assistant to the Professor in Chemistry. He took the degree of A. M. in 1818, and received his degree of M. D. in February, 1822, and in the May following removed to Charlestown, N. H., where he has resided ever since. Previous to his removal to Charlestown he had paid considerable attention to literature, and had published in 1821 a poem, "Logan, an Indian Tale" (on page 155 of Vol. III. of Samuel Kettell's *Specimens of American Poetry*). Another poem, "War," appeared in 1824. He was a practising physician for nearly sixty years, during which time he also did much for education and the diffusion of general intelligence in the community, and was a useful and respected citizen. He held the office of District Clerk for upwards of fifty consecutive years, and was President of the Connecticut River Savings Bank, for about the same length of time, and declined to serve still longer only when old age rendered it necessary for him to reduce the amount of his work. Among the honors conferred upon him was his election to membership in the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen, Denmark. He married Anna W. Green, of Medford, April 25, 1823. She died July 6, 1868. One son, Col. Samuel Webber of Manchester, N. H., and three daughters, survive them. Of Dr. Webber's classmates only five are living; — William Goddard, John A. Lowell, John G. Palfrey, Theophilus Parsons, and John Lee Watson.

1838. EMERY MOULTON PORTER was the son of the Rev. Huntington Porter (1777), a Congregational minister for fifty years in Rye, N. H., and was born on April 1, 1815. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, 1832-34, and entered the Sophomore class at Harvard in 1835. He studied theology at Andover, 1868-69; in 1839-40, at New Haven, Conn.; and in 1840-41, again at Andover. He was "licensed" to preach by the Andover Association in 1841. He was ordained Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Griswold, June 19, 1842, and Priest by Bishop Brownell, Nov. 8, 1843. He was settled in St. Paul's Church, Bradleyville, and Trinity Church, Milton (parts of St. Michael's Parish, Litchfield, Conn.), Sept. 25, 1842, to April 7, 1844; Rector of Christ Church, Lonsdale, R. I., Jan. 19, 1845, to April 23, 1848; Rector of Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Mass., April 8, 1849, to April 5, 1863, since which date he has ministered by occasional supply chiefly in Rhode Island. He was three times married; Sept. 1, 1842, to Charlotte Althea Buxton, of Newbury, Vt.; May 26, 1846, to Betsey Whipple Arnold, of Smithfield, R. I.; Sept. 18, 1855, to Louisa Anna Arnold, of Smithfield, R. I. He died suddenly at his residence in Lincoln, R. I., about one mile from Lonsdale, Dec. 12,

1880. His wife and three children — two sons and a daughter — survive him. The elder son, the Rev. Emery Huntington Porter, is Rector of St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket; and the younger is George Whipple Porter, a well-known physician of Providence.

1849. CHARLES JACKSON THORNDIKE was born in Salem, Sept. 4, 1830, and was the son of Larkin and Sarah P. Thorndike. He was brother of George L. Thorndike, an alderman of Boston, and of William H. Thorndike, a physician in the same place. At College he ranked very high, being second in a class numbering 78. After graduation he commenced the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, practising with the late Col. Ephraim Miller of Boston. Being a gentleman of wealth, and finding the practice of law uncongenial, he devoted his time to study and travel. He was spoken of as a gentleman of upright character, and was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral services took place at his late residence, Saturday, Dec. 4. The remains were then taken to Salem, where services were held in St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church prior to their final interment in the family lot. He never married. For many years he was an active member of the Second Corps of Cadets. He died at 47 Maverick Square, East Boston, Dec. 1, 1880.

1849, *t.* FISKE BARRETT died suddenly at his home in South Braintree, Nov. 22, 1880, at the age of sixty-five years. During the previous day he was apparently in good health, and in the evening he called on some friends, returned at 10.30 o'clock, and retired without suspecting that his last moments were so near. Heart-disease was the probable cause of his death. He graduated first at Union College in 1842, and then at the Harvard Divinity School in 1849; he was ordained to the ministry in the same year, became a Unitarian clergyman, and for a number of years was settled in Scituate, whence he moved, twenty years ago, to Braintree, where he has lived ever since, although he resigned his pastorate some time ago. He has filled several important local positions, particularly on the Braintree School Board, and took special interest in educational matters. His wife died some years ago, leaving three daughters, two of whom are still living. He was a brother of the late Samuel Barrett (1818), who for upwards of twenty-five years was pastor of the Twelfth Congregational Church in Boston.

1851. JASON MARTIN GORHAM was the oldest son of the Hon. Jason Gorham, and was born in Ware, Hampshire Co., Mass., Dec. 4, 1830. After a residence there of thirteen years, he removed to Barre. He was fitted for the University at Leicester Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1847. While at Cambridge he was permitted to use the library of Professor Longfellow, — a privilege which he highly prized, and in after years referred to with the greatest pleasure. Immediately after graduating, he studied law in the office of Benjamin F. Thomas, Worcester; and after spending one term in the Law School at Cambridge, entered the office of Messrs. Beach and Bond, Springfield, in the winter of 1853; returning to Barre, he commenced the practice of law in that town. In 1856 he went abroad, and



after a year's absence resumed his law practice in Barre. Sept. 15, 1862, he enlisted as one of the "nine months' volunteers," and went into camp at Readville; was commissioned Second Lieutenant Sept. 27, and was first assigned to the 54th Regt. M. V. M., and afterwards to the 42d Regt. M. V. M. He died in Barre, unmarried, at his home with his father, on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1880, after an illness of only five days' duration, although he had long been in feeble health. "Mr. Gorham," says a writer in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, "was a well-read lawyer, but the somewhat narrow field which he chose for the practice of his profession was more or less an obstacle to his achieving any marked eminence as a lawyer. Moreover, his strong literary tastes made him less enthusiastic in the pursuit of his profession than was essential to his success therein. Books were more welcomed by him than clients, and a person of more varied and extensive reading would rarely be met with in any of the walks of life. He was especially noted for his extraordinary fondness for reading while in college, and this passion grew upon him as he advanced in years, until his literary tastes were almost omnivorous. He thus developed rare critical faculties, but he preferred to utilize them simply for his own gratification and for that of the circle of personal friends who were wont to gather around him, to be charmed by his pleasant and instructive conversation. His presence was plainly that of a man of culture and intellectual refinement, and his marked personal appearance would have attracted attention in any assemblage. In his personal bearing he was modest and unassuming to a degree. The friends whom he has left behind him will remember him for his many charming qualities of mind and heart, and will long cherish the memory of many pleasant hours spent in his delightful company." — *Samuel Batchelder*.

**18581.** JOHN PETER JACKSON was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1856, and took the degree of A. M. in 1859. He was a prominent lawyer, and a former member and Speaker of the Assembly; and his brothers are F. Wolcott Jackson of the United New Jersey Railroads, and Schuyler B. Jackson, a former Speaker of the Assembly. He died at Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1880.

**1871.** OSGOOD HODGES. The death of Osgood Hodges removes, in the prime of early manhood, and in the midst of a successful career, one who seemed to give peculiar promise of usefulness in his chosen work. His classmates will remember him as a retiring, hard-working student, his more intimate friends as a man of quick and tender sympathies, of ready kindness, and the courage of deep-seated convictions. Among college athletes his name will not be forgotten as the principal support, in his time, of the noble game of cricket.

Osgood Hodges was born in Salem, Nov. 15, 1849, and was the son of John and Mary Osgood Deland Hodges, both of Salem. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, until in 1867, when he entered Harvard College.

After leaving College and passing through a two years' course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Hodges was one among the very few men who at once gained and held a position in the work of civil engineering.

His first practical experience was in connection with the Sudbury River addition to the Boston Water Works,

where he remained until 1878. The next year he went with an engineering party to Arizona and New Mexico in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, and in December, 1879, was appointed Assistant Engineer in the service of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company. This position gave him his headquarters at Steubenville, Ohio. While there, and exposed to the malarial influences of the climate, when his constitution was already weakened by exposure during his work in Arizona, he contracted the disease which hastened his return to Salem for his annual vacation, and within three months proved fatal, on Nov. 2, 1880. — *Ephraim Emerton*.

**1871.** CHARLES PEASLEE DANA, a son of Major-General N. J. T. Dana, formerly of the U. S. Army, died at Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 14, 1880. After graduation he studied law in San Francisco, Cal., for a short time, and in the spring of 1872 entered a business life in the iron mills. In San Francisco he attached himself to the Pacific Rolling Mills, intending to follow the iron business for life. He was subject, however, to great exposure in going to the mills, and in the winter of 1873 suffered from an attack of pneumonia. This compelled him to change his plans, and from San Francisco he went to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the railroad business with his father in the office of the General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. In the employ of the same company he was afterwards located successively at Joliet, Ill., Quincy, Ill., and Council Bluffs, Ia. He then went to Omaha, Neb., where he again suffered from pneumonia. Later he spent two years at Rock Island, Ill., and in 1879 went to St. Louis, Mo., from there he removed to the plains for his health, and thence to Colorado Springs, where he died.

**1871.** RICHARD GORDON GREENOUGH was the son of Richard Saltonstall Greenough, the American sculptor. His early years were spent in Europe. The two years after graduation at Harvard were devoted, at Newport, R. I., under his father's direction, to the study of drawing and anatomy. He then went to the Brussels Academy, where he took a foremost place in his classes. Entering the atelier of Jules Lefevre and Boulanger in Paris, he succeeded admirably, and became an earnest and successful student, and gave promise of a great painter. His portraits had for several years been admitted to the Salon in Paris, and to the exhibitions in Brussels. One of these, exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition, was published in *L'Art* as one of the best examples of American art. He died in Paris, France, Nov. 10, 1880.

**1873.** EDWARD READ PRATT died in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 31, 1880. After graduation from Harvard College in the class of 1873, he devoted himself to business, and entered the firm of Sumner, Pratt, & Co., Worcester. In the summer of 1877 he travelled in Europe, and again returned to his home. He died unmarried. His frank, manly disposition had made many friends among his classmates.

\*\*\* It is our desire to have a record of the life of every graduate of all departments of Harvard University; and any person hearing of the decease of a graduate will place us under obligations by notifying us of the fact at once.



## COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

THE decorum of the "Harvard Book" compels the omission of some well vouched for facts, on which history all the same turns. Wiswall's Den, where College House now stands, is well known to have been haunted. The wife of Wiswall appeared in a materialized form or condition, and she appeared so often that no one would stay in the house. The price of it fell from day to day, till at last it was almost nothing. At this moment the College Corporation stepped in and bought. It was then easy to order the requisite number of Freshmen and Sophomores into the house, — and the ghost did not remain long after. How the President would rejoice to-day if he had a similar opportunity to obtain adjacent real estate for a song! The Choir or Glee-Club would gladly do the singing. — *E. E. Hale.*

THERE is a spot of bare sand, near the border of the Mount Auburn Cemetery, — or was till recently, — of which two stories are told. "May they not both be true?" as the old Transcendental school used to say, of the accounts of the myth of Juno. One account says squarely that a Quaker was hung there, — and that no grass has grown there since. Another account, equally reliable, "and which our fathers told," assigns the bareness of the spot to Satanic agency.

The story in 1837 was this, — that in a former generation some undergraduates made a bargain with the Devil. Probably he was to assist them in passing some "little-go" or "great-go" of the time. Eventually, and speedily, the time for payment came. The place was the sod at the spot spoken of. Just in the crisis, however, — as their souls were to be wrung from them in payment for the shallow assistance given them by this prompter, — the President of the College appeared, having been summoned by some faithful scout. The loyalty of his assistance to his erring pupils should be noticed. By means well known to him he exorcised the place, shamed the Devil, and compelled him to flee. He disappeared in the opening ground, — and up till 1839 no grass had grown thereon again.

What modern science, which dislikes such narratives, may say of this story, we do not know. Dr. Gray may be able to tell, for it is said he once tried to make grass grow on the Common, with limited success. — *E. E. Hale.*

IN trying to get some information about the college life of a now distinguished graduate, a member of the class of 1829, we wrote to one of his classmates. His reply was: "There is nothing to tell of his college life. In fact, the only thing I know of it is, that he made the best Greek 'interliners' ever seen in Cambridge."

REV. DR. GANNETT (1820), whom the Unitarians of Boston revered as next to Channing in saintliness and purity of soul, was an unfailing attendant upon a religious meeting held by a few friends. With his usual devotion to good things and forgetfulness of self, he set out at the regular hour on the day of the terrible snow-storm of 1868, which blockaded the streets of the Hub, and in which several persons lost their lives while attempting to leave

the city for suburban homes. The Doctor, who was as Lilliputian in frame as giant in soul, struggled on through the deserted streets, encountering greater and greater difficulties, until at last, overcome with cold and fatigue, he stumbled and fell in an immense snow-drift, where he lay helpless and in imminent peril of his life.

At this critical juncture an enormous truckman, battling his way along, fortunately entered the street, and, catching sight of the Doctor, waded into the drift, picked him up, and, fighting out again, shook the snow from his burden, and, without the slightest idea who he was, laid him on the first door-step they could reach.

Standing over him, he gazed down as a big dog might at a little one, and, softening his tones into mingled pity and congratulation, he exclaimed, "Why, you miserable little cripple you, if it had n't 'a been for me, you'd 'a been in — in half an hour!" — *Harper's Monthly.*

ON one occasion I tried the new method of pronouncing Latin. I was travelling in Italy. My wife, happening to see a priest pass by, asked me the meaning of the tonsure. At that moment, not recollecting its significance, I said, "I do n't know; but there is a priest, and I will go and ask him." So, not knowing Italian then, I first constructed a Latin sentence thoroughly. I thought I had made it very well, and then I put it exactly, as I thought, into the Italian pronunciation, got it ready to say, and then went to him and said it. "Eh! Che dite?" he asked. So I repeated it again. "Ah," said he, "I understand. Here, take this man to a confessor, he wants to confess his sins." This was as near as I ever came to the Continental pronunciation of Latin; and I have never tried it since. — *James Freeman Clarke.*

I NEVER met Edward Everett Hale until last week, though I have always wished to do so, and I was delighted to learn, what I had never before known, when most admiring his writings, that I was indebted to him for the first piece of literature, classical or otherwise, on which my eyes ever rested. Mr. Hale was my father's [Thomas Snead (1839)] classmate at Harvard, but I did n't know until he told me that he wrote the Latin inscription for the cradle presented to me by my father's class at Harvard, in which I was rocked in my infancy. The inscription is engraved on a silver plate fastened to the foot of the rose-wood cradle. I am proud to think that I was rocked to the rhythm of one of the compositions of so distinguished a writer as Edward Everett Hale, and that the very first literature on which my eyes ever rested was his work. — *Miss Grundy, in the Hartford Post.*

DR. PALFREY's article on Professor Popkin, in the November number of *The Harvard Register*, was very good. His name among us was Old Pop. A better man never lived, and all who loved Greek loved him; but Greek was the *sine qua non*, — no love without it. One day he caught some of my class who were not Greek scholars. I was fond of Greek, and several of the class met at some classmate's room, and I read the Greek and gave the translation. One of the young men who was no scholar had underlined his book with my translation. Old Pop looked

with great astonishment at hearing his recitation, and said when he was done, "Bring your book here, S——." He looked at the book, and then at him. "Yes, I see, this is Elwyn." If a boy did not take off his hat when they met, "Where are your manners, sir?" Then the good old man, after this rebuke, would put his head round in the other direction, as much as to say, I have been too cross. The Devil would have loved him, and there was not a boy who had any other feeling for him than affection, though we could not help laughing, when anything extraordinary happened, to see him rub his leg with great violence, and at the same time turning his head about with a look of fear as if he had done something he ought not to have done. No professor had half the influence of this simple, unaffected, hard-working scholar. — *A. L. Elwyn.*

EX-PRESIDENT THOMAS HILL (1843), relates the following anecdotes regarding the late Professor Benjamin Peirce.

No man would select, from among the successors of Descartes, Leibnitz, and Newton, twenty names of those who had shown the greatest genius in pure mathematics, down to the year 1875, without including Peirce. Even the reader who knows nothing of pure mathematics must admire the wonderful genius and the sublime self-knowledge of the man who, when all the scientific world was rapt in admiration of Leverrier, the creator of invisible astronomy, — who had said to Galle, "Point your telescope to such a spot, and you shall see a planet never yet beheld by mortal eye, but revealed to me by the eye of faith guided by mathesis," — calmly said, "Leverrier deserves all praise as a mathematician, but Galle's discovery is only a happy accident; Leverrier's planet does not exist, and the planet seen by Galle is an entirely different body." Edward Everett, then President of the Academy, asked Peirce to withhold his remark from publication, saying that no words could express the improbability of his statement. "But," replied Peirce, "it is still more improbable that there can be an error in my calculations." Time has long since demonstrated that our American geometer was right.

A FEW weeks after this great mathematical triumph, I met, in State Street, Boston, the historian Jared Sparks, and he remarked to me that he considered Leverrier's calculation and Galle's discovery among the most important events in all recorded history. "The effect," said he, "upon the general human mind will be enormous, in the confidence which it will produce, the impulse which it will give to every department of science." Wonderfully has this prediction of President Sparks been fulfilled!

A YET more remarkable prediction by Peirce still remains unfulfilled, and ages may pass before even its partial accomplishment. About ten years ago some papers of his were published by the generosity of a few of his friends and pupils. They contained an investigation of sixty or seventy kinds of mathematical language, that is, of sixty or seventy kinds of algebra, a dozen or more of which were very simple. All these kinds were discovered by him in his endeavor to answer the question, What conditions must be fulfilled by any algebra? In solving this question he confined himself under some restrictions, so as to narrow the field, and even then found the multitude of algebras, that is, of mathematical languages, which I have mentioned. Of these, only three had ever been

used by mathematicians; those three had given employment to men of genius for centuries; those three had led to all the marvellous triumphs of the science of this nineteenth century; the others must be considered as prophecies of the methods which may, in coming centuries, be used in the investigation of physical truth.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829) closed his speech at the recent Latin School Association dinner, in the following manner:—

"I was very much interested in a little anecdote about Charles Pelham Curtis (1811), of his throwing a dictionary at the master's head; not because of the fact itself, which I do not consider to be at all creditable, — I would not have it understood that I approve of it, — but because it seems so natural for a Curtis to do. Of the Curtises, — Charles Pelham Curtis, Thomas Buckminster Curtis, James Freeman Curtis, Loring Pelham Curtis, and George Henry Curtis, — all went, in order, to the Latin School; and they were all fighters. They were the most pugnacious set of boys I ever happened to come in contact with. They were ready for a fight at any time. But they became worthy citizens, and took an interest in everything that tended to the prosperity of the community. They are all gone now; but I remember one little anecdote of Thomas B. Curtis which you will perhaps allow me to relate. He was a patron of Father Taylor. He used to do everything for him. If Father Taylor wanted money for the chapel, Mr. Curtis would get it. So one day Mr. Taylor said: 'I want you to come down and see our sailors. I wish you to attend one of our prayer meetings. Come down. We have them every Wednesday night. Will you come?' Mr. Curtis said he would go. He went. Father Taylor, after he and some of the sailors had spoken, called on Mr. Curtis to speak. He had not been accustomed to speaking at prayer meetings and did not exactly understand the proper things to say; so he took, unfortunately, a rather patronizing tone to the sailors. He told them they were a very worthy set of men, and that they were a class of the community that were highly esteemed so long as they did their duties well, etc. Father Taylor did n't like that. He never could bear to have his sailors patronized or looked down upon. Therefore, as soon as Curtis got through, says Father Taylor, 'If there is any other old sinner who wants to tell his experience, now is his chance.' So, gentlemen, I will conclude by saying that, if there is any other old sinner who wants to tell his experience, now is his chance."

Now that Frederick O. Prince (1836) has been four times elected Mayor of Boston, it may be well to recall the remarks of Timothy Bigelow (1845), made in an argument, last May, before the Boston Antiquarian Club.

"Frederick O. Prince, Boston-born, Boston-bred, and Boston-blooded, as he is, took as instinctively to politics of all kind as a lark to the sky, or robins to a fruited cherry-tree. Why, he was in the political field at so early an age that he became Secretary of the National Democratic Committee itself so long ago that the 'memory of some men runneth not to the contrary.' It is not impossible that it was this precocious devotion to politics, on the part of our estimable chief magistrate, which has made his moustache so much more venerable than his years would warrant.

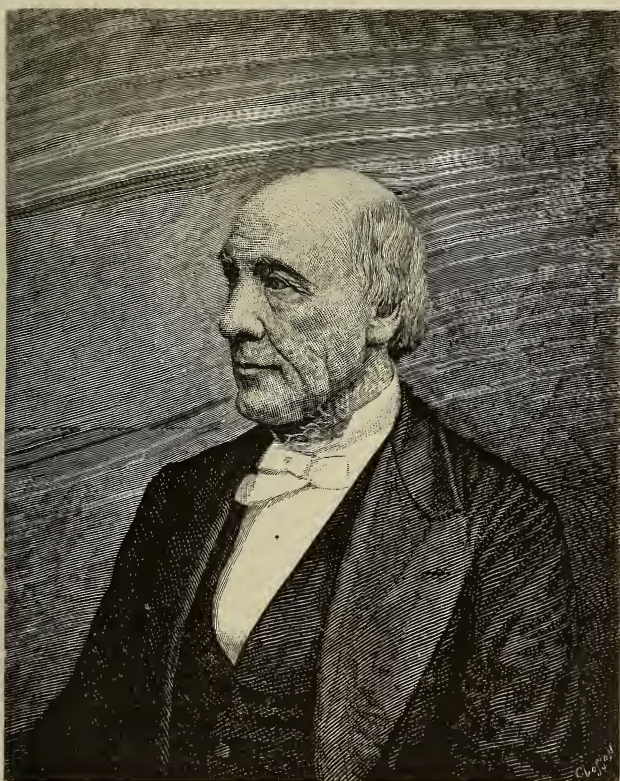


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HENRY WHITNEY BELLOWS.

BY REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D. D.<sup>1</sup>

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS is of an old New England family, William Bellows appearing among the early settlers in the "Bay." The name is said to be French in origin, and the French spell-

ing to be Belles-eaux ; but this was before William Bellows's time. One is glad to remember the tradition which assigns the same origin to the New England family of Ballou. But William Bellows was a settler

<sup>1</sup> The Editor of *The Harvard Register* has kindly asked me to send to it some notes on the life of the

Rev. Henry W. Bellows, of our Class of 1832, for a series of papers which he proposes to publish on the lives



in Lynn in 1639, when Maturin Ballou had avouched himself as a Come-outer by making his residence at Providence, R. I. Dr. Bellows's great-grandfather was the Bellows from whom Bellows Falls, Vermont, takes its name, a sturdy subduer of the earth. There is no more entertaining reading, nor a better picture of our frontier life, than an account of him in an historical discourse by his great-grandson.

Henry Whitney Bellows was born in Boston, June 11, 1814, one of twins. His father, John Bellows, was a successful and public-spirited merchant, interested in the best enterprises which gave life to the city. His mother died while these twins were young, and, at the early age of seven years, Henry Bellows was sent to Mr. Knapp's boarding-school at Jamaica Plain. A year or two afterwards he spent a year in the country at Walpole, on the New Hampshire side of the remarkable water-fall known as Bellows Falls, and he speaks of this year as being in some respects the most instructive of his life, and best remembered. He was lucky in schools, having spent the four years before he entered Harvard under Joseph G. Cogswell and George Bancroft at Round Hill, Northampton. His own charming paper<sup>1</sup> on Round Hill gives to the rising generation some idea of that remarkable school, which trained so many distinguished men, and, when it died, left no equal. On the same subject Thomas G. Appleton published his interesting reminiscences, some years ago.

Henry Bellows entered at Cambridge, in 1828, just after Dr. Kirkland's death, and just before Mr. Quincy was appointed his

of distinguished living graduates. The time is yet far distant when there will be any need of a formal biography of Dr. Bellows, nor could I have answered to such a need were it felt now. But a close personal friendship of long standing enables me to bring together the dates of the more prominent periods of his life, nor do I think I should be mistaken if I undertook to speak of its underlying motives. It gives me pleasure to comply with the editor's request, so far as I can in so short a space. But it must be understood that, in using that space, I am obliged to pass, without reference even, many things of importance which would certainly command notice in the biography of a man less enterprising and active. — *E. E. Hale.*

<sup>1</sup> See "The Round Hill School," in the last issue of *The Harvard Register*.

successor. He was a delicate boy. I have heard him say that he was indisposed to the sports of boys, shy and timid, small for his age, extremely sensitive to blame, rather dreamy and solitary, homesick at school and in college. He was not self-confident or ambitious of notice. He had an early reputation of being always safe and to be relied on. His father made him his confidant in business affairs in an early period of his life. Like many men of his time who went through the better schools, he was too well fitted for college. The dangers resulting from this have led, by reaction, to the present system, in which all the drudgery of the College course is pitched upon the Freshmen, and their year is made hard and disagreeable. He was but fourteen when he entered, which was even then very young, for the average age of entrance was then between fifteen and sixteen. He lived at the Washington house, where Mrs. Craigie then lived, and where Mr. Longfellow lives now. He says he studied very little in his Freshman and Sophomore years, but spent his time with his gun on the marshes, and in the woods, and in company with the ornithologist, Nuttall, who made a pet of him. In those days birds were still to be found there within easy walking distance. Nuttall was very much pleased once when Bellows brought him a kingfisher, which he wanted. What a funny comment all this is on the statute of the time which forbade any student to keep or fire a gun in Cambridge, — one of those statutes made for the annoyance of sensitive consciences. In this outdoor life his health improved. With the approach of manhood the passion for reading came on, which now seems native to him, and he says he studied hard in the last two years of his college life. Literature, philosophy, and study were then in fashion in Cambridge, and in such work he had the sympathy and companionship of the leaders of his Class. "Dear Ned Channing," as we who worked under him still call the Professor, to whom we owe the use of our own language, took much interest in Bellows, watched his literary promise, and was as

much concerned about his style as if he had been his son. There are many men who will say that of Channing.

For two years Bellows roomed with John Whiting Huntington, who died the year the class graduated. They were both members of a religious club which then existed in College, and Dr. Bellows expresses great obligation to Huntington for the real, because natural or unaffected help he gave to him in a religious life. This club still existed in my day, and I think long after. I think it was formed at the younger Ware's suggestion, — I know that he and Dr. Palfrey were both interested in it, and often met with it. As I recollect, it met Sunday morning before the chapel service.

Bellows had from childhood been a boy of tender, conscious, and eager religious longings. When he was only seven years old he had resolved to become a minister; and he had the anxieties about religious experience which, in one form or another, come into almost every young life. Speaking of these anxieties in one of his own writings, he says: "I conquered these by a habit of prayer, which I formed with great difficulty and obstinate persistence, led to it by reading the autobiographies of the saints, — Brainerd among others, — and by gradually acquiring a sense of God which set aside the childish images of a form, and put me into the possession of my spiritual senses. I can recall the day and hour when I first felt a reliance upon the witness of His Spirit with my spirit. It is like my memory of the first time I trusted the buoyancy of the water, and, after two years of being in it without faith, suddenly found it, and so could swim."

He left college at eighteen years of age, at a moment when the wave of surprise and enthusiasm started by the Unitarian affirmations of Channing and the men around him had not died away. Young men, who had grown up in ten years of eager discussion in New England, on matters of religion and theology, then entered the ministry under the sway of this enthusiasm. The profession seems now to be regarded by most graduates, when they leave college, as a sort of

forlorn hope, in which it is just possible for a brave man to scramble through dust, and smoke, and dirt, and noise, to attain some point of vision and command. This seems to them possible, but not probable. What they think probable, in their inexperience, is that most of those who join this forlorn hope will be hit, or will stumble, — anyway will fall, and most likely will be forgotten. Fifty years ago men were more apt than now, to take the true view when they graduated. Fifteen men out of seventy-one in Bellows's class chose the ministry. Huntington's early death removed from them another, who must have had great elements of power. Such men saw that a calling in which a man may study anything he chooses, and say anything he chooses, so it only be the truth, — where society provides for him hearers and begs him to teach, throws open to him every cranny of its hiding-places and begs him to lend a hand, — offers an opportunity, from its nature matchless, to any man of courage who does not care so much to serve himself as to serve his fellow-men.

John Bellows, the elder brother of Henry, was engaged in keeping a school for girls at Cooperstown, on Otsego Lake in New York, at the time when the younger brother graduated. Here Henry Bellows joined him, and he spent a year in that lovely village, celebrated for the refinement of its society and the beauty of its women. His earliest literary work in print would probably be found in some file of the *Otsego Republican*. He taught French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, and mathematics, and delivered lectures to the schoolgirls, — all at the age of eighteen. It may be imagined that he had a "good time." After a year of such an Arcadia, he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, but left it again that he might go to Louisiana to be the tutor of a young gentleman named Baldwin, the heir of a large landed property there. The journey and the offer of a handsome salary were a temptation, — for his father, in commercial reverses, had lost his wealth, though not a competency, — and Henry Bellows chose to earn his own livelihood, and pay his own charges when

he should study for his profession. A year spent in Louisiana, with the care of a single pupil and the free use of an admirable library, was probably as good a year's training for useful service as a man could have. He returned to Cambridge in 1835 and completed the course of the Divinity School. He supported himself and bore the School expenses by taking pupils, having six boys in his room all the morning, and revenging himself on his studies half the night. The School was in good force at that time. The two Wares, father and son, and Dr. Palfrey, were the teachers. Among Mr. Bellows's classmates were the poet Sears, Rufus Stebbins, since President of Meadville, Thatcher, and Warland. Theodore Parker was in the School in the class which graduated in 1836. In 1837 Mr. Bellows graduated, and was induced to go to Mobile, Ala., by Rev. Ephraim Peabody, to take charge of a congregation he had gathered. He was not ordained, and went as an evangelist. He preached on the way in all the capitals, Richmond, Columbia, Murfreesborough, etc., with some curious experiences, usually in the State Capitol building. He flashed his maiden sword at Mobile, and seems to have acquired confidence by success. He was urged to stay, and was offered a salary of \$3,000; but the awful shadow of slavery frightened him away. He felt alarmed at the mitigation of his horror of slavery under the actual experience of many of its good features. He wished to preserve his New England hostility to it, and he fled!

Returning to Boston after that invaluable first year in the profession, spent in such varied fields, he was warmly urged to take the charge of the First Congregational Church in New York, which was the first Unitarian church there. The position could hardly be called attractive. The meeting-house was down town in Chambers Street, but the up-town Hegira of New York had begun. Dr. Dewey was minister of the Second Church, and it need not be said that whoever could go to hear him went. The first society was weak and divided. Its first

minister, William Ware, — who has earned so honorable a place among American authors, — had resigned a year before. Dr. Follen had occupied the pulpit in the mean while. To people interested in ecclesiastical details, it is curious to see that, while in 1838 the Unitarian Church in Mobile offered Dr. Bellows a salary of \$3,000, the First Church in New York could only offer him \$2,500. This is curious, because it proved, before ten years were over, that the Unitarian assertion, "Honor all men," was wholly incompatible with the pecuniary interests of Mobile, — and there has been no Unitarian church there from that hour to this. Dr. Bellows was ordained in New York City in 1839, and has ever since been minister of the First Church.

For the same period his parish has flourished, — and, much more than that, his ministry has succeeded. Most of the work of a Christian minister in such a city is, from the necessity of the case, outside the limits of the society which invites him. Dr. Bellows is an indefatigable sermonizer and visiting pastor, welcome everywhere, and always found in the best literary and artistic society. I say this modestly, recollecting that strangers are not supposed to know what is the best society of a town in which they do not live. But I know he was a member of the Sketch Club of about twenty persons, — the mother of the Century Club, — and that he has always been connected prominently with the best movements for art, literature, history, and education. He very soon began to lecture and speak on public occasions, and for a generation has been one of the most acceptable of the public speakers of America.

The little congregation outgrew its humble quarters in Chambers Street. They built the church edifice on Broadway, which they called the Church of the Divine Unity, — afterwards occupied by Dr. Chapin's society. The First Congregational Church had again removed, and built and occupied the beautiful Church of All-Souls, — which is now their home.

Dr. Bellows was made a Doctor of



Divinity by his own College in 1854, so young as to show that he had earned his spurs. In truth, varied as his work in life has been, and often as he has touched society in what are called its secular enterprises, his experience in New York as a minister has been the real "back-bone" of his career. Whatever other work he has done has been as the merest amusement—or, as Dr. Peabody says, "avocation"—by the side of this untiring work of his early "call," or vocation. When he went to New York, his little congregation was surrounded with strong and well-organized sects which agreed in little except their abhorrence of the Unitarian Church. In those days it required real courage to avow one's self a Unitarian layman in New York. Mr. Bellows and Dr. Dewey were alone, surrounded by a "religious world," which hated their cause as much as the Philistines had reason to hate the ark of the covenant. Nor was Dr. Dewey, who has been the close friend of Dr. Bellows's life, able to remain long in his charge. Mr. Bellows had to make his theology, in a Unitarian body which was torn by all sorts of divisions,—had to preach, to convince, to convert, and to fight the worldliness, conformity, bigotry, and materialism around him,—with the help of a loyal congregation indeed, but with almost none of the resources of professional sympathy. He worked like fury, and it almost killed him. At the end of ten years he fainted dead away in the pulpit, and did not recover his health for nearly a year,—all from nervous exhaustion and over work. But more and more the congregation increased, strengthened, and took on an individuality which at length became known and felt. It has been for twenty-five years a solid, self-respecting, free, reverent body of men and women, second to none in the city in influence and dignity, and second to none anywhere in character and in faith. The number of rare souls that have been connected with this society is remarkable, and the weight its members have had in the life of the city and country is really exceptional.

But it is the distinction as it is the charm of the ministry, that, if a man do his duty by his parish, he must be doing his duty in other walks of life as well. He has no right to be lazy,—and if he be not lazy, his life will certainly be varied and eventful, not to say romantic. Dr. Bellows early became a trusted leader in the affairs of the Unitarian Church, and the securing of one college in the country, Antioch College in Ohio, to be under the counsel of the Unitarian Church, is due to his foresight and energy. But he was always a loyal son of Harvard. He used to be almost always at Commencement. His Phi Beta Address of 1853, on the necessity and use of wealth, naturally excited attention and discussion. To this day it is one of the few common-sense statements of the truth, in reply to the twaddle of the sixpenny sentimentalists, trained probably by the Church of the dark ages, as to the moral value of Pauperism. His Address before the Divinity School, on the Suspense of Faith, excited wide and amazed discussion. Indeed, there is probably no Unitarian writer, except James Freeman Clarke, so much read by the Orthodox clergy,—read with mingled horror and delight. As lately as 1879 Dr. Bellows was chosen almost unanimously a member of the Board of Overseers; but, by a mistaken interpretation of the statutes, after he had sat with the Board for some months, it was held that a person not resident in Massachusetts was not eligible. The more correct practice has now been justified, by a special act of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

In the course of legitimate parish work, he delivered an Address on the Drama,—justifying its existence, and pointing out the true means of preserving its purity. He told me once that he found passages from this address, permanently preserved in some German theatres. Here it made no end of discussion,—the clergy of the Creed sects being generally horrified by it. But it seems to have expressed the better opinion of the quarter-century which has followed it. In 1857 he delivered a course of Lowell Lec-

tures in Boston on the treatment of Social Diseases, — a course which would, if printed, be a good handbook for practical people.

Meanwhile, he had founded *The Christian Inquirer*, a weekly newspaper in New York, which in 1865 took the name of *The Liberal Christian*. Sometimes it had another editor, and sometimes it did not. Whether it had or had not, he wrote for it, on subjects of every kind; and thus had, as active men are so apt to wish to have, his own "organ." He and his friends paid for it — when a careless public neglected to do so. The value of this agent for the best and freest discussion, all over the country, can hardly be estimated. In 1866, he became the chief proprietor and editor of *The Christian Examiner*, which was then transferred to New York. He held this trust till 1871, when the *Examiner* was absorbed in *Old and New*.

In the midst of this literary work he has written but one or two books, — rated as books in the catalogues. For instance, in the voluminous index of Allibone his name does not even appear, — though one may find any barber's name there, if he happen to have printed with stiff covers a hundred copies of a tract on lather. Hundreds of pamphlets Dr. Bellows has printed as occasion required. A collected volume of sermons, "Restatements of Christian Doctrine," has more theology hidden in it, than one looks for in volumes of sermons, — and its circulation in evangelical circles has been large. "The Old World in its New Face" is a collection of letters from Europe which were written for his newspaper in a journey he took in the years 1867 and 1868. He went to cultivate his love of leisure, — and found he had none to cultivate.

At the very outbreak of the Rebellion he suggested the United States Sanitary Commission, — which filled so important a place, not for the army only, but for the country. In the first blush of enthusiasm, he foresaw the necessity of giving to the loyal people of the North the means of ready and active sympathy with the organized army. Large, indeed, as was the work which the "Sani-

tary" did in the army, its real work was larger in the rear, — in the real base of supplies, — in hamlet, village, and city, — where the love of liberty and of country, and an enthusiasm for the cause, were kept bright, as men and women brought in their best work, for the soldier at the front. In this society Dr. Bellows was not only the founder, but the active spirit. He was the unoffended "buffer," upon whom crushed harmless the blows of people who quarrelled. He was the cheerful optimist, when everything seemed dark. He travelled, he spoke, he wrote letters, — he could nurse a private, or take counsel with the President. And all this time, whether at Washington, at Gettysburg, or wherever it might be in the week-time, he would preach on Sunday in the Church of All-Souls in New York. To this remark the one exception is in a journey which he made in California, which resulted in a contribution of a million and more dollars from the Golden State. The important contributions of the Commission to the great social sciences with which it had to deal have commanded the attention of the world. So wide was the range of its work, that its affairs were not fairly wound up till the year 1879.

Of the work which Dr. Bellows has done in the organizing of the Unitarian Church of America, this is hardly the place to speak at length. So far as that slight organization exists, it has followed lines which he earnestly advocated. So soon as the National Conference was formed, in 1865, he was chosen the first President of the Council, and he retained that office with slight exceptions till he resigned it in September last.

Dr. James Jackson used to say that a man is at the prime of life when in his sixty-sixth year. At that age, after a romantic and eventful ministry of forty years, Dr. Bellows is as willing as ever to ride a thousand miles to dedicate a church, or to sit for an hour with a cripple in an attic, to bring to him the gladness of abundant life. He is surrounded with troops of friends, and deserves the environment.

## BUSSEY SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

BY PROFESSOR FRANCIS H. STORER, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL.

IF it were always true, as it is generally, that the slow-growing sapling becomes a solid tree, the Faculty of the Bussey Institution might indulge the tranquil expectation that their department of the University would ultimately take honorable rank among its fellows. The sole cause for anxiety would be lest the seed itself might have been in some part sterilized by too long-continued keeping before any growth began. It is about forty years since the germ of the institution took shape in Mr. Bussey's will. It is nearly twenty years since Governor Andrew made a wise and statesmanlike effort to combine the proceeds of the congressional land grant for agricultural schools with the income of the Bussey trust. It is almost ten years since the School of Agriculture and Horticulture was organized at Jamaica Plain, and buildings were erected for its use. At the very beginning, the School found itself entering upon a field which, as some people thought, had already been pre-empted. In spite of the fact that Mr. Bussey had determined as long ago as 1835 that this particular school should be founded upon his estate, there were many persons in 1870, when the legacy first became available, who thought it undesirable that a new school of agriculture should be established to the possible detriment of the land-grant schools; and the institution did in fact encounter a certain coolness in quarters where a warm and friendly interest would naturally have been looked for. It was felt, however, both by the Corporation and by the Faculty of the School, that this prejudice would soon be overcome. It would only be necessary for the institution to show its capabilities, both as regards instruction and research, in order to obtain the respect and the co-operation of those persons who are really interested in scientific agriculture. The attitude of the institution at this time was well stated

by President Eliot in the following terms: "The President and Fellows will be glad to have the opportunities and facilities provided by the Bussey Institution recognized and utilized by the public, and to see students resorting thither for instruction in the arts and sciences which subserve agriculture and horticulture. But students' fees are not necessary to the support of the institution. The permanent funds provided by Mr. Bussey will enable the President and Fellows to maintain the institution as a scientific station, like the Astronomical Observatory or the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard College, until the time shall come when there shall be a demand for its privileges as a school." In accordance with this determination, a number of researches were made and published, which found favor in the agricultural world, and directed attention to the institution. The soundness of the policy which had encouraged research was shown by the fact that several particularly capable students were induced to join the School through approval of and interest in its publications.

The great Boston fire of 1872, or, rather, some after effects of the fire, broke in upon this line of action in a very rude way. Several warehouses in Boston, upon the renting of which the income of the institution depended, were burned; money had to be borrowed to rebuild them; and, when a term of financial depression succeeded, the net income from the new buildings was hardly more than enough to pay the interest on the loan by which they had been constructed, and the annuities with which the trust is chargeable. With the Bussey professors there was no longer question of scientific research, but of livelihood.

The gain made by the School during the five or six years which preceded its financial adversity, though slow, had been so real that the instructors were encouraged, not merely



to stand by it in its time of distress, but to make renewed efforts to increase the number of students, by offering greater facilities and new kinds of instruction. They were the more fully convinced of the propriety of this course since they had learned from experience what studies are best suited at the present time to American agricultural students. As matters now stand, the opportunities for studying the scientific side of agriculture which are placed at the disposal of the Bussey students are probably greater than any other school in the country offers. President Eliot's remark, in his report for 1878-79, that "the Bussey Institution gains slowly in the number and quality of its students, and its staff of teachers was never so strong as it is now," still holds true; and with the return of financial prosperity to the country there are grounds for hoping, both that the Bussey property will again become productive, and that a larger number of farmers can see their way clear to supporting their sons at the School. It is to be regretted that, as a rule, too little attention is paid by the community at large to the character, standing, and efficiency of the corps of instructors of a school, while undue prominence is given to the matter of its material equipment. The agricultural population is perhaps of all others the most liable to fall into this error. The boast is not uncommon in behalf of one or another land-locked college, that its laboratory of chemistry, of physics, etc., is bigger and better than the corresponding laboratory at Harvard. As if a laboratory were some architectural or archæological ornament worth more than the man or men who infuse it with the breath of life. Laboratories should be fully equipped, and also be endowed for research, but neither of these things can be of the least use unless controlled by competent hands.

In the matter of students' fees the position of the Bussey Institution is in marked contrast with that of most of the land-grant schools. In accordance with the terms of Mr. Bussey's will, the tuition fees of poor and meritorious students are freely remitted; but several schools, at no great distance from

Cambridge, advertise free agricultural instruction for all students, no matter of what capacity. It is true, in general, that for the farmer the tuition fee in any department of Harvard University is not a serious item when compared with the cost of board and clothing, and with the loss of time that would be spent at home in productive labor; but it is hardly probable that this point is carefully considered in the majority of cases. It appears rather that many of our countrymen are sliding into the opinion that "free tuition" is a natural bounty, like air and water, good in itself, and to be taken advantage of like any other of the gifts of nature. This tendency of the public mind works undoubted harm to the Bussey School; but it is a trifle when compared with another disadvantage under which the School labors, as contrasted with some other agricultural schools, in respect to a practice known as "free advertising." Hardly a winter passes without one or another of the land-grant colleges appealing to the Legislature of the State in which it is situated, for a gift of money. Sometimes the desired addition to the State taxation is levied, and the money is forthcoming, and at other times "the petitioners have leave to withdraw." But in either event the advertising of the particular college in whose behalf the appeal was made is thorough-going. Its name is bruited in every hamlet and upon every farm in the State. The matter is hotly debated in all the agricultural newspapers of the region, and in the local country papers as well, and the minds of many men unaccustomed to distinguish notoriety from worth are thenceforth preoccupied and closed against the consideration of any other school. Of course influences such as these are in some sort temporary. They may act to hinder growth in the beginning, but in the long run the reputation and the success of every school must depend upon its good management, — that is to say, upon the character and quality of the instruction it affords. It is in this belief that the Bussey Institution continues to appeal to the intelligence of the agricultural community.

## HENRY DUNSTER : FIRST PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

BY REV. A. P. PEABODY, D. D., LL. D.

IT is hard to say when Harvard College began to be. Founded by the General Court in 1636, located at Cambridge, then Newtown, in 1637, and endowed by the bequest of John Harvard in 1638, it was first opened to pupils probably in the latter year; and, as a class graduated in 1642, there is reason to suppose that its earliest students had in view something corresponding to a university curriculum. Nor have we any reason to doubt the scholarly ability or the teaching power of Nathaniel Eaton, under whose auspices they commenced their course. Indeed, he must have had some gifts to compensate for his utter lack of graces; and he may have led the procession, not yet closed, of scholars of damaged reputation who seek in our American schools a career from which in their own country they have shut themselves out by their profligacy. However this may have been, he left for posterity a record of severity in discipline beyond the sufferance even of that iron age, and of a parsimony in the dietary of his scholars from which Squeers himself might have taken lessons. We are glad that the title of President was not given to him, but was reserved for a man worthy of an honored name by the side of the most eminent of his successors.

When and where Henry Dunster was born we cannot determine with certainty. He was a native of Lancashire, and is supposed to have been born in or near Bury. But the only known baptismal record of his name bears the date of 1620, while there seems to be no doubt that he took his first degree at Cambridge in 1630, and it is beyond question that he entered on his office here in 1640. The probable solution of the difficulty is to suppose that the parish record preserves the name of a Henry Dunster else unknown, and that the President was born in some nook of Lancashire where no search

has yet been made for his name, and whence his family migrated to the neighborhood of Bury. A letter from his father, still extant, shows him to have been a man of strong religious convictions and principles, and of the reform party in church and state. Henry in both these respects seemed to have yielded from the first to paternal influence, which must have been no little strengthened by his novitiate at the University of Cambridge, where Puritanism had already acquired a firm foothold, and where the broadest freedom of thought and speculation was encouraged. Dunster was, at the University, a contemporary of Ralph Cudworth, Henry More, Jeremy Taylor, and John Milton; and though they may not thus early have borne any part in the formation of a fellow-student's character, their subsequent history indicates the kind of nurture which they and Henry Dunster received in common from their Alma Mater.

Dunster remained at Cambridge till 1634, when he took his Master's degree. It was undoubtedly during his residence there as a graduate that he acquired his great proficiency in Oriental languages, in which he may have had as a fellow-student Joseph Mede, who remained at Cambridge as Fellow and Tutor through a whole long life, and had more of the learning that has become obsolete and valueless than any other man of his time.

We have for six years no clear knowledge of Dunster's condition or employments. He intimates in one of his writings that he was engaged for a time in teaching, but whom, when, or where, he does not say. He probably took orders in the English Church; for Cotton Mather speaks of his having exercised his ministry in England, and there are extant letters of his own which have the tone of a personal apology for abjuring the service of a Church which had become and willingly remained corrupt.

In 1640 he came to Boston, as we are told, "toward the latter end of the summer," and seems to have purchased property there, as he is said to have lived "on his own estate," which must have covered the site of the present Sears Building. The name of Dunster — probably his — appears for that year on the roll of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in which any minister resident in Boston and not in the actual service of a church would have been not unlikely to enlist. But he can hardly have had time to establish himself when the College claimed him. In August of the very year of his arrival in the country, he was invited, with the unanimous consent of ministers, elders, and magistrates, to take charge of the institution which had barely escaped infanticide at the hand of Eaton.

He seems to have been regarded at the outset as pre-eminently well suited for the office. The Rev. Thomas Shepard, pastor of the Cambridge Church during the first nine years of his presidency, speaks of him as "a man, pious, painful, and fit to teach, and very fit to lay the foundations of the domestical affairs of the College, whom God hath much honored and blessed." He was greatly esteemed as a preacher, and the prestige of his ability and success in the pulpit must at that day have contributed greatly to the just appreciation of his academic services by the public at large. He was also a munificent donor to the College; for, beside skilled labor which transcends all pecuniary estimate, he gave the institution one hundred acres of valuable land in "Shawsin," now Billerica, which he had probably purchased as a safe and lucrative investment for funds that he had brought from England. His liberality undoubtedly quickened that of his fellow-citizens, who contributed — a very few from their wealth, most of them from the depth of their poverty — gifts many of which can be regarded only as instalments of the revenue that has accrued to Christian enterprises in every age from the widow's two mites. These mites were not always, indeed, paid in small coin, but often in corn,

malt, parsnips, butter, and even living calves and poultry, all which were to be stored and utilized under the President's direction. The bills of the students were paid in commodities oftener than in money; and not infrequently in edibles of so perishing a character that payment would have been availing only in full term time, and a thrifty housewife would have been the most suitable treasurer. Dunster had oversight, too, of the work on the college building begun under Eaton, as also of the erection of the first President's house.

At the same time he appears to have been the sole teacher, and the instruction embraced not only the classic tongues, but Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac. Some parts of the then required course transcend not only the attainment, but the easy imagining of the foremost scholars now in our universities, and well merit record in the *Magnalia*, in which they are given in detail. What would be thought in our degenerate days of requiring students at morning prayers to translate from the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek, and at evening prayers to retranslate the English text of the New Testament into Greek? Latin was the only language authorized on the College premises, unless a special English exercise had been assigned. The College laws were written in Latin, and their whole tenor shows plainly enough that the maxim, *Ignorantia legis neminem excusat*, was in full force. After two admonitions a third act of disobedience was punished by whipping, in which our fathers were not so far behind the age as is commonly supposed; for the last official whipping was performed at the English Cambridge while Dunster was there. This form of penal discipline was administered at the President's discretion on students under eighteen years of age; as to those of maturer years the advice and consent of the Overseers were resorted to, not for mitigation of punishment, but to give it greater publicity. In ordinary cases the executive office was performed by the President himself. In the case of specially flagrant transgressions, when the solemnity was graced by the presence of dignitaries from beyond



the College walls, the services of the prison-keeper were had in requisition.

The President did not confine his labors to the sons of the English colonists. Provision was made, by his express petition, for the education of Indian youth, and in consequence of his efforts a brick building, called the Indian College, was erected the year after his resignation. We have no record of the number of Indians who came under his charge; but the only graduate of that race whose name appears on our Catalogue must have entered college through his influence, and was for three college years (and probably for as many or more previous years) under his tuition. There can be little doubt that Indian boys were admitted to the College precincts for elementary instruction; but we can readily believe that, in the absence of easy electives, the regular curriculum was beyond the ability of these children of the forest, and that the most sanguine Christian philanthropy would have quailed before the task of initiating them into the Syriac tongue, or even of making them masters of the Hebrew without the aid — then generally spurned — of vowel-points.

Yet other and less congenial services were demanded of the President by circumstances under his control, indeed, if it so be that the affections are subject to the will. Rev. Jesse Glover sailed from England in the autumn of 1638, with a printing-press for the use of the Colony. He died on his passage, and the press was set up in Cambridge, by direction of the magistrates and elders, "as an appendage to Harvard College." It remained the property of Glover's widow, and Dunster, in 1641, married her, and the press with her. His official residence thus became the first printing-office in New England, and the business was conducted under his oversight, and beneath his own roof, until his resignation. The earliest work of any importance that was printed here was the new metrical translation of the Psalms, designed to supersede that of Sternhold and Hopkins, which was deemed deficient equally in accuracy and in euphony. In

the first edition of this work Dunster performed no more important office than that of proof-reader. But it gave little satisfaction, unless it were to the reverend divines of whose joint labor it was the issue. Indeed, the excellent Shepard was so aggrieved by its lack of poetical merit as to assail it in a piece of satirical doggerel, which still remains in evidence that the translators of the Psalms were not the poorest versifiers in the Colony. A revised and improved edition was called for, and the work was "committed to the Reverend Mr. Henry Dunster, President of Harvard College, one of the greatest masters of the Oriental languages that hath been known in these ends of the earth." We have no reason to doubt the learned skill and critical acumen with which Dunster performed this labor of love, and we should wrong his memory if we did not admit a very considerable improvement under his hands both in diction and in rhythm; yet we are compelled to account his experiment at poetry as the one misadventure of his life, and to regard him as for his time among the conspicuous illustrations of the adage, *Poeta nascitur, non fit*.

We have abundant testimony that Dunster, during his entire administration of the College, was deemed upright, judicious, and faithful to the utmost of human ability; that his instruction was considered as of the very best; that his discipline met with entire approval; and that those who were most willing to let him go could find not the slightest ground for blame or for scanty praise in his character or conduct, personal or official. Indeed, after his death he is spoken of by the most rigid of the Puritan divines with a tender reverence, which could have been due only to the surviving memory of manifold merits and excellences.

His difficulties had their origin solely in his conscientious dissent from the neighboring churches in belief and practice concerning the ordinance of baptism. His first marriage with Elizabeth Glover was childless. By a subsequent marriage with another Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown, he became the father of several children. The

eldest two or three of these were duly baptized. But meanwhile, by careful study of the Scriptures and of ecclesiastical authorities, he had become convinced that the baptism of infants was not a rite either of apostolic institution or of primitive observance, and he therefore omitted to present for baptism a child born to him in 1653. He shortly afterward stated his opinion with reference to that rite during a public service at Cambridge, in the place of worship which he and his pupils regularly attended, in which, too, he had been for several years a favorite preacher, and to the people whom he had served as their acting pastor during a vacancy in the pastorate. The alarm was at once given and taken. A conference was held in Boston between Dunster and nine leading ministers of Boston and the neighboring towns. As he remained unconvinced, the General Court passed a vote recommending to the Overseers of the College and the selectmen of the several towns "not to admit or suffer any that have manifested themselves unsound in the faith to be continued in the office or place of teaching." Dunster, knowing perfectly well that this vote was aimed at him, proffered his resignation, which was accepted with evident alacrity, and without the slightest token of appreciation, gratitude, or kind feeling, on the 25th of October, 1654. He with difficulty obtained permission to remain with his sick family through the ensuing winter in the house which he had built, and received only in part, and after long delay, the sum confessedly due to him from the College at the time of his resignation.

But this was not all. He was presented to the County Court by the Grand Jury for "disturbance of the Ordinances of Christ" by his speech on infant baptism, which, but for its subject, would not have been abnormal or inconsistent with the notions and habits of the time. He was sentenced by the Court to be publicly admonished on the next lecture day at Cambridge, by such magistrate as might then be present. He was subsequently indicted before the same

Court, admonished, and put under bonds to appear before the Court of Assistants in Boston, for failing to offer for baptism yet another child born after his resignation.

After leaving Cambridge he lived for a little while at Charlestown, at the house of Thomas Gould, who afterward became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. He then removed to Scituate, where, under the milder régime of the Plymouth Colony, there were already some persons inclined to his way of thinking on the subject of baptism. Here he must have found congenial society in the families of superior intelligence, culture, and refinement, from which sprang not a few of the most distinguished men of subsequent generations. He preached often, though with no stated charge. He took strong ground against the persecution of the Quakers, while earnestly opposed to their opinions and practices. There is ample testimony to the distinguished regard, affection, and reverence in which he was held in the home of his exile. He died there on the 27th of February, 1659. He provided in his will for his burial in Cambridge. The site of his grave in the old Cambridge burying-ground has been ascertained within a few years; the slab that covered it has been identified; and it now forms a part of the monument which bears an inscription commemorative of his claims on the enduring gratitude of the alumni of Harvard College.

A volume devoted to the descendants of Henry Dunster is of no little interest as illustrating the law of heredity. Of course, as the book was prepared by a Dunster, it does not amplify any family record of demerit; but it contains a singularly rich catalogue of just such faithful, worthy, and useful men and women as would indicate the succession to ancestral virtues and merits. Indeed, the student in this department of biology can find no more fruitful field for research than in the genealogies of the early families in the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies.

## THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT.

BY CHARLES ROCKWELL LANMAN, PH. D., PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT AT HARVARD.

ON the 6th of October, 1787, Sir William Jones, the pioneer of Oriental studies, wrote home from India to Sir Charles Wilkins: "You are the first European who ever understood Sanscrit, and will, possibly, be the last." To-day Sanskrit is taught in all the twenty-one universities of the German Empire, with the insignificant exceptions of Freiburg and Giessen.

The first impulse to the study of the ancient language of India was due to the observation of its most palpable and striking resemblances to the Greek. In 1790 a book was published by the Propaganda at Rome for the Carmelite monk Paulinus a Sancto Bartholomæo, entitled: "*Grammatica Samscrdamica, cui accedit dissertatio historico-critica in linguam Samscrdamicam, vulgo Samscret dictam, in qua huius linguæ existentia, origo, præstantia, antiquitas, extensio, maternitas ostenditur,*" etc.

This curious title suggests some of the extravagant notions entertained respecting the Sanskrit. The other languages were supposed to be derived from it, and its study was continued for the sake of the light which it threw upon the origin and relations of the classical and Teutonic forms of speech. Francis Bopp was the first to compare it with the others systematically and in detail; and his analytical investigations, extending beyond the Sanskrit, Germanic, Greek, and Italic, to the Zend, Armenian, Letto-Slavic, and Keltic, resulted in establishing the genetic relationship of all these tongues, and in grouping them together as the Indo-European family. To enlarge upon this matter would be to repeat what are now the commonplaces of the philological manuals. Chiefly pertinent in this connection are the following facts. The Sanskrit forms are so wonderfully transparent in their structure that they

constantly invite the attention to their analysis. It was the Sanskrit that offered the most fruitful field for the application of the analytical method; and the development of this method, in turn, has revolutionized linguistic studies and made possible a true science of comparative philology. To the Sanskrit, it may fairly be claimed, are we most indebted for the recent great advances in these branches of knowledge.

The best results attained by comparative grammarians and etymologists are now so generally incorporated into our modern classical grammars, lexicons, and text-books, that some knowledge of Sanskrit is absolutely essential in order to use them intelligently. And since the Sanskrit has preserved better than any of the cognate tongues the antique features of the one original from which they are all derived, it follows that even a very limited knowledge of the former will be a real help to the classical teacher in making his instruction interesting and effective. There is no reason why its study should be restricted to those proposing to make a specialty of it. Even a modicum of Sanskrit repays the trouble of its attainment.

Sanskrit has usually been regarded as a subject proper only for the university or graduate courses, or for the latter half of the college course. The precedence in time has been given to the classics. This is right, because of the greater intrinsic beauty and value of the classical literatures, and because of the nearer connection of classical antiquity with our own life, thought, and civilization. The high-school studies and those which the college may see fit to prescribe are very limited, and it would manifestly be unwise to exclude from their number any of the Greek or Latin courses for the sake of Sanskrit. The latter may be left to take its chances in an elective sys-



tem, and a good knowledge of Greek is the very best preparation for its study.

The claims of Greek on the student's time, as against those of German and still more as against those of French, are often based on its superiority as a means of mental training. The same argument applies with great force to Sanskrit. Its character is highly synthetic. Unlike French, it has gone but a little way on the path of linguistic dissolution. And its literary records are so well preserved and abundant, and represent so many different epochs, that the processes of growth and change in language are brought prominently into view, and the historical method in linguistic study becomes a matter of course and necessity.

There is no ground for a discrimination against Sanskrit in favor of the classics on account of its greater difficulty. The language itself is certainly not harder than Greek. But a practical obstacle has been in the way; and that was the almost absolute lack of good and cheap text-books, and the inaccessibility of even the bad ones. The most pressing need has recently been supplied by Professor Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar. A Reader, containing a fair amount of well-selected text, with grammatical and explanatory notes and a good vocabulary, is still a desideratum.

Aside from its purely philological or pedagogical value, however, the ancient language of India has great value as a key to her literatures, her history and antiquities. The history of India is comparatively isolated from that of the Occident. Despite Alexander's famous campaign in the Punjab, and the brisk commerce between the East and the West which followed it, India remained to the Greeks and Romans an almost unknown land,

"quæ loca fabulosus

Lambit Hydaspes."

And the Sanskrit literature contains little that may strictly be called history. True, the two great epics, Maha-Bharata and Ramayana, with their 250,000 verses, tell of wars and battles, and, when divested of their Oriental embellishments and ex-

travagances, have an important substrate of historical fact. But wars and battles are not all of history, and in the case of India we are sure that they are the least valuable part. The Indo-Aryans were of a pre-eminently religious disposition. Never has the national history of a people been more nearly identical with the history of its thought and religion, than has that of the Hindus; and no people save the Egyptian has had a longer historical development, or one whose recorded documents reach further back into the past.

Of these, first in importance not less than in antiquity are the Vedas. They are the sacred songs of the ancestors of the Hindu people, the prayers in which they poured out their soul to the nature-gods in whom they believed, the utterances of the child-like spirit of a simple folk. The wonderful changes between light and darkness, and between life and death, the harmonious movements of the stars across the heaven, the angry storm-winds that go howling through the sky, the rain-giving thunder-shower, the quiet dawn, the all-enlivening sun,—these things were to the Vedic Aryan the manifestations and attendants of mighty personal powers working behind, in, and through them, acting and feeling like him, but infinitely greater, loftier, and wiser. Personifications of the powers to which the wonders of nature seem ascribable,—such are the deities of the Vedic religion. A nature-religion is, in Carlyle's words, "a recognition of these forces of nature as godlike, stupendous, personal Agencies"; and of such religions the Vedic is the best and purest example known to us from all antiquity. It lacks the light gracefulness of the old Greek religion; but its genuineness, its simplicity and earnest sincerity, more than console us for the lack of Grecian grace. By its very transparency and simplicity it is the best adapted to illustrate the evolution of nature-religions in general. Its divinities are often to be studied in the actual process of transformation from powers of nature into gods. Agnis (the Latin *ignis* and Slavonic *ogni*), the fire, is besought—as

an *element* — to warm and comfort man, and to protect him through the night by frightening away with its blaze the ravening beasts. But, on the other hand, the poet praises the condescension of the Fire-god, in that, though being a god who displayeth his might in the lightning-cleft heaven, he yet consenteth to be born in the house and on the lowly hearth of a mortal.

The pure old Vedic faith had a branch-like growth. It developed on the one hand into the high-soaring pantheism of the learned Brahmans, and on the other into the gross superstition of the ignorant masses. This latter phase is represented by the Atharva-veda, which, with its magic spells and incantations, is a rich mine for the study of popular superstitions; the former, by the so-called Brahmanas and Upanishads. The pages of the Brahmanas are often a confused mass of dogma, mythology, legend, philosophy, etymology, and exegesis; but they also contain the material for illustrating that wonderful transition from the free national development of Vedic times to the fettered constraint of the system of caste, from a pure and simple nature-religion to the wildest vagaries of a philosophical mysticism.

And when, in the sixth century before Christ, the clans of sturdy, life-loving mountaineers of former times had degenerated into the quiet priest-ridden Hindu people, to whom existence was a misery, and to whom the weary, dreary doctrine of the transmigration of souls promised only a succession of existences, — then came the great reformer, Gotama, the Buddha. He came to help the down-trodden and afflicted, and to show to those in the bondage of error the way to salvation. It was, indeed, a salvation without a god; but united with a system of ethics and morals, pure, noble, and lofty. To-day, after an existence of more than two thousand years, Buddhism is professed by about five hundred million souls, or about forty per cent of all mankind.

The sacred scriptures of this world-religion are called *Tri-pitaka*, the Three Baskets, or Treasuries. They are written in

Pali, a vernacular of ancient India, which is related to the Sanskrit very much as is the Italian to the Latin. The words of two fifths of the Pali vocabulary are identical with their Sanskrit equivalents, and most of the words of the rest may be easily recognized by one who knows Sanskrit, and is somewhat familiar with the laws of phonetic change.

The Pali literature, then, is the second one to which the Sanskrit furnishes the indispensable key. And of this literature only a small part is as yet edited. It abounds in the richest material for the philologist, the student of folk-lore, and the historian of religion and philosophy. Indeed, Buddhism has anticipated by many centuries very much of the speculation of our day, and is now attracting much attention from Western scholars and thinkers. Schopenhauer's philosophy was influenced by the Dhammapada, and Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" has filled many Christians with groundless fear, lest it might be shown that Buddhism had an earlier and better revelation than Christianity. To edit these Buddhist scriptures, to work out grammars and lexicons for the elucidation of their meaning, to utilize this material in tracing the history of this great religion, — these are labors for whose accomplishment ample recognition and reward await the brave and determined scholar.

And here we might add, that to the history and antiquities of the Persian or Iranian branch of the family, so far as they are contained in the Avesta and the Achæmenidan Inscriptions, the Sanskrit has furnished the most valuable clews. Especially is this true of the oldest parts of the Avesta, the Gathas, in which are set forth the revelations of Ormuzd to Zoroaster, — so true, that it would be useless to attempt the study of the Avesta without a previous knowledge of the language of the Vedas.

As yet we have not mentioned the post-Vedic or classical Sanskrit literature. This is of great extent and varied character. We have a large number of juristic treatises, the best known among which are the so-called *Laws of Manu*. They are rich sources for

the student of the private antiquities of India. And these too have served as a basis for the investigations of Sir Henry Maine in the early history of institutions. The dramatic literature is only moderately extensive; but for its master-piece, the *Çakuntala*, Goethe expressed the most enthusiastic admiration. Romance is represented by the *Katha-sarit-sagara*, or Ocean of the Streams of Story, with its eighteen billows (books) and one hundred and twenty-four wavelets (chapters). Here we meet heroes with wishing-caps, lovers in seven-league boots, and the like. Indeed many of the tales of mediæval Europe have been traced back to Indian sources; and our old friend the milkmaid, who counted her chickens before they were hatched, and Llewellyn with his faithful hound, appear in Oriental dress in the *Hitopadeça*. As works of art, the Indian literary monuments will not bear comparison with the Greek; yet the tender feeling and devotion of Prince Nal in the story of *Damayanti*, the graceful

descriptions of woodland scenery in the dramas, the quaint and sober-faced drollery of the birds and animals that talk so wisely in the fables, and the stately simplicity and sublimity of many of the hymns of the *Veda* prove that even the Hindus were not without sense for the beauty of form.

The chief interest of Sanskrit study is a historical one; it is a study of life and growth in language, in religion, and in other institutions. It has attracted, employed, and richly rewarded much of the very best talent for the last thirty years. But the field of Sanskrit letters and philology, compared with that of the classics, is still one of virgin soil. It is a domain where the young scholar may soon find for himself an unoccupied tract, and learn what it is to add to the gathered treasures of human knowledge; and where he who studies the past, but lives in the present, may turn to account the teachings of a departed age in helping his fellow-men to be nobler and happier.

## STOUGHTON HALL.

BY HENRY WARE, LL. B.

IN 1700 the College yard was the space between Harvard and Massachusetts Halls and the original Stoughton Hall, which stood facing the main gate and made the eastern side of a quadrangle. The old Stoughton Hall was more picturesque than the other dormitories, as may be seen in the views which have come down to us. It was of three stories, with dormer windows, and had some architectural pretensions. On its front were two tablets, one bearing the Stoughton coat-of-arms, and the other this inscription: "*Deo Opt. Max. Bonisque Literis Gulielmus Stoughton Armiger Provinciæ Massachuset. Novanglorum V. Gubernator Collegii Harvardini Olim Alumnus semper Patronus Fecit A. D. 1699.*"

In this edifice and in Massachusetts Hall dwelt "the forty or fifty children" to whom

the President, the Rev. Increase Mather, expounded the Scriptures, apparently little to his own satisfaction, for he tells us that he considered "few of them capable of edification by such exercises."

When the College buildings were occupied by the army in 1775, 240 men were quartered in Stoughton, where the Provincial Congress also assigned a room to Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, who there published the "*N. E. Chronicle and Essex Gazette*," a patriotic journal from which "issued streams of intelligence and those patriotic songs and tracts which so pre-eminently animated the defenders of American Liberty." But the old building was then tottering to its fall. We are told that it was "an unsubstantial piece of masonry," and was taken down in 1780. It was begun in 1698 and completed

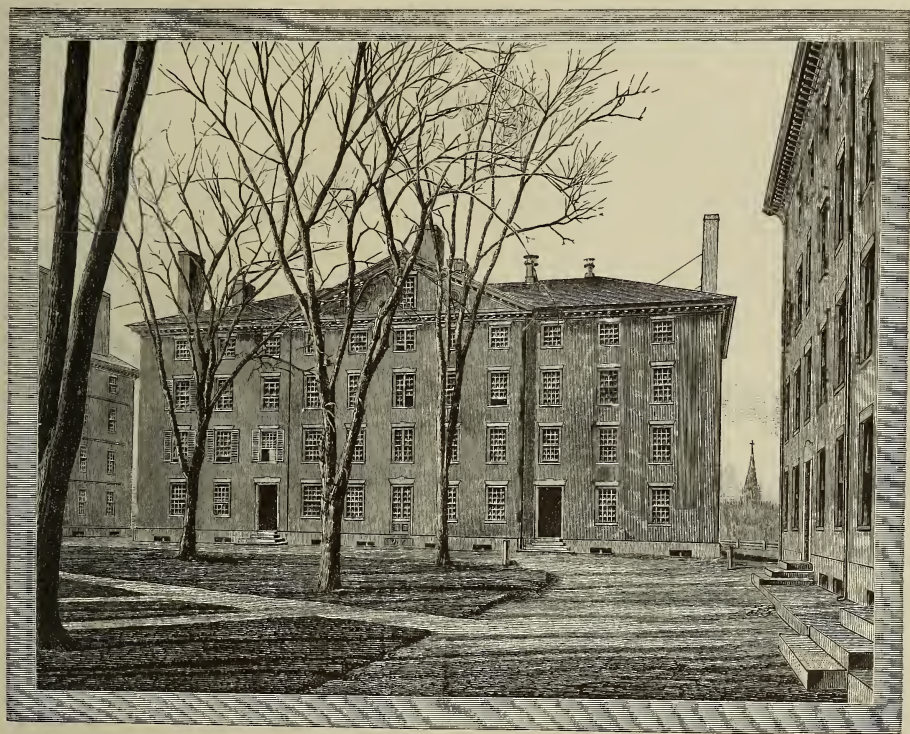


in 1700, at the cost of £1,000, given by Lieutenant-Governor William Stoughton.

The present building, whose familiar and homely features, well known to every graduate living, are shown on this page, was begun in 1804, and the funds necessary for its erection were mainly obtained by a lottery sanctioned by the Legislature in

make space for bedrooms; and the little closets designated as "studies" have been absorbed into the rooms. Otherwise, the building stands in its original form.

There seem to be few stories or traditions of interest connected with the rooms in Stoughton, which in seventy-five years has housed many men since famous, but doubt-



STOUGHTON HALL.

1772 for this purpose. The lottery yielded \$18,400, and the balance of \$5,300 necessary to cover the whole cost of \$23,700 was provided from the general funds of the College.

Stoughton Hall is one of the least beautiful of our College buildings, and is lacking in the modest architectural decorations of moulded brick that break up the uniformity and bareness of the walls of its neighbor, Hollis, which it resembles in its dimensions and general plan. Originally, there were staircases from each door, those toward the Common having long ago disappeared to

less some of them will recall amusing incidents connected with their residence here, which have not become common property so as to contribute to the traditions of the College yard. The building was designated in the early Catalogues as New Hall, — more concisely by the abbreviation "N."

Among the well-known names of those who at different times have roomed in Stoughton are found those of Edward Everett, his brother Alexander H. Everett, Caleb Cushing, Horatio Greenough, Cornelius Conway Felton, Charles Sumner, George S. Hillard, George Tyler Bigelow, Oliver Wendell

Holmes, John S. Dwight, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Edward Everett Hale, William A. Richardson, John Lowell, and others. It was the fortune of one of these gentlemen, when occupying with his chum one of the lower rooms, to be awakened from his innocent Freshman slumbers by the insertion through the window of a large and costly rocket, which, in its explosion between their beds, gave to their astonished eyes a gratis exhibition of "golden rain," wonderful constellations of "stars," and the other marvels of the pyrotechny of that day, fortunately without damage to their persons or property. Only within this very year has the well-kept secret of over forty years disclosed to his knowledge the names of the participators in this startling practical joke, who also lived to be very well known citizens. In 1870, an "infernal machine" was exploded within the building, which did more serious, but not irreparable damage. For some twenty years or more the Hasty Pudding Club was granted the use of the upper rooms in the north end of the building, for its library and meetings, and the Natural History Society also for some time had its home in Stoughton Hall.

In 1815 there was a reading-room in No. 3, where also was held an annual auction of old books, for the benefit of indigent students. In 1878-79 this room was occupied by a student in the Class of 1879 who earned his living by tutoring and by the sale of new and second-hand text-books, and stationery.

The name of Stoughton was that of two of the chief benefactors of the College. Israel Stoughton, a valiant fighter of Indians, was one of the very earliest contributors to the College, and is one of the twelve eminent colonists appointed in 1637 "to take order for a college at Newtown." He commanded the Massachusetts troops in the war against the Pequods, and closed his military career as a Lieutenant-Colonel under Cromwell at Naseby, dying not long after that battle.

His son, William Stoughton, had a long and conspicuous career in the public life of the Colony. Trained for the church, as ambitious young men then were, he preached

for twenty years. He then left the pulpit to enter upon a political career, and from that time to his death, in July, 1701, was one of the foremost figures in the politics of the Massachusetts Colony, which he served as Commissioner to England, as Commissioner to examine the titles in the Narragansett country; then as one of the Council; under Andros he was an Assistant; under Sir William Phips he was Lieutenant-Governor, and for six years acting Governor of the Province. From Phips he received a special commission of Chief Justice of the infamous court organized for the trial of the unfortunate victims of the melancholy delusion of the "Salem Witchcraft." Under the judgments of this tribunal "200 persons were accused, 150 imprisoned, 19 hanged, 1 pressed to death, and 28 condemned." These judgments will perpetuate his memory if all his other acts should be forgotten.

He was a strong friend and a liberal benefactor of the College. His hard-favored countenance is handed down to us in a portrait to be seen in Memorial Hall, in the background of which the artist has given a view of the first Stoughton Hall, beyond which rise the hills of Boston, magnified by artistic license to proportions worthy of the ancient and sonorous name of Trimountaine, by which the city was originally known.

The elder Stoughton was not forgetful of the infant College which he had helped to found, and at his death bequeathed to it three hundred acres of land in the town of Dorchester. Part of this town was incorporated in 1726 under the name of Stoughton.

The Lieutenant-Governor also remembered the College in his will, which provided that a part of the income of Stoughton Hall and the rents of twenty-seven acres of land in Dorchester were to be appropriated for the benefit of "a scholar of the town of Dorchester; and if there be none such, then of the town of Milton; and, in want of such, then to any well deserving that shall be most needy." This fund is still active at the present day. In memory of these benefactions the name of Stoughton was given to the dormitory.



## ENTOMOLOGY.

BY HERMANN A. HAGEN, M. D., PH. D., PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

IN 1849 Alexander von Humboldt estimated the number of species of insects preserved in collections to be between 150,000 and 170,000, Europe alone being represented by more than three times as many species of insects as of phanerogamous plants. Ten years ago Dr. Gerstäcker estimated the number of species of insects to be 225,000, five times as many as the known species of all the other classes of animals together. If we assume that there exist in the whole world only three times as many insects as there are phanerogamous plants, — the latest estimation of which approaches 225,000, — we arrive at the startling sum of about three quarters of a million. Bewildering as this estimate appears, it is probably too low. The oak alone gives shelter and support to 150 species of insects, and the pine to more than 200, and one moth alone has 35 different species of parasites! Without going farther in our calculations we may safely assert that if the number of species of all other classes of animals should be doubled by new discoveries, (which is rather improbable for some classes, and impossible for the Vertebrates,) the number of species of insects would be more than five times that of all other animals taken together.

It is impossible that the entomological department of a museum should adequately represent the preponderance of insect life indicated by the figures just given. Only six museums in Europe and one in America (Cambridge) contain spacious rooms assigned to the department of entomology, and the richest museums in the world have, for obvious reasons, only three assistants in this department.

The late Professor Agassiz, in 1867, decided to reconstruct the entomological department of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy according to a detailed plan to be carried out by the Assistant in Entomology.

After due consideration a plan was adopted, accompanied by a more detailed instruction. The latter is a master-piece of forethought and conception, and a treasure for the department. It is the basis of all that has already been done, and points out the way to be followed in the future.

In no other department of a museum is it so necessary to discriminate between the wants of the scientific investigator and those of the general public. A visitor intending to advance his knowledge, finding on exhibition 20,000 species of weevils alone, would be bewildered by such a number of nearly related forms, and therefore miss just the purpose for which he intended his visit. Therefore a careful selection of forms needed for instruction is to be made. The well-known small size of most insects, excluding all forms not easily seen with the naked eye, excludes of course a large number of otherwise interesting species. The collections for exhibition in the Museum contain not only the most instructive species, but always the finest specimens at hand. A collection in the synthetic room accompanied by more detailed labels will prepare the visitor to use the other collections. A whole wall in the systematic room contains the systematic collection for the whole world, and selected forms to show the metamorphosis and biology of insects. A third collection in the rooms for the Fauna of North America contains a collection of all orders, and is intended to show principally the species most easily met with. Similar collections for South America and the other grand divisions of the world will follow, when the rooms intended for them are finished. I may remark that such collections for exhibition will have to be renewed after a certain time. The full daylight so necessary for the study of such collections is their enemy. In a limited num-



ber of years the collection fades to such an extent as to make the whole resemble a second-hand clothing-store. In Europe, therefore, the exhibition of such a collection is prolonged by allowing visitors only certain hours on certain days in the week. At all other times the collections are carefully covered and the blinds of the windows shut.

Every one intending to go farther in his study has to apply at the rooms of the entomological department, which are devoted to the advancement of science. These rooms are purposely separated from the exhibition rooms and kept strictly closed, as the numerous pests unavoidable in a museum containing mounted animals would otherwise easily enter and seriously endanger the scientific collections and types which can never be replaced. The two rooms contain the collection in 120 cabinets, besides the rich alcoholic collection in glass jars, the valuable library, several working-tables for the assistant and students, and some laboratory apparatus. The finishing of the cabinets and the glazed boxes is as perfect as possible, and cost \$9,000. The fact that the same pattern has been adopted by other museums and private students bears witness to its efficiency; indeed, the collection is free from pests, and every new addition has to undergo a quarantine in separate boxes before being entered in its place in the collection. No poison is used, only the boxes are kept well closed; for the reason that it is better to exclude by well-closed doors those who should not enter a room, than to expel them by bad smell or poison.

The front room contains, in seventy-four cabinets, the general systematic collection for the whole world, and one separate, and especially intended for students, containing the insects of North America. It may be of interest to know how expensive such arrangements for the benefit of special students are. The cabinets and the necessary work upon the Lepidoptera from North America alone cost above \$1000, the insects not included, which have besides to be repeated

in the general collection. This last is rich considering the comparatively short time of existence of the Museum. The average of the better represented groups is about one fifth of the known species; some parts, as the Curculionidæ, the princely present of Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, and the Longicorns, go even farther. This proportion can be considered as a fair one, and only few museums, which are seventy to ninety years old, surpass it. In the United States there exists no collection to be compared with it.

Of course specialists, especially such as collect only insects of the United States, are richer in species, but a museum can never, and should never, compete with a specialist. He has only a limited number of working years, and of course intends to use them as profitably as possible. A museum can wait, and will by a quiet but continual progression reach its purpose. Therefore it will not pay fancy prices, to which a specialist must so often submit. It should not be forgotten that, by rapid and unforeseen progress, — for instance, by sudden acquisition of large collections, — about thirty per cent more than the price of the collection must be expended for cabinets, preservation, and working up of the new additions. Besides the above-mentioned Curculionids and Longicorns the general collection contains valuable specimens from Brazil obtained by the Thayer Expedition, rich material from Texas, Zanzibar, and the Himalaya region, and numerous important types of the European fauna. Nearly the same may be said of the Lepidoptera and the other groups.

The North American collection of Lepidoptera contains on an average one half of the known species; for Micros, the valuable present of V. T. Chambers's types. The collection of North American Coleoptera consists chiefly of the typical collections of Mr. Melsheimer, Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Boll. Both collections are determined and revised by the best authorities, and are used by students. The collection of North American Diptera is unrivalled in

containing the types of Baron von Osten-Sacken, presented to the Museum, and the collection of the late Professor Loew. The Neuroptera and Pseudoneuroptera contain the rich collection of the assistant, and are for some groups unrivalled.

Every museum has, and should have, a prominent specialty. When the plan for the department was accepted, it seemed advisable to select as a specialty for the Cambridge museum a *biological collection*, showing to the greatest possible extent the development of the insects and their relation to the surrounding world. Nowhere did such collections exist at the time, nor do they now except in few museums and on a very small scale. The advantage of such a collection is evident, and the first comer has always the easiest harvest. Indeed, compared with the common systematic collections, they are of a prominent interest. If we compare the study of nature with the study of a language, then the systematic collection should be compared with the dictionary, the biological collection with the deeper study of the philosophy of the language and the study of the literature. One keeps a dictionary in his hand no longer than is necessary, and nobody finds it pleasant reading. Indeed, the biological collection, as far as now advanced, has undoubtedly proved that the views which led to its construction were entirely right. The principal feature of the biological collection is to show everything belonging to the same insect together in the same box and at the same level. Therefore alcoholic specimens have to be enclosed in glass tubes pinned through the cork; dry pieces of wood or plants injured by the insects, and the numerous other objects, have to be arranged near by in a suitable manner.

Such a biological collection, formed many years ago by the assistant, for Neuroptera only, should now be extended for all insects. But the arrangements used for a comparatively small order proved to be inadequate to the extension to all insects, or would at least have necessitated a supervision and augmentation of work far exceeding the intended

expenses. After many experiments it was found that the evaporation of the alcohol out of the many thousand small glass tubes could be wholly prevented by the use of rubber stoppers, to be fixed in a certain manner. Since the adoption of this arrangement the biological collection has needed no more supervision and work than other collections, and has made rapid progress. To give an idea of the intended arrangement, the contents of one box may be described. The common moth *Samia Prometheus*, fills it entirely. Here is the perfect insect, both male and female; the cocoon; the chrysalis; the caterpillar in all stages, from just hatched to full grown; the frass (a polite expression for excrements adopted by English authors twenty years ago); the eggs on the leaves; the male and female just transformed; and the upper part of the cocoon with the very small hole through which the moth has emerged, together with the same hole of other cocoons for comparison where no moth has passed through. Further, the situation of the chrysalis in the cocoon, the splitting of the chrysalis in transformation, the excretions made by the emerging moth, and the skins of the caterpillars shed in transformation. Then come the enemies of the species. Several cocoons show that an infested caterpillar acquires a morbid tendency to spin irregularly an abnormal amount of silk when transforming into a chrysalis, either in the form of a long handle, or a broad one, or an entirely irregular one for attaching the cocoon, or a long hose beneath the cocoon. These facts were proved by raising about six hundred specimens. Then comes the first enemy. As it is very large, only one can be developed in one specimen; its larva, cocoon, its situation in the chrysalis of the moth, and the little trap-door it eats off for emerging, are all shown. The second enemy is a small one; therefore as many as can be contained in one cocoon, or the whole contents of one cocoon, are shown. This enemy is crowded together, as can be seen in the longitudinal and vertical cuts of a chrysalis: one is isolated to show its formation; other preparations show its

hatching. Then comes the third, the fourth, and the fifth enemy, as complete as possible. The common silkworm from different countries fills four boxes, and various silkworms from America, China, and Japan fill many boxes. Moths obnoxious to forests or to farmers, as well as the small moths obnoxious to gardeners, are largely represented. The beetles are exhibited in the same manner from the small carpet beetle and the Colorado beetle to the gigantic borer. The bark-injuring insects are accompanied by the curious patterns made by them on the bark; the seed-destroying insects, by injured seeds. One box alone contains a number of insects which live in all seeds used for food by men and animals, — wheat, rye, rice, lentils, pease, beans, corn, cocoanut. These insects cause humanity every year immense losses. It is commonly not easy to get in one year all that is needed for one species; therefore of many species the set is more or less incomplete, and of some the first things were received by the Museum twenty-five years ago, and the last only this year.

The Hymenoptera are complete, and also the Diptera and the Neuroptera. The collection of galls is certainly for North America, and partly for other countries, the most complete in existence. It contains the large collection of Baron Osten-Sacken, presented by him to the Museum, a large set of types of the late B. D. Walsh, of Professor Mayr in Vienna, and others. The galls form a separate collection, and they are arranged after the plants and the gall producers. A very large part belongs to the oak. The Dipterous and Hemipterous galls are very rich, and the Mite galls with types of Professor Thomas's species are unrivalled. As many Mite galls have been described as Fungi, a collection of Fungi for comparison seemed advisable. These have been carefully determined by Professor Farlow. Other parts of the biological collections contain the parasites, vegetable and animal Fungi, Lice, Fleas, Ticks, Worms, and Mites. A collection of cave insects of North America, West India, and Europe is valuable, and fills four boxes. A separate collection is formed from the

monstrosities and deformities, and contains the types described by Mr. Jayne and presented by Dr. Horn. The biological collection for dragon-flies alone fills a cabinet, containing the types published by L. Cabot. The white ants fill a whole cabinet, and are unequalled.

According to a rough calculation, about four thousand species are up to this time illustrated, including valuable collections bought from Professor Rosenhauer, Mr. Brischke, Mr. Menge, and others contributed by American and European scientists. In fine, nowhere does there exist a similar collection, while the fact that like collections have been commenced in several other museums attests its usefulness.

As in the case of everything which is new, a certain time elapsed before the visitors began to appreciate the value of the biological collection, and more time was necessary before they took an interest in it and realized its purpose. In former years it was the common request of visitors to see the beautiful butterflies. With the beauty of these they rested content, and a bashful attempt to exhibit some boxes from the biological collection was usually met by a polite expression of good-will. By and by the interest visibly increased, but not without occasional unexpected and hard rebuffs. One beautiful young lady followed, seemingly with the greatest interest and intelligence, the explanation of a number of boxes, so that finally some of the rare treasures of the collection were brought to the front. But the appearance of the queen of the white ants disconcerted the youthful admirer so suddenly, that, with the sole, but very distinctly uttered word "Shocking!" she left the room, not to return.

A consequence of the formation of the biological collection, and indeed the best proof of its usefulness, is the yearly increasing number of letters from scientists, agriculturists, and others, asking for information concerning related objects. The plan adopted comprises the formation of several more collections. The palæontological one possesses at present a valuable series of



types of the secondary period from Bavaria, and of the tertiary from the Rhine, besides a beginning for North American fossils.

The anatomical collection contains a number of microscopical slides, and is every year increasing.

It should not be overlooked that the completion of the large plan cannot be the work of one generation. In the Berlin Museum

five of the most prominent entomologists have succeeded each other, and the end of the work is not yet reached. The Assistant closed his first report to the Director of the Museum, as follows: "Hard work, the sympathy and aid of all entomological students, and a liberal pecuniary support are needed if the large and comprehensive scientific plan adopted is to be fulfilled."

## THE COLLEGE GRADUATE IN POLITICS.

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

THE average age of the graduating classes at Harvard College is usually between twenty-two and twenty-three, — an age at which some of the most eminent of recent English statesmen have entered Parliament. Earl Russell began his parliamentary career at twenty-one, Lord Derby at twenty-two, Mr. Gladstone when barely twenty-three, and Lord Hartington at twenty-three. When we consider that young Americans have the reputation of being maturer than Englishmen of the same age, it would certainly seem that those newly graduated from our own colleges should at least have begun to take an intelligent interest in public affairs. I remember to have been much impressed, on first visiting Oxford in 1872, by the readiness with which the leading students joined in debate in regard to our civil war; by their familiarity with details, and the decision with which they ranked themselves on the one side or on the other. It is a common thing to say that even educated Englishmen know very little about America, while the average American knows a great deal about Europe. But it is more than doubtful whether a dozen Harvard Seniors would exhibit, in public discussion, any such acquaintance with any European war as was shown by this group of young Englishmen in respect to the war for the Union.

Thirty years ago, when the average age of Harvard students was less than now, debate flourished among them; then followed

a period of decline, during which the debating societies died out, and private theatricals almost exclusively prevailed. Now debate is rising again, and the visitor hears a good deal of sensible and manly talk at the "Harvard Union." Meanwhile the proportion of college-bred men in public life does not diminish in America, though that of university men confessedly grows smaller in England. By the latest documents I have at hand, nearly half of the United States Senators and about one third of the Representatives in Congress have spent more or less time at something calling itself a college or university, in some part of the land. In the statistics of the Massachusetts Legislature the facts are a little more definitely given; and it appears that 10 out of 40 Senators and 35 out of 240 Representatives have been students in the undergraduate department of some college, without including those who have studied only at professional schools. In the Senate the proportion is precisely one quarter, and in the House of Representatives more than one seventh. The institutions represented are, in the Senate, Harvard (3); Brown and Dartmouth (2 each); Amherst, Yale, Bowdoin (1 each); — House of Representatives, Harvard (12); Dartmouth, (5); Yale (4); Amherst and Brown (3 each); Williams (2); Tufts, Middlebury, Wesleyan, Norwich, Georgetown, Union (1 each).

But these are mere statistics. After all, it is only by the evidence of the printed record

that one can discriminate the college-bred man as belonging to a distinct class. In most cases, but for the evidence of the annual catalogue, you never would detect him. Neither in appearance, nor in manners, nor in dress, nor in elocution, nor even in the use of language, could the shrewdest observer find a line of demarcation that should include the men who have been at college and leave out the rest. Some of these men are strong, others weak; some appear cultivated, others uncultivated; and so on, with all the standards that can be applied. The simple fact is that the general classification of college-bred or non-college-bred is of very little importance. Among the great controlling forces which form the American man, the fact of college training is but one, and by no means the most important. Hereditary qualities are more important; so is social training; so is the stimulus of popular institutions. Even in the merest externals, the test amounts to very little. The first scholar in his class, if he comes from a rural neighborhood and goes back there to live, will be very apt to say "deestrick" all his life; while a boy who has grown up in a shoe-shop, if filled with intellectual ambition, and gifted by nature with a ready ear, may make himself a model of accuracy even in language. As to ease in public speaking, it is something so neglected of late in many of our colleges, that the debating societies of our smaller cities and towns often afford a better training in this direction.

A neighbor of mine in the Legislature, last winter, was constantly complaining of the college graduates as to this point, and certainly far surpassed most of them as an elocutionary model; yet he was a wholly self-educated man. Even the test of humility, which is often said to reveal those who have "had the nonsense knocked out of them" by intercourse with equals, does not always apply; though it refers to what is, perhaps, the best discipline that any college gives.

Yet it may fairly be said, after all, that if our colleges do not rear a race of distinctly superior men for a public career, they ought to do it, and perhaps will yet accomplish some such result. The general influences of American life, the stimulating and enlarging power of republicanism, must always rank in importance before any special form of training; but so far as our colleges recognize these sources of strength, and seek to supplement them, they ought to succeed in producing a large proportion of the leaders in political life. There is no real prejudice against college-bred men, but rather in their favor; they have an advantage, not a disadvantage, in public service, until they take airs upon themselves, or in some other way sacrifice their favorable position. What they chiefly need to remember is that theory is not the whole of life, and that practical success — or influence, which is the highest form of success — can only come to him who can act as well as think.

## MEMORIAL TABLETS IN CAMBRIDGE.

BY EX-MAYOR CHARLES H. SAUNDERS.

THE City of Cambridge recently celebrated, December 28, 1880, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement. Winthrop, Dudley, Bradstreet, and Haynes, all of whom became Governors of Massachusetts, were among the settlers. Hooker, Shepard, and Mitchell were the earlier ministers, and all were eminent men.

Shepard was a man of marked ability and piety. The desire to have the College enjoy his supervision and religious ministrations, it is supposed, was the principal reason for locating it in Cambridge. The town and College so early associated have grown up together, and the former has become largely historic, while the latter has become widely

celebrated. The City Council has recently designated some of the most prominent historic localities, and erected five granite tablets appropriately inscribed.

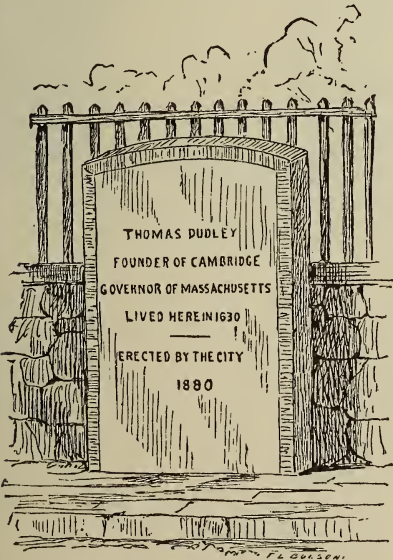
On the westerly side of Dunster Street, at the north corner of Mount Auburn Street, where was built the first meeting-house, it has placed the following inscription, on the granite foundation of the house now standing on this lot :—

SITE OF THE  
FIRST MEETING-HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE,  
ERECTED A. D. 1632.

This meeting-house was probably built of logs and had a thatched roof. The congregation at first were called together by the beating of a drum. Here preached the pious Thomas Shepard for thirteen years. Here in 1637 met the first synod of the churches in the Colony, and in this house in 1642 were held the first College commencement exercises.

Granite tablets have been erected by the city at the following points of interest.

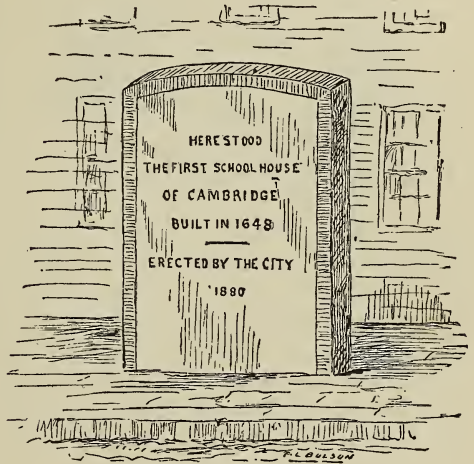
On the westerly side of Dunster, corner of South Street, with the following inscription :—



Dudley was one of the most active of the founders, a genuine Puritan, and one of the

first to build a house here, which he occupied until 1636. He was elected Governor for four years, Deputy-Governor for thirteen, and Assistant for eight years, and was Major-General of all the forces in 1644. His life was largely devoted to the public service. He removed to Ipswich, and afterwards to Roxbury, where he died, July 31, 1653, aged 76 years.

On the westerly side of Holyoke Street, between Harvard and Mount Auburn Street, is a tablet with the following inscription :—

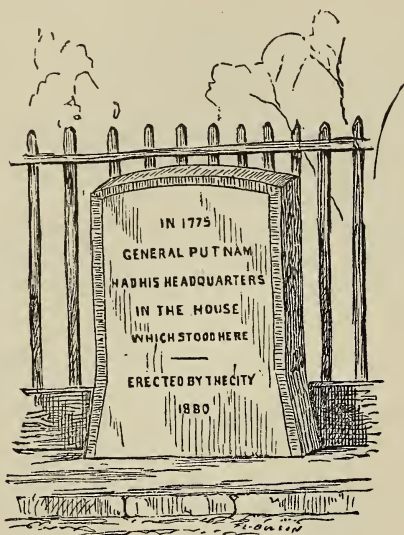


President Dunster and Edward Goffe entered into an agreement for a stone school-house to be built here. The walls for the first story to be one foot and a half thick, and the jambs of the fire-place in chimney to be ten feet wide. The cost of the building was to be paid in wheat, rye, corn, and pease, at the current rate. Elijah Corlet taught the school for more than forty years. He is styled by Mather "that memorable old schoolmaster in Cambridge, from whose education our College and country have received so many of its worthy men." A school was kept on this spot until 1769. From 1824 to 1879 the wooden building in front of which the tablet is placed was used as a printing-office,—from 1857 to 1865 by Welch, Bigelow, & Co., and from 1865 to 1879 by John Wilson & Son.

On the westerly side of Inman Street,

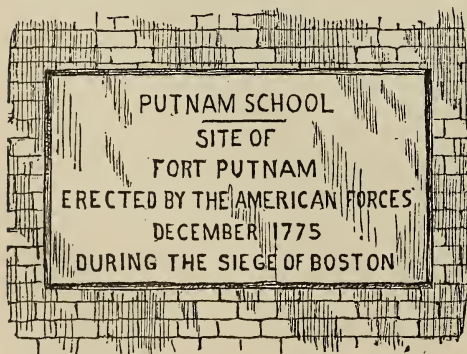


between Main and Harvard Streets, is the following:—



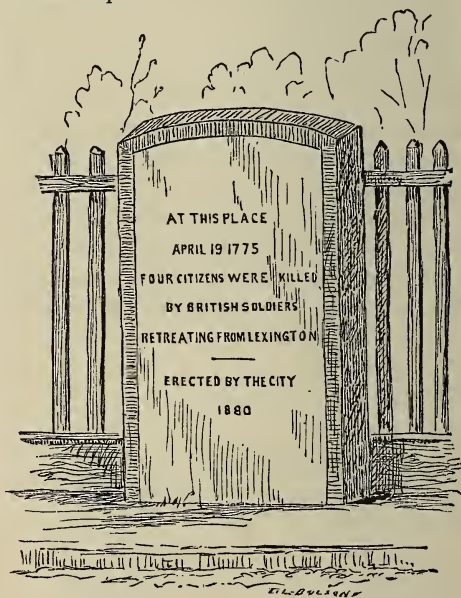
It was the mansion-house of Ralph Inman, a retired merchant of Boston, who was a Royalist. It was a large square house, three stories high, with a pitched roof, of plain exterior, but, by reason of its situation in a spacious lawn, had an appearance of thrift and hospitality. In the field in the rear were encamped General Putnam's regiment and most of the Connecticut troops, in 1775. It commanded the best view of Boston in the front, and could not have been better situated for General Putnam's daily military observation.

At the corner of Otis and Fourth Streets, in the wall of the Putnam School-house, has been placed a large granite slab with the following inscription:—



This fortification was thrown up by a detachment of three hundred men under the direction of General Putnam, in December, 1775. It was one of the best devised and strongest forts in Cambridge, and had a covered line of communication built to the marsh. Its purpose was to serve as a menace to Boston, and it was built within a half-mile of a British man-of-war, which kept up a brisk cannonade with round and grape shot during the prosecution of the work. From this fort was fired the ball which lodged in the old Brattle Street Church in Boston.

On the westerly side of North Avenue, corner of Spruce Street, a granite tablet with this inscription.



The names of these men were Isaac Gardner, of Brookline, John Hicks, Moses Richardson, and William Marcy, of Cambridge.<sup>1</sup> The flank guard of the British troops was posted half a mile from the main body, and surprised them in the rear, and all were killed.

The spot where Hooker, Shepard, Mitch-

<sup>1</sup> Hicks, Richardson, and Marcy were buried in one grave, as they fell, in the old Town Burying Ground opposite the Common, and in 1870 the City of Cambridge erected a suitable monument to their memory over the spot of their burial.

ell, President Leverett, and the Professors Wigglesworth, father and son, lived, on Harvard Street, is within the limits of the College yard, and the College Corporation will soon place an inscription on the granite building, Boylston Hall, which occupies the site. In the original distribution of lands in Cambridge this lot was assigned to the Rev. Thomas Hooker. It was sold to the Presi-

dent and Fellows of Harvard College in 1794. In regard to this historic spot, Rev. Lucius R. Paige very justly remarks: "Such were the owners and occupants of this famous homestead for the space of one hundred and sixty years, until it ceased to be private property. It may not improperly be regarded as holy ground, consecrated by the prayers of many precious saints."

## HOLDEN CHAPEL.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D. D.

SINCE the publication of my "Study of Holden Chapel," in the December *Harvard Register*, I have been referred to a speech of Edward Everett, delivered at the Festival of the Alumni in 1852, which confirms my account of the use made of Holden Chapel in former times, and furnishes some additional particulars of the uses to which it was put from 1807 to 1811.

Mr. Everett says: "Holden, although the smallest of the five buildings, was, in some respects, the most remarkable. Its western end was divided into four recitation-rooms; its eastern end contained, on the ground floor, the chemical lecture-room and laboratory; and up stairs the anatomical lecture and dissecting rooms. In these last-named rooms was given all the instruction to the students of the Medical School, and to the undergraduates of the Senior Class who chose also to attend the lectures. In the four rooms just mentioned, at the western end of the building, the four College classes attended their daily recitations, not in subdivisions as now, but all together; the classes being about as large as at present [1852], yet there was no crowd or inconvenience. There was room for every tutor, and every professor, every course, and every class. The smallest classes filled it; but the largest did not crowd it. Nor was the want of elbow-room ever felt, till we moved out of Holden into ten or fifteen spacious lecture-rooms and recitation-rooms in the other

College halls, in which we have suffered greatly for want of accommodation ever since. I really think the name of Holden must have something to do with its capacity for *holding* everybody and everything."

Verily, Holden has been thoroughly improved in its day. This state of things must have continued till University was completed. Indeed, from the time when the tutors heard recitations in their "chambers," as the custom was in the primitive days of the College, there was no place for college exercises except such as Holden Chapel, and the chapel and philosophy-room in Harvard afforded. University Hall furnished six new recitation-rooms, four rooms in the northern wing and two in the southern. The two rooms on the second floor of the southern wing were not used for that purpose, but went by the name of the "Corporation Rooms." Occasionally an unoccupied room in a dormitory was used as a recitation-room. When I was a tutor in 1827-28, my recitation-room was No. 21 Massachusetts, the southwest corner of the second story. That building was then a dormitory of thirty-two rooms. The rooms in the fourth story had a slanting roof and dormer windows, and, though considered the least desirable rooms in College, were usually occupied. In the apartment above designated I heard Wendell Phillips and John Lothrop Motley recite the eloquent speeches and the graphic narratives of Livy.

## THE NAVY CLUB. — A REMINISCENCE OF 184-.

BY ONE OF THE CLASS OF 184-.

I LEAVE the year of the Class a partial blank. It will be quite enough to indicate the decade to which it belonged.

When I was in College, the Navy Club was a recognized institution of Harvard. It was literally "the creature of the day," its actual appearance being confined to the day of election of the Senior Class officers for Class Day. This was held in the early part of the second term, which then commenced on the 1st of March and ended with the 12th of July. It was held as soon as the final "Exhibition parts" were given out. During the decade above indicated, there were generally three "eights," or twenty-four honors, in each class, and at Commencement a few additional parts were assigned. The average number then graduated was about sixty, so that the thirty men of the first half of the class received Commencement appointments. The rank was therefore pretty nearly determined by the appointments for the May Exhibition of the Senior year. Things have changed so much at Harvard that it may be well to explain the complicated system of Exhibitions. There were then three of these in each year,—one in October of the first term, and the others in May and July of the second. There were given out at each exhibition sixteen "parts," as they were called, which were spoken on a stage in front of the pulpit in the chapel in University Hall. Of these sixteen parts eight were "minor," from a lower class, and eight "major," from the class above. The first exhibition in which a class participated was at the close of its Sophomore year, when eight minor parts were assigned, presumably to the first eight in standing. They consisted of two dialogues, one in Greek and one in Latin, a Greek version, a Latin version, and two English versions from any language which the student was able to translate. On the

morning of that exhibition, the parts for the next, which fell in October of the term following, were announced. In the Junior year there were two more exhibitions, at which minor parts were given, and one, that in July, for major parts. Those who had received minor parts were mostly considered safe for their majors. At least the two higher eights were, and it was supposed that the first sets of appointments were the first and second eights.

At the last Junior exhibition, the first scholar's place was designated. That was the concluding English oration. The Latin Salutatory was the next in rank to this at that exhibition, but not the next in class standing. The three English orations as the concluding parts of each exhibition marked the three highest scholars. Then came, successively, the three Latin orations; three Greek orations, though there was some doubt as to the comparative rank; six dissertations in English; essays and disquisitions, and now and then a poem. The order of a single exhibition was as follows:—1. A Latin oration, by a Junior or Senior. 2. An English version. 3. A Latin dialogue. The second and third were minor parts, by Sophomores or Juniors. Then came music, in my day by the Pierian Sodality, amateur instrumental performers and volunteers. 4. A major part, an essay. 5. A minor part, a Greek version. 6. A major part, an essay. 7. A Greek dialogue. Music again. 8. A disquisition. 9. An English version. 10. A dissertation. Music. 11. A dissertation. 12. A Latin version. 13. A dissertation. Music. 14. An English oration.

Of the three dissertations, probably the order was in the ascending scale, the last the highest in rank; but this nobody was sure of. All that could be safely predicated of the major parts was that the



performers were taken from the three eights who had already appeared in minor parts; that orations belonged to the first eight or nine, dissertations to the second, and disquisitions to the third. Except for the two chief parts, the salutatory and valedictory or final oration, no one could exactly say whether a part early or late in one's college course was a distinction. Each member of the Faculty knew the standing of students in his own department, but not beyond that. It was currently reported in my time, that the tutor in elocution was the only man in the Faculty who did know what the true rank was, and that he guarded jealously the fact, as a sort of privilege of his office. It was also rumored — but I suspect this was pure undergraduate fancy — that in a close race strict equity swerved to the side of social consequence. The son of a distinguished Boston citizen would be more tenderly regarded than a nameless youth from the rural districts. Looking back on the careers of the men of my time, I do not believe this. I do not think that the Faculty had a very clear and defined system. I am sure that professors had their preferences. But I question if, on the whole, a fairer college system could be found in America than that of Old Harvard in the days of which I write.

Roughly stated, at the time of the assignment of the last exhibition parts for the May exhibition of the Senior year, there were then twenty-four of the class who had received both major and minor appointments. There were some exceptions, however. Some men would fall away in scholarship. Some would be hindered by sickness or absence from college without "making up." Now and then a brilliant man would get into a scrape which led to forfeiture of rank. Of course there were always tortoisés to slip into the places of the hares. It goes without saying that there would be always a man or two who would pick up amazingly in the later years, and some who had lived on their capital of superior preparation through the Freshman and Sophomore years, and reached the end of it in the beginning of the Jun-

ior. There were also men leaving college, and others entering in advance with great credit, "dark horses," who made the running at the finish. I remember one such of whom my classmate D—— said, "He travelled through the country, and when he came where there was a college, he stopped and graduated." The number of his degrees was something like that of the Reverend Homer Wilbur, in the Preface to the Biglow Papers.

This long explanation is necessary in order to show the status of the Navy Club. Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to those who remember those days, and to younger graduates who may care to see how great are the changes. The point of it is, that, when the last Senior parts were given out, the class knew who were its honor men and who were not.

The Senior Class meeting was then held to choose for Class Day the orator, poet, and odist, the Class song writer, and chaplain. This last was generally a student who expected to enter the ministry. His duty was a prayer at the private gathering of the class on Class Day morning. The oration and poem were delivered very much as now, and the ode was sung by the whole Class. The only difference was the small and inconvenient chapel in University, instead of the noble theatre in Memorial Hall. The Class secretary was also chosen at the same time. Then the Class went as it were into committee of the whole upon the Navy Club. The theory of the Navy Club was this. A legend was handed down from class to class, that in the war of 1812 the Senior Class went to take a sail in Boston Harbor, were captured by the boats of a British frigate, and were detained some hours, or days, (the mythical character of the legend came out very strongly here,) and then were released. Some commentators asserted that it was only the less studious portion, who had run away from a Dudleian. Whatever the worth of the tradition, it was in my time the regular custom for the Senior Class to take a sail down the harbor on the day of Artillery Election, an immemorial holiday, and this was

held to be the commemoration of the event. The Navy Club, therefore, was composed of all who had taken no college honors. The other half were entitled the "Digs," which was not derived from "Digni" any more than the Navy from "Ignavi," though it is said a bygone Professor of Latin tried to establish this view. The Digs were the diggers in Greek and cubic roots, and among Latin quantities.

The Navy Club ceremonial consisted in a march around the College grounds, cheering each building in turn, and then to the President's house and the professors', cheering each officer. The officers of the Navy Club were of course all taken from the undistinguished. Chief was the Lord High Admiral, whose qualification consisted in being popular with the Class and unpopular with the Faculty. He must have been suspended at least once during his college course. It can hardly be that the Faculty did not approve the Club, for they certainly took good care that a candidate should never be lacking to any class. The most popular unsuspended, who had deserved but not incurred that "petit accident," was chosen Vice-Admiral. The laziest "Navy man" was chosen Rear-Admiral. A surgeon and a chaplain were also appointed, the latter usually for the conspicuous opposite of those qualifications which are thought to belong to the office. Those, too, who had risen to major parts without getting minor ones were styled Marines, while those who had fallen away were dubbed Horse-marines.

Before our time the classes had been content with a plain procession, the Lord High wearing a chapeau and sword which were handed down from class to class. The class before us had inaugurated a little more display. The Rear Admiral had a couple of attendants, bearing a chair, and at every halt he took his seat, in verification of his imputed character. We determined to outdo the past.

We had a close and exciting election for orator and poet. There were two tickets in the field. The orator of one, the poet of

the other, were chosen, each by a single vote. It was a very good choice. The oration was all that could be desired, and the poem a great deal better than if the election had gone the other way. I have the full permission of the defeated candidate to say so. The Class songs were compromised by choosing both the rival candidates. Consequently, the meeting came to an end with much harmony, and the procession formed in front of old Massachusetts, the lower rooms of which were used for society and class meetings. The "band," of two bass and four snare drums, headed the march. The drummers were disguised in fantastic military rigs, but the drum-major, the handsomest fellow in the class, was in full and appropriate costume, and handled his baton, that of the leader of a noted Boston military band, as if he had been born to the profession. He afterwards did gallant service where the drums beat to more serious purpose than a march around the Quad.

The Lord High wore the traditional hat and sword, but for the rest was in gorgeous military uniform, and the Vice was equally splendid. The chaplain was got up in gown, bands, spectacles, and wig, and held before him what seemed an open book, but was a tin case filled with cigars, which, under the name of "texts," he dispersed right and left. The surgeon was mounted on a beast worthy to be preserved on the canvas. It was a horse of full size in head and body, but with the legs of a Shetland pony. The Rear Admiral was stretched on a couch, borne on a platform drawn by two horses. The Marines shouldered muskets, the Horse-marines small boat anchors. Behind the Navy Club marched the "Digs," with Oxford trencher caps on their heads, but, if I remember right, without gowns. Previous classes had been distinguished by a paper spade or anchor pinned to the coat, but our Digs all "shouldered musket" with real spades, the first scholar one of extra hugeness, designed for a pattern card, and labelled, in big white letters, "ALL SIZES."

Of course the whole College and no small part of Cambridge turned out to see. The

din of the drums was deafening. The Faculty were at a loss what to do. It was difficult to stop a licensed saturnalia, but they felt that things were going pretty far. However, except for the drums, the procession was as orderly as in past years, and it was over by evening prayer-time (six P. M.), so that no official notice was taken. But the next year the class who succeeded us,

and who were bound to outdo our parade, were warned by a presidential ukase that nothing of the sort would be allowed.

As some of the Class have attained public station, and that perhaps not wholly unconnected with the University, the writer of this reminiscence feels bound to confine his signature to the simple one of

"ONE OF THE CLASS OF 184-."

## MATHEMATICS AS A COLLEGE STUDY.

BY JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN.

I HAVE been wishing this long while that somebody would write out certain notions on the study of mathematics, which I know have occurred, or approved themselves, to many other minds as well as mine. Not to wait longer, with a little misgiving, I will do it myself. A few years ago I was put on several of the College Visiting Committees, among the rest on that of Mathematics — "to represent the non-mathematical mind," as I used to say. It was my strongest feeling about it, that the average college student suffers an immense loss by being at the mercy of trained specialists in this department, — men who cannot conceive the extreme difficulty which the non-mathematical mind (like mine) has in taking in the conceptions and carrying out the methods of their science. And at the same time the method and the logic of the higher mathematics seem to me to have a value, which no liberally educated mind should miss. How to give it under the average conditions of college life, is a problem for others to solve, and not for me.

To illustrate still further what I mean, I will say that my own required course in college included not only analytical geometry and trigonometry, but the elements of differential and integral calculus, taught after the method of those days; and that I found no difficulty in going through, without check or halt, so far as the processes were concerned. But I was so far from understand-

ing the reason of the thing, that it was not till twenty years after, when I came to teach trigonometry myself, and measured my own angular "functions" by scale, that I clearly saw that the natural sines and tangents expressed real measurable ratios, and were not ingenious artifices as much beyond my comprehension as the make-up of a table of logarithms. This is the first point, then, that teachers do not always know how *blindly* (no matter how correctly) the pupil is doing his work.

I ought, in personal gratitude, to say here that my interest in this thing was kept up, and some general views very instructive to me were gained, by a friendship which was at one time very intimate with Mr. (afterwards President) Hill, — a mind singularly apt to teach, and singularly stored both with the most accurate details and the most brilliant generalizations. It was due to him more than to anybody else, that I was able afterwards to teach with fair success in what I call the very best text-book I ever used, and what I never cease to bewail has gone out of print if not out of use, — Professor J. M. Peirce's *Analytical Geometry*. Any confidence I have in stating an opinion on the general subject is derived from the most interesting educational experiments I made with that book.

Not to go on with a personal story, I will state that opinion briefly, in the form of what I consider should be the ideal in a



course of study for every well-educated man, viz. that it should include an understanding of the logic and method of the higher mathematics, at least as far as construction by equations and co-ordinates in analytical geometry, and the problems of maxima and minima in the calculus. I believe that, by proper methods, these can be brought within the range of the required studies of the Freshman year without making them more exacting or more difficult than they are now; and that before many years this will be done. Of course, it must be done by a great simplification of the process, and by offering very easy problems. It can be done only by bearing in mind that the object is not to train mathematicians, — which work is so admirably done by the methods now in use; but to enable the general student to understand the *rationale* of the processes by which the great conquests have been made in modern science; to understand, in short, the nature and uses of the most characteristic and the most potent instrument of power that has ever been devised or handled by the human mind.

If this result is going to be achieved, two or three conditions seem to be necessary.

First, in ante-collegiate courses there must be a great economy of time. The rude and clumsy way of keeping arithmetic, geometry, and algebra apart, as they are in most schools, must be amended; so that the more advanced and easier method shall come in as soon as it will be of practical use. Cube-root, for instance, should be taught through algebra first, and practised with logarithms, which, with their use, ought to make part of every high-school arithmetic.

Next, the course to be followed must be carefully planned out, and divided into easy, well-marked stages. For example, it may be well that the school geometry shall go so far as to include all that leads up to and carries out in detail the mensuration of the sphere, — making by the way a good deal of use of algebra, in which it is as easy to *discover* the theorems, as it is by geometry to prove them. Possibly it might include all that would be needed of spherical geometry,

which in this view is very little indeed. The *rationale* of plane trigonometry and the construction of curves by co-ordinates might then easily go in one college half-year, and the methods of infinitesimal calculus, in the form logically easiest to apprehend, in another, — the goal being first set, and the thing in hand being clearly conceived from the start.

Again, to secure this easy handling, three things (besides suitable text-books) are essential in each partial course considered by itself. That is, it must have (1.) its *terminus a quo*, — what may be called the historical method of approaching a process or a problem, — that it *shall be a problem to the student*, of which the bearing is seen beforehand, and a process whose need is felt; (2.) its method of procedure by *real* problems of extreme simplicity, that will show the principle involved, analytical or mechanical difficulties being studiously avoided; and (3.) its *terminus ad quem*, such as I have illustrated by the mensuration of the sphere and the problems of maxima and minima, an objective point, which the student distinctly sees himself to be nearing by easy steps.

It must be further obvious, that this method could not possibly be followed if it were given out as task-work to the student, and he had to grope his way along in it himself. Nor could it be followed, to any practical use, by a mere course of lectures, which would be sure to bewilder the student into blank despair within a month. It can only be followed (if at all) by having every step of the process gone over in advance by the teacher, the key put into every lock, and the use of it fully explained, — easy work being then given, purely to verify and test the process. I have found students in this way rapidly gaining in intelligence and power, in work which they had proved absolutely and hopelessly unable to do alone.

Finally, I have proved this method (in a course much more difficult than that I have indicated) with a pupil of good average intelligence, who went on with me up to calculus, and who was afterwards occupied in serviceable engineering work in the most responsible establishment in Lowell.

## PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

## A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1879-80.

THE President of the University has the honor to submit the following Report<sup>1</sup> for the academic year 1879-80; namely, from September 25, 1879, to September 30, 1880.

Although Louis François de Pourtalès, Keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, who died on the 17th of July, 1880, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, held his place by appointment of the Faculty of the Museum and not by appointment of the Corporation and Overseers, his remarkable capacity, industry, and success as a naturalist, and his indefatigable labors on behalf of the Museum, demand honorable and grateful mention in this Report. He was a model of the modest, devoted, patient, and disinterested man of science.

## RESIGNATIONS.

EDWARD P. USHER, Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.  
 WILLIAM J. NICHOLS, Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.  
 CHARLES H. WISWELL, Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.  
 NATHANIEL W. HAWES, Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry, Oct. 6, 1879.  
 CHARLES B. WITHERLEE, Proctor, Nov. 24, 1879.  
 JOHN H. APPLETON, Proctor, Dec. 29, 1879.  
 LEONARD WALDO, Assistant in the Observatory, Jan. 26, 1880.  
 EDWARD J. YOUNG, Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, Feb. 9, 1880.  
 WILLIAM G. HALE, Tutor in Latin, Sept. 13, 1880 (accepted as of Aug. 31, 1880).  
 HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.  
 ALFRED W. FIELD, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.  
 EUGENE WAMBAUGH, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.  
 ROBERT S. AVANN, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.  
 ALPHONSO M. WEEKS, Proctor, Sept. 29, 1880.

Dr. Hawes, who resigned an assistant-professorship in the Dental School early in the year, had generously rendered a gratuitous service to the School for nine years. Professor Young, who resigned the Hancock Professorship and Dexter Lectureship at the close of the year, has returned to the ministry, after having given eleven years to the service of the University. Tutor Hale resigned to accept a Professorship at the Cornell University.

## APPOINTMENTS.

[UNLIMITED, OR FOR TERMS LONGER THAN ONE YEAR.]

GEORGE L. GOODALE, to be Director of the Botanic Garden, Oct. 6, 1879.  
 REGINALD H. FITZ, to be Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Nov. 10, 1879.  
 FREDERICK DE FOREST ALLEN, to be Professor of Classical Philology, May 31, 1880.  
 CHARLES R. LANMAN, to be Professor of Sanskrit, May 31, 1880.

CRAWFORD H. TOY, to be Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, May 31, 1880.

JOHN TROWBRIDGE, to be Professor of Physics, June 14, 1880.

CHARLES J. WHITE, to be Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years from Sept. 1, 1880, June 28, 1880.

CHARLES A. BRACKETT, to be Assistant Professor of Dental Therapeutics for five years from Sept. 1, 1880, June 28, 1880.

THOMAS DWIGHT, to be Instructor in Topographical Anatomy, June 30, 1880.

WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, to be Tutor in Latin for three years from Sept. 1, 1880, July 12, 1880.

WILLIAM CRANSTON LAWTON, to be Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.

HENRY GILMAN NICHOLS, to be Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.

EDWARD EMERSON PHILLIPS, to be Proctor, Oct. 6, 1879.

HENRY BURLEIGH WENZELL, to be Proctor, Oct. 27, 1879.

CHARLES M. BARNES, to be Proctor, Dec. 29, 1879.

ARTHUR PERCY CUSHING, to be Proctor, Feb. 9, 1880.

OLIVER CLINTON WENDELL, to be Assistant in the Observatory, March 8, 1880.

JOHN ROBINSON, to be Assistant at the Arboretum, May 31, 1880.

[FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS.]

For 1879-80. Appointed Oct. 6, 1879.

WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW, to be Assistant in Surgery.

NATHANIEL DANA CARLILE HODGES, to be Assistant in Physics.

WILLIAM HARLOW MELVILLE, to be Assistant in Mineralogy.

CHARLES FREDERIC MABERY, to be Assistant in Chemistry.

ROBERT WILLARD GREENLEAF, to be Assistant in Botany.

CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS, to be Assistant in Organic Chemistry.

JOHN FLEMING WHITE, to be Assistant in Chemistry.

FRANK WALDO, to be Assistant in the Observatory.

HARRY BLAKE HODGES, to be Instructor in Chemistry and German.

GEORGE HOLMES HOWISON, to be Lecturer on Ethics.

Appointed Nov. 10, 1879.

A. LAWRENCE MASON, to be Clinical Instructor in Auscultation and Percussion.

FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, to be Clinical Instructor in Auscultation and Percussion.

Appointed Dec. 29, 1879.

GUSTAVUS E. GORDON, to be Lecturer on Charitable Methods.

Appointed Oct. 27, 1879.

CHARLES B. ELDER, to be Librarian at the Divinity School.

For 1880-81. Appointed June 14, 1880.

JOSEPH HENRY ALLEN, to be Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History.

CHARLES PICKARD WARE, to be Instructor in English.

THOMAS SERGEANT PERRY, to be Instructor in English.

HENRY GROSVENOR CAREY, to be Instructor in Vocal Music.

HOWARD MALCOLM TICKNOR, to be Instructor in Elocution.

ISAAC THEODORE HOAGUE, to be Instructor in the Constitutional History of the United States.

EDWARD LAURENS MARK, to be Instructor in Zoölogy.

JAMES LAWRENCE LAUGHLIN, to be Instructor in Political Economy.

<sup>1</sup> The President's Report is given in full, with the exception of a few references to accompanying reports. Several tables have been rearranged so as to adapt them to these pages.—*Editor.*

GIORGIO ANALECTO CORRADO BENDELARI, to be Instructor in Modern Languages.

HARRY BLAKE HODGES, to be Instructor in German.

GEORGE RIDDLE, to be Instructor in Elocution.

NATHANIEL DANA CARLILE HODGES, to be Assistant in Physics.

WILLIAM HARLOW MELVILLE, to be Assistant in Mineralogy.

CHARLES FREDERIC MABERY, to be Assistant in Chemistry.

ROBERT WILLARD GREENLEAF, to be Assistant in Botany.

JOHN FLEMING WHITE, to be Assistant in Chemistry.

CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS, to be Assistant in Chemistry.

LEONARD P. KINNICUTT, to be Assistant in Chemistry.

CHARLES HENRY MORSS, to be Assistant in Biology.

CHARLES FOLLEN FOLSOM, to be Lecturer on Mental Diseases.

FRANK WINTHROP DRAPER, to be Lecturer on Forensic Medicine.

CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT, to be Lecturer on Embryology.

FRANCIS BOOTT GREENOUGH, to be Clinical Instructor in Syphilis.

SAMUEL GILBERT WEBBER, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, to be Clinical Instructor in Syphilis.

CLARENCE JOHN BLAKE, to be Clinical Instructor in Otolary.

JOHN ORNE GREEN, to be Clinical Instructor in Otolary.

JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System.

JOSEPH PEARSON OLIVER, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children.

THOMAS MORGAN ROTCH, to be Clinical Instructor in Diseases of Children.

AMOS LAWRENCE MASON, to be Clinical Instructor in Auscultation and Percussion.

FREDERICK CHEEVER SHATTUCK, to be Clinical Instructor in Auscultation and Percussion.

HENRY PARKER QUINCY, to be Assistant in Histology.

THOMAS WATERMAN, to be Assistant in Anatomy.

EDWARD NEWTON WHITTIER, to be Assistant in Clinical Medicine.

ELBRIDGE GERRY CUTLER, to be Assistant in Pathological Anatomy.

WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW, to be Assistant in Surgery.

GEORGE MINOT GARLAND, to be Assistant in Physiology.

MAURICE HOWE RICHARDSON, to be Assistant in Anatomy.

*Appointed June 28, 1880.*

HENRY HOWLAND, to be Instructor in Torts.

WILLIAM PALMER BOLLES, to be Instructor in Materia Medica.

FRANKLIN HAVEN SARGENT, to be Instructor in Elocution.

WILLIAM GRAY, HENRY J. BIGELOW, and THOMAS G. APLETON, to be Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from January 1, 1880, Nov. 10, 1879.

#### INCREASE OF COLLEGES.

There are scattered over the United States about three hundred and sixty institutions called colleges or universities, exclusive of institutions which receive only women. Of these colleges or universities about five ninths, or nearly two hundred, have been organized since 1850; only twenty of them were in existence before this century, and only twenty-eight were in existence in 1820, of which last number twenty-six were distributed over twelve of the thirteen original States. More than one third of these three hundred and sixty institutions charge no tuition-fee

or only a nominal one (not over \$30 a year); and in this large class are included such institutions as the State Universities of California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, the University and the College of the City of New York, Lehigh University, and Oberlin College. There are, moreover, forty-three agricultural and mechanical colleges (so-called) endowed by the government, the great majority of which charge no tuition-fee. All but five of these last-named institutions have been organized since the Civil War, and those five have been reorganized and amplified. While the population of the United States has probably increased about fivefold in the sixty years between 1820 and 1880, the number of colleges and universities has been multiplied by fourteen. All the old colleges in the original States charged and still charge a tuition-fee; but the principal increase in the number of colleges has been at the West, and it is there that the practice of charging no tuition-fee most obtains. The difficulty of justly estimating the relative standing or merit of these various institutions is very great, particularly for an uneducated man who tries to choose a college for his sons. The names college and university afford no indication of the real grade of the institutions to which they are applied, and the common criterion of price—the rule that the dearest is probably the best—also fails; for some of the institutions which charge very low fees, or none, are better than some which charge higher fees.

#### WHENCE THE STUDENTS COME.

It is an interesting inquiry, how Harvard University, which derives the greater part of its support from tuition-fees, has borne this great change of circumstances since 1820,—how it has sustained the competition of hundreds of new institutions, many of which offer free tuition,—how it has been affected by the settlement of the Western States and Territories, and the consequent transfer of population and capital from the Atlantic coast to the great lakes and river-valleys, and to the Pacific coast; by the temporary alienation and impoverishment of the Southern States; and by the relatively slow increase of population in New England. Is the College proper, or the University as a whole, more of a New England institution or less than it was in 1850 and in 1820? From what parts of the country do its students come? Is it gaining or losing ground at the West, where colleges of low tuition-fee abound? The following tables I., II., and III., furnish explicit answers to some of these questions, and supply data which go far to answer the principal inquiry.

It appears from these tables that the resort to the College and to the University, as a whole, has grown wider during the past sixty, and particularly during the past fifteen years; that the percentage of students from outside New England has increased; that the resort from the Southern States has fallen off, but



## I. Residences of Students in 1820-21, 1850-51, and 1880-81.

## 1820-21.

	NUMBER.			PER CENT.
	College.	Medical.	Other Dep'ts.	
Massachusetts.....	191	43	Residences not given in the Catalogue.	66.8
New England.....	225	53		78.6
Middle States.....	7	1		2.4
Southern States.....	52	0		18.2
Western States.....	0	0		0.0
Elsewhere.....	2	0		0.7
	286	54	46	

## 1850-51.

	NUMBER.						PER CT.	
	College.*	Divinity.	Law.	Medical	Scientific	University	College.	University.
Massachusetts...	226	14	35	69	36	380	76.3	63.7
New England...	246	19	42	100	41	448	83.1	75.2
Middle States....	22	1	17	5	6	51	7.4	8.6
Southern States...	19	2	32	2	9	64	6.4	10.7
Western States...	7	0	6	0	2	15	2.3	2.6
Elsewhere.....	2	1	1	10†	4	18	.7	3.
	296	23	98	117	62	596		

\* Including 3 resident graduates. † Mainly from the British Provinces.

## 1880-81.

	NUMBER.					PER CENT.				
	College.	Law.	Medical.	Other Dep'ts	Total.	College.	Law.	Medical.	Other Dep'ts.	University.
Massachusetts..	509	77	176	74	836	61.5	49.3	73.	56	61.5
New England...	575	96	221	86	978	69.5	61.5	91.7	65	72.1
Middle States...	137	17	5	19	178	16.5	10.9	2.	13.5	13.
Southern States..	28	12	5	1	46	3.3	7.7	2.	1.5	3.4
Western States..	82	25	6	17	130	10.3	16	2.6	12.8	9.6
Other Places....	6	6	4	9	25	.7	4.	1.8	6.8	1.8
	828	156	241	132	1357					

that the increased resort from the Middle and Western States has more than made good this loss; that

## III. Residences of College Students at four dates compared.

	1865-66.		1870-71.		1875-76.		1880-81.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Massachusetts.....	296	71.	399	66.	488	63.	509	61.5
New England.....	335	81.	449	74.	542	70.	575	69.5
Middle States.....	40	10.	82	14.	131	17.	137	16.5
Southern States....	10	2.	16	3.	23	3.	28	3.3
Western States.....	25	6.	47	8.	70	9	82	10.
Other Places.....	3		14		10		6	.7
	413		608		776		828	

the Medical School is, as it has always been, essentially a New England School; and that the resort to the Law School has somewhat narrowed of late, chiefly in consequence of a loss of students from the Southern and Middle States. The last fact is more distinctly brought out in the following table:—

## Residences of Law Students at four dates compared.

	1865-66.		1870-71.		1875-76.		1880-81.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Massachusetts.....	52	29.4	57	37.	69	43.	77	49.3
New England.....	78	44.1	83	54.	82	51.	96	61.5
Middle States.....	27	15.2	26	17.	15	09.	17	10.9
Southern States....	24	13.5	7	05.	11	07.	12	07.7
Western States.....	43	24.3	33	21.	38	24.	25	16.
Other Places.....	5	3.	5	03	15	09.	6	4.0
Total.....	177		154		161		156	

There are very good reasons, partly external and partly internal, for this exceptional, and probably temporary, tendency in the Law School. Since 1850 thirty-one new law schools have been established in the United States, the whole number previously existing having been but nine; and since 1870 the required term of residence at the Harvard Law School has been doubled, an entrance examination has been enforced, and comprehensive and rigorous examinations for the degree have been instituted. It will be noticed in Table III. that the period of most rapid growth in the College was from 1865 to 1875. An increase of nearly fifty per cent in the college tuition-fee was announced in 1868, and took effect in 1869; and the fees of the other departments of the University were advanced only a little later.

## II. Comparative Statement of the Residences of Students in 1820, 1850, 1880.

	COLLEGE.						UNIVERSITY.			
	NUMBER.			PER CENT.			NUMBER.		PER CENT.	
	1820-21	1850-51	1880-81.	1820-21.	1850-51.	1880-81.	1850-51.	1880-81.	1850-51.	1880-81.
Massachusetts.....	191	226	509	66.8	76.3	61.5	380	836	63.7	61.5
New England.....	225	246	575	78.6	83.1	69.5	448	978	75.2	72.1
Middle States.....	7	22	137	2.4	7.4	16.5	51	178	8.6	13.
Southern States.....	52	19	28	18.2	6.4	3.3	61	46	10.7	3.4
Western States.....	0	7	82	—	2.3	10.	15	130	2.6	9.6
Other Places.....	2	2	6	0.7	.7	.7	18	25	3.	1.8
	286	296	828				596	1357		

THE EFFECTS OF A TUITION-FEE.

So far then as the experience of a single institution may be accepted as a guide, it is to be inferred from the facts given above that a considerable tuition-fee will not prove a bar to the gradual building up of a university of national resort ; that the great extent of the country presents no obstacle to such an undertaking ; and that the matters of primary importance with reference to the growth of the University are excellent and abundant instruction, ample libraries, rich collections, good apparatus, an atmosphere created by a vigorous and cultivated society, and the presence of eminent scholars, who command the respect, and direct upon the institution the attention, of all educated people. The segregation within State limits, or any other narrow bounds, of the young men receiving university instruction would be a grave calamity for the United States ; for the association and education in common of young men taken from all parts of the country is one of the strongest of national bonds. It is much to be wished that universities may grow up in the Western and Southern States, as well as in the Eastern, strong enough to attract students from all parts of the country, and that the German practice of migrating from one university to another may take root here.

SLOW GROWTH IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

The number of students in the College, and in the University as a whole, has not increased much during the past five years, whereas in the preceding ten years the increase was rapid. This temporary arrest of growth is by no means peculiar to this University, but has been experienced by the New England colleges in general,<sup>1</sup> and is probably due chiefly to the severe depression of business which lasted from the autumn of 1873 to the autumn of 1879. Other causes, for which the government of the University is responsible have, however, conspired to restrict the growth of all the professional schools of

<sup>1</sup> In the following table the number of students in the ten institutions which belong to the Association of Colleges in New England are compared for the years 1875-76 and 1880-81. There are not so many students now in these institutions taken together as there were five years ago.

	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.	
	1875-76.	1880-81.
Harvard University.....	1278	1364
Yale College.....	1051	1037
Brown University.....	255	247
Dartmouth College.....	479	429
Williams College.....	170	227*
Trinity College.....	75	100
Amherst College.....	338	339
Wesleyan University.....	176	163
Tufts College.....	95	96
Boston University.....	627	510†
Total.....	4544	4512

\* This increase is, simultaneous with the practical abandonment of admission examinations.  
† For 1879-80. The Year-book is published in March.

the University within this period, such as the institution of admission examinations, the lengthening of the periods of residence, and the enforcement of thorough examinations for degrees. In the College proper, on the other hand, the Faculty has had no intention of raising the standard either of admission or graduation ; nevertheless the gradual introduction between 1875 and 1880 of a new and better method of testing the fitness of candidates for admission may have had some tendency to discourage teachers from presenting their pupils or intending candidates from applying for examination.

NEW METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Many new methods of giving instruction, of awakening interest or enforcing attention on the part of the students, and of testing their progress, have been tried in the various departments of the University during the past ten years. Custom permits to each instructor great liberty in the choice of his methods ; and so effectually has this liberty been used that in the same department of instruction — such as history, law, German, or philosophy — it has not been uncommon to find several different, and perhaps discordant, methods simultaneously in operation. The inventive activity of the instructors has undoubtedly been stimulated by the gradual abolition throughout the University of all disciplinary methods of enforcing the attendance of the students at lectures and recitations. The student now goes to the lecture-room because he is interested in the work done there ; or because it is easier to accomplish the prescribed work of the course with the daily help of the instructor than in any other way ; or because he finds attendance indispensable if he would pass the stated examinations ; or, finally, because he is urged to attend by his friends, his parents, or the officers of the University, on the ground that attendance is both an advantage to him and a duty. If it can be reasonably maintained by the student that attendance upon the exercises of any professor is not interesting, or as profitable towards a knowledge of the subject as some other use of the same time, or indispensable for passing the examinations of the course, every inducement to attendance seems to fail ; and even the parent or the friend who wishes to urge the student to attend the exercises of that instructor will have serious difficulty in giving good reasons for such advice. It follows that in all departments the instructors have felt prompted anew to make their exercises interesting, profitable, and indeed indispensable, to their students. Within the same period, a thorough system of stated written examinations, as tests of the students' attainments and progress, has been elaborated and applied throughout the University. As well-conducted periodical examinations lead students to work hard during the examination periods, and to relax their exertions when no such crisis is imminent, the instructors, recognizing this inevitable ten-

duency and feeling the importance of keeping the students up to their daily work, have been diligent in devising means to enforce the regular performance of the work which they give out from day to day. Again, the elective system, which prevails in the College and to some degree in the Law School and the Medical School, has also a tendency to make every instructor desirous of adopting the most interesting and effective method of teaching his subject, lest, in the multitude of courses open to the student's choice, his subject should be neglected.

#### RECITATIONS.

For these various reasons, many modifications of the simple recitation and the simple lecture of former times have been lately introduced. The main objections to the recitation, at which the students simply recite a lesson previously set in a book, are, that good scholars who have learned the lesson well, and could recite it readily, get little or no instruction from the exercise, and that the teacher examines rather than teaches; the objections to the simple lecture are, that the hearers are too often listless, and at the best completely passive, and that there is no opportunity of meeting their difficulties or enforcing the instruction given. The recitation, considered as an opportunity of examining a student to see whether he has learned the lesson of the day, and to give him a mark of merit or demerit, has well-nigh disappeared from the University. It has become for the teacher an opportunity to give conversational instruction by asking questions, addressed either to an individual or to the class, with a view to correct misapprehensions and to bring out the main points of the subject clear of the details, by explaining the author in hand, or by contravening, reinforcing, or illustrating his statements: for the student it has become an opportunity to ask questions, to receive, either in a critical or in a docile spirit, the explanations and opinions of the instructor; to review the lesson or re-examine the subject of the day; and to test occasionally his own power of translating, of stating a proposition, a case, an argument, or a demonstration, of narrating a series of events, or of describing a plant, an animal, a disease, a building, a person, or an institution. For teacher and students alike the recitation gives opportunity for personal acquaintance and a somewhat intimate intercourse. In many recitations (so called, perhaps, because a text or treatise affords a basis for the instruction) the teacher does the greater part of the work. Thus, there are recitations in Latin and Greek at which the instructors, and not the students, do all the translating; recitations in history at which the comments and illustrations of the instructor fill almost all the hour; recitations in law at which the instructor is the principal disputant in a discussion intended to elucidate and enforce a legal principle; and recitations in the modern languages at which more than half of the time is devoted by the instructor

to explaining, in the language which the class is studying, the difficulties which the students have met with in the reading prescribed for the day.

#### LECTURES.

If, in the recitation as it now exists, there is something of the lecture, on the other hand in the lecture there is, ordinarily, a large admixture of the Socratic method. The lecturer does not read or speak continuously himself, but frequently interrupts his exposition to address a question to an individual or to the class, or to invite the class to ask questions and suggest difficulties. In subjects which deal with chains of reasoning, — like mathematics, logic, and law, — the skilful lecturer may draw from the class by successive questions the whole process of a long argument, getting a step from each student called upon. By asking a sudden question, and subsequently indicating the person who is to answer it, he may keep a large class upon the alert. There are but few courses of lectures in which the students are obliged to rely exclusively on the lectures; in most of the courses in which the instructor, either from necessity or choice, has adopted the lecture method, the students are advised to use a book, or books, for parallel reading, or are required to read specified selections from a variety of books. In many courses, both of lectures and of recitations, the instructors refer the students to a number of printed authorities much greater than the ordinary student can read; but in such cases, the instructors generally indicate the references which they consider essential or most important.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS.

The practice of referring a large class of students to a considerable number of different books or serials not owned by the students, but to be found in one of the libraries of the University, presents grave inconvenience. The number of accessible copies of some of the books being probably but small, a large part of the class may not get seasonable access to the designated reading; moreover, the books themselves are sure to be destroyed in a few years by excessive use upon a number of pages perhaps inconsiderable in proportion to the whole bulk of the volumes. This difficulty presents itself most frequently in the courses upon history, natural history, and law; but in the Law School some of the professors have overcome it by printing collections of the important cases on the subjects of their several courses, with the addition of summaries or elaborate indices. It is a good indirect effect of this method that it facilitates the study of original sources, and thereby tends to emancipate the student from treatises and other second-hand authorities. That this method may prove to be capable of advantageous application in other departments of instruction is much to be wished.



## TAKING NOTES.

Both in recitations and lectures the practice of taking notes prevails; but various devices are employed by instructors and students to lighten the labor of note-taking. Some professors place upon the black-board before the exercise begins the references, titles, tables, or diagrams which they wish the students to copy; others distribute to the class all such matter in manuscript, reproduced in sufficient quantities by some of the cheap copying processes; and others issue a printed syllabus of their course, more or less detailed. One professor gives his students beforehand full notes of all his lectures; and another instructor has lately authorized an advanced student to prepare elaborate notes of his lectures and distribute them in excellent printed form to such of his class as are willing to pay a moderate price for them. These various devices save the time which would otherwise be spent in dictating references, quotations, and abstracts during the lecture itself; and they also prevent in a measure the students' attention from being given to the mechanical operation of rapid writing instead of to the subject-matter of the lecture.

## TESTING DAILY PROGRESS.

For the purpose of testing the daily or weekly progress of the student, and his faithfulness in keeping up with the work of each of his courses, various processes are used, in addition to the oral questioning which makes part of the regular exercises. In the languages, there are several tests of easy application from which there is no escape; such are translation at sight, writing the foreign language at dictation, and rendering dictated English into the foreign language; in the mathematics, problems connected with the subject in hand may always be given to any or all students; in history, philosophy, and political economy, an essay may be periodically demanded upon some special point, or limited topic, within the student's capacity and not beyond the range of his reading; in clinical medicine, an actual case can always be given to a student to study and report upon; in all the scientific courses, and in some others, each student can be required to give before the class, from time to time, a short lecture upon a suitable subject previously assigned to him; and in the laboratory courses, like those in chemistry, mineralogy, botany, biology, histology, physiology, and zoölogy, actual analyses, determinations, or dissections are sure tests of the student's skill and knowledge. The following simple method is of universal application, but requires much labor on the part of the instructor. At the beginning of the hour, the instructor announces a question or problem connected with the subject of the previous lecture; each student immediately answers the question or solves the problem, in writing, upon a block of paper which he keeps at the lecture-room for this

purpose; and at the end of five minutes the answers or solutions are torn from the blocks and handed to the instructor, who then proceeds with his lecture for the day. He subsequently looks over as many of the answers or solutions as he can. All these various methods are in present use in the University; by one or more of them, any instructor can soon make himself acquainted with the quality of all the students who attend his instruction, unless they be exceptionally numerous.

## THE CONFERENCE.

That the recitation method and the lecture method have each some peculiar advantages is to be inferred, both from the long use of the two methods separately and from the present endeavors to combine the two in a single exercise. This exercise, the resultant of the two diverging methods, may perhaps be best described by a word already used in the Theological and Medical Schools and in the graduate department, but not as yet in the other departments,—the word “conference,” signifying a meeting for the serious consideration and discussion, under the guidance and criticism of a teacher, of a text, topic, or treatise previously studied. While this form of University exercise more and more prevails, there are still many occasions for the use of the pure lecture method: as, for example, in imparting information which is inaccessible to the students in print,—perhaps because the material is original, or because the sources of information are in a language unknown to them, or because the instructor prefers a novel order of topics, or develops his successive subjects in proportions unlike those of any accessible treatise or text-book,—in giving rapid and elegant translations from other languages into English; and in summing up long descriptions, arguments, narratives, or expositions. The illustrated lecture, though in an abbreviated form, is an essential part of most laboratory courses of instruction; for the students must be shown how to use their tools, to handle specimens, to keep notes, and to observe with accuracy and system. In many courses in natural science, including medicine, a short, descriptive lecture is given at the opening of each laboratory exercise; but in other courses the descriptive lecture is given after, not before, the students have made, under the personal supervision of the instructor, their experiments, observations, or dissections upon the subject or object in hand. Some teachers of science think that students should be told, before they look at a natural object, normal or morbid, what they ought to see; others think that they should first try to see for themselves, and then be told what they ought to have seen. The two methods are good, each for its own end: the first is the quickest way to fix in the memory natural appearances as useful facts; the second, to acquire strong pow-

ers of observation. The first is of great use in teaching medicine ; the latter, in training naturalists.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Corporation adopted, on the 31st of May, 1880, new rules with regard to leave of absence for professors and assistant professors. For some years previous to 1869, the practice had been to grant occasional leave of absence, the professor selecting and paying his substitute, but receiving his usual salary. This practice having given rise to serious complaints, and being obviously open to grave objections, the Corporation went to the opposite extreme, and enacted that whenever a professor had leave of absence his salary should stop altogether. Being now satisfied that a more liberal policy will be as much for the interest of the University as for the advantage of the professors, the Corporation have decided that they will grant occasional leave of absence for one year on half-pay, provided that no professor have such leave oftener than once in seven years ; that the applications in any one year be reasonable in number, and properly distributed among the different departments ; and that the object of the professor in asking leave of absence be health, rest, study, or the prosecution of original work in literature or science.

#### RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

During the year 1879-80, two plans for providing retiring allowances for University officers were carefully studied by the members of the Corporation, and the professors, assistant professors, and other officers of similar grades. The first plan, which was based upon several existing French systems, provided annuities by means of compulsory annual reserves from salaries, supplemented by equal annual appropriations from the treasury of the University, and accumulated for terms of years which would ordinarily have been long ; the second was based upon the English government system, and simply provided a retiring allowance, varying, according to circumstances, from one third to two thirds of the recipient's last annual salary in full activity. The first plan commended itself to a large majority of the instructors ; but was opposed, for various reasons, by an influential minority, and at last was rejected by the Corporation, partly because it was not acceptable to all the persons intended to be benefited, and partly because it would have devolved upon the Corporation the constant care of deposits, large in the aggregate, belonging to individuals in their service, liable consequently to taxation and attachment, and conferring upon the owners a right of criticism and complaint touching the financial management of the University such as no individuals now possess. The second plan was simpler, called for no sacrifice of present income on the part of the professors, and laid no new responsibilities upon the Corporation ; after being before the professors and

assistant professors for several months, and receiving their almost unanimous approval, it was entered upon the records of the Corporation, on the 29th of November, 1880, "for the purpose of exemplifying what the present Corporation, after careful consultation with the present professors and assistant professors, regard as a suitable system" of retiring allowances.

#### RETIRING ALLOWANCE FUND.

In July, 1879, Mr. George Baty Blake sent one thousand dollars to the President and Fellows, as a contribution towards a pension fund ; and, in the spring of 1880, a distinguished graduate of the College informed the President that he intended to give ten thousand dollars for that general purpose, whenever the Corporation, after consultation with the professors, should have arrived at a system of administration which commended itself to their judgment. Since the action of the President and Fellows on the 29th of November last, this gentleman has contributed twenty thousand dollars to the "Retiring Allowance Fund." This fund is, therefore, fairly started ; and those friends of the University who think that its interests would be greatly subserved by the establishment of a system of retiring allowances, may be assured that contributions for that purpose will be gladly received, and forthwith carried to an accumulating fund.

#### GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS.

The first appointments to graduate fellowships were made in 1869, when the Harris and the Graduates' fellowships, both of which are in the gift of the College Faculty, became available. In 1874, the Kirkland fellowship and three Parker fellowships, all in the gift of the Academic Council, were established. Since 1878, there have been four Parker fellowships. Twenty-eight persons in all have enjoyed these fellowships, of whom seven are now holding them. Of the remaining twenty-one persons, there are, —

In the service of the University (1 asst. prof., 3 tutors, 3 instructors, one assistant at the Museum) . . . . .	8
Professors in other Universities . . . . .	2
Instructor in another University . . . . .	1
Lawyers (2 in Boston, 1 in New York) . . . . .	3
Minister . . . . .	1
Assistant in the U. S. Geological Survey . . . . .	1
Teachers . . . . .	3
Health Impaired . . . . .	1
Dead . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	21

Beside the eight persons now in the service of the University, four of the others served the College as teachers for periods varying from one year to six.

#### THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

For the first time there accompanies this Report a report from the Secretary of the Academic Council upon the action of the Council during the year concerning the instruction of graduates, the appointments to fellowships, and the conferring of the



degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science. Professor Peirce avails himself of this occasion to give an interesting *résumé* of the successive steps which have been taken in regard to advanced instruction at the University, since the establishment of the Lawrence Scientific School in 1847.

TWO NEW PROFESSORSHIPS.

It was chiefly to strengthen and enrich the department of graduate instruction that the Corporation ventured in May, 1880, upon the creation of two new professorships,—a professorship of classical philology and a professorship of Sanskrit,—calling from Yale College the professor of Greek to fill the first chair, and from the Johns Hopkins University the “associate” in Sanskrit to fill the second. Simultaneously an eminent scholar in the Semitic languages was appointed to the vacant Hancock professorship. The Corporation expected from these new appointments not only an increase in the quantity and variety of the most advanced instruction in philology, but an increased interest in the whole department of graduate instruction on the part both of teachers and students; and these expectations have not been disappointed. In creating the two new chairs, they deliberately ran some risk of temporarily carrying the annual expenditures of the College above the receipts; but they took this responsibility in the belief that the interests of the College,—the pecuniary interests as well as the higher,—would best be promoted by this action. They were convinced that the prestige of the University was to be maintained and its influence increased, quite as much by amplifying the highest instruction, which is necessarily given to a few, as by improving the lower, which is sought by many. Indeed, they believed that there was no way of strengthening the institution as a whole so sure as that of strengthening and developing it in its highest departments of instruction.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

Early in the year the Corporation ordered that no person should be considered a resident graduate after the close of the year 1879-80 unless he was registered as a student in some department of the University. The object of this vote was to insure that the title “resident graduate” should no longer be used to describe merely a graduate who found it convenient to live in Cambridge and use the library for a fee of five dollars (as many do), but should invariably denote a graduate who is actually receiving instruction.

PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS WITH ACADEMIC DEGREES.

It is interesting to observe from time to time the progress of the professional schools in regard to the previous education of their students. The following tables show how many members of each of the three principal professional schools had received

academic degrees in each of the years since the close of the Civil War. About three fifths of the Divinity students, two thirds of the Law students, and nearly one half of the Medical students now hold academic degrees. The Divinity School has recovered from a serious lapse in this respect; the Law School has the best position of the three schools; but the Medical School has made the greatest gain.

Number of Bachelors of Arts in the Divinity, Law, and Medical Schools since 1865-66.

Year.	Divinity School.			Law School.			Medical School.		
	Students.	Bachelors <sup>1</sup>	Per Cent.	Students.	Bachelors.	Per Cent.	Students.	Bachelors.	Per Cent.
1865-66	14	10	71.	177	87	49.1	244	51	20.9
1866-67	15	6	40.	115	50	43.5	303	76	25.
1867-68	23	8	35.	125	56	45.2	330	83	25.
1868-69	19	5	26.	138	63	45.6	308	68	21.1
1869-70	36	5	14.	120	57	47.5	306	64	21.2
1870-71	37	9	24.	154	69	44.2	301	64	21.2
1871-72	30	11	36.	134	69	51.1	196 <sup>2</sup>	55	28.
1872-73	20	6	30.	113	63	55.8	170	80	29.4
1873-74	22	12	54.	138	84	60.9	175	81	42.1
1874-75	20	9	45.	139	77	55.4	192	81	42.1
1875-76	19	11	58.	161	90	55.9	192	78	40.6
1876-77	23	12	52.	187	110	58.8	222	93	41.1
1877-78	22	14	64.	189	119	63.	212 <sup>3</sup>	88	41.5
1878-79	23	17	74.	160	105	65.6	238	100	41.6
1879-80	23	15	65.	165	110	66.6	251	117	46.6
1880-81	23	13	56.5	156	109	69.8	241	115	47.7

In 1877 the course of the Law School was extended to three years, and an examination for admission was required of all who had not received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since that time those who do not wish to take the regular course for a degree have been admitted as special students. The proportion of Bachelors of Arts, among the regular and special students respectively, is shown in the following table:—

	Regular Students.	Bachelors.	Per Cent.
1877-78	163	114	70.
1878-79	118	97	82.2
1879-80	127	109	85.8
1880-81	127	105	82.6

	Special Students.	Bachelors.	Per Cent.
1877-78	26	5	19.1
1878-79	42	8	19.
1879-80	38	1	2.6
1880-81	29	4	14.1

REVISION OF COLLEGE REGULATIONS.

The main work of the College Faculty during 1879-80 was a thorough revision of the regulations. The principal improvements effected were the reduction in the number of enumerated offences and specific prohibitions; the striking out of all regulations which suggested that a certain number of

<sup>1</sup> The degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy, Civil Engineer, and Doctor of Philosophy, are counted as equivalent to that of Bachelor of Arts.

<sup>2</sup> In 1871 the winter and summer sessions were thrown together, and the course extended to fill three years.

<sup>3</sup> In September, 1877, the first examination for admission was held.



failures, defaults, or transgressions would bring neither reproof nor loss; the modification of the penalty called "dropping"; the adoption of the theory of crediting the student with the work which he has done towards winning the degree, rather than charging him with his deficiencies; and the settlement upon a basis uniform for the whole College of the long-debated questions concerning compulsory or voluntary attendance. In the Report of the Dean of the College will be found a clear and full exposition of the action taken by the Faculty, and of the views and purposes of that body on these subjects. It must be confessed that the College regulations have been in a state of constant change for eleven years past. Hardly was one change made than another was proposed, and every adjustment seemed only provisional. At last, however, some solid ground seems to have been reached; and it may reasonably be expected that the regulations will remain for a considerable time without fundamental alterations. If any one thinks it strange that it has taken years to bring Harvard College to adopt methods of discipline which younger institutions have no difficulty in adopting in a day, let him consider that every important change in the regulations of an old and large college involves a change of habits for a considerable number of unusually conservative persons, and perhaps an abrupt departure from valued traditions.

#### REDUCTION OF CLASSES BETWEEN ENTRANCE AND GRADUATION.

In the Report for 1876-77 (p. 27) a table was given which showed the net annual reduction of number in eight classes, beginning with the Freshman class of 1859-70. This table is continued below, and a comparison of the figures concerning the eight classes for which the returns are complete is appended.

CLASS OF 1878.		
	Number.	Loss in per cent from original number.
October, 1874 . . . .	197	
" 1875 . . . .	182	8.
" 1876 . . . .	175	11.
" 1877 . . . .	168	15.
Recommended for a degree	143	27.4
CLASS OF 1879.		
October, 1875 . . . .	252	
" 1876 . . . .	222	12.
" 1877 . . . .	208	17.5
" 1878 . . . .	200	20.6
Recommended for a degree	183	25.4
CLASS OF 1880.		
October, 1876 . . . .	232	
" 1877 . . . .	198	14.5
" 1878 . . . .	174	25.
" 1879 . . . .	171	25.3
Recommended for a degree	161	30.6
CLASS OF 1881.		
October, 1877 . . . .	239	
" 1878 . . . .	218	8.8
" 1879 . . . .	201	15.9
" 1880 . . . .	195	18.4

CLASS OF 1882.			
October, 1878 . . . .	227		
" 1879 . . . .	196		13.7
" 1880 . . . .	186		18.
CLASS OF 1883.			
October, 1879 . . . .	245		
" 1880 . . . .	204		16.7
	No on entering.	No. recommended for a degree.	Loss per cent.
Class of 1873 . . . .	148	130	12.
" 1874 . . . .	189	158	16.
" 1875 . . . .	194	133	31.
" 1876 . . . .	176	135	23.
" 1877 . . . .	217	167	23.
" 1878 . . . .	197	143	27.4
" 1879 . . . .	252	188	25.4
" 1880 . . . .	232	161	30.6

#### STUDENTS LEAVING COLLEGE.

The loss exhibited in these tables is the difference between the number of persons who leave the class each year from all causes and the number who are admitted to the class with advanced standing. It represents a serious number of failures in the College career, some from moral infirmity, some from mental incapacity, others from physical disability, and others still from lack of money. The proportional number of failures to graduate at the end of the Senior year is not increasing; but the total percentage loss during the four years of the College course is now much larger than it was before 1875. It represents, of course, a serious loss of tuition-fees for the College. The Dean reports that the number of students who left College in 1879-80 on account of pecuniary embarrassments was smaller than in any of the two or three preceding years.

#### CHOICE OF STUDIES.

The statements of the Dean concerning the choices of studies made during their college course by the first forty scholars in the class of 1880, and concerning the relative amount of attention given by the three upper classes in 1874-75 and 1879-80 respectively to the different subjects or departments in which instruction was offered, are commended to the attention of all who wish to study the effects of the elective system.

#### NEW ENDOWMENT OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

In the Report for 1877-78, an estimate was given of the amount of additional endowment which the Divinity School needed in order to maintain five professorships and one instructorship. On the supposition that the Bussey Trust would give the School \$4,000 a year, the amount needed was stated to be \$127,000. The Bussey Trust yielded only \$1,752.64 for the Divinity School in 1879-80; but there is good promise of a substantial increase of income during the current year from the real estate belonging to this Trust. Since the spring of 1879, \$140,000 have been contributed for the further endowment of the School without conditions of any sort; and the subscription-list will be found to be unusually interesting because of the great variety of

occupation and condition represented among the numerous contributors. It is probable that the Parkman professorship can be filled at the beginning of the ensuing year, provided that a suitable candidate for the chair be found.

#### LITIGATION CONCERNING THEOLOGICAL TRUSTS.

In the last annual Report<sup>1</sup> (pages 22-24) an account was given of the historical relation of the University to theological instruction, and of the efforts made by the Corporation and Overseers in 1852-55 to transfer to other hands their trusts for the support of theological education, — efforts which resulted in an adverse decision of the Supreme Court in November, 1855. The President, in conclusion, cited the opinion of the Court, and being ignorant of the fact, afterwards brought to his knowledge, that there were subsequent proceedings quite equal in importance to those which he had described, he ended the statement with these words: "It is obvious that under these circumstances the Corporation do not, and cannot, regard the question of maintaining theological instruction in the University as an open one. They have too lately been authoritatively instructed as to their duties in that regard." This conclusion was true of the Corporation of 1856, as of the Corporation of 1879, in the obvious sense that they recognized it as their duty, under existing legislation and judicial decisions, to maintain theological instruction; but it was not true in another possible, though unintended, sense, — namely, that the Corporation of 1856 and their successors resigned themselves without further struggles to the discharge of the theological trusts which they or their predecessors had accepted. On the contrary, accepting the decision of 1855 only as proof that they could not get relief from the Court itself, they shortly took measures to procure from the Legislature an Act to enable them to resign their trusts concerning theological education; and in March, 1858, such an Act was passed and approved. This Act in the first section authorized the Corporation to resign these trusts and in the second section empowered the Supreme Court to appoint another trustee. On the 24th of December, 1858, the President and Fellows by an entry in their records formally resigned the trusts, the resignation to take effect whenever the Supreme Court should, upon the petition of the President and Fellows with the consent of the Board of Overseers, accept such resignation. On the 27th of January, 1859, the Overseers consented to the resignation and to the presentation of a petition to the Court. At the March term, 1859, the petition of the President and Fellows was presented, — a very thorough paper in which the whole case was set forth at length by learned counsel. The Society for promoting Theological Education had been designated, in the Act

of 1858 and in the petition of the President and Fellows, as a suitable trustee in their stead; but at the October term, 1859, this Society appeared to protest against the acceptance of the resignation of the President and Fellows, and to show cause why their petition should not be granted. The cause was elaborately argued in June, 1860, by F. C. Loring for the President and Fellows, and Benjamin F. Thomas for the Society. The validity of the Act of 1858 was called in question, and the arguments of counsel taking a wide range, it appeared that the principles involved in the case were far-reaching, and that the responsibility of deciding it would be heavy. Up to 1865 no decision had been made by the Court. On the 9th of September, 1865, the President and Fellows voted to withdraw their petition and discontinue the suit; and they were finally allowed to do so by the Court: but in March, 1866, they were ordered, after arguments on both sides about the costs, to pay all the costs of the litigation. All these proceedings between 1856 and 1866 were therefore abortive; but the decision of 1855 was by no means the last word upon the subject, as the President supposed when he wrote the sentences quoted above from the Report of 1878-79.

#### CRAWFORD HOWELL TOY.

In May last Crawford Howell Toy, LL.D., was elected Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, and Dexter Lecturer on Biblical Literature in place of Professor Edward J. Young, resigned. Dr. Toy's affiliations were with the Baptist denomination; but he was chosen, without regard to his denominational connection, on the simple ground that he was the most eminent scholar in the Semitic languages to be procured.

#### FAULTY PRACTICES OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The Faculty propose to adhere to the policy of declining to promise pecuniary aid in advance, and of withholding such aid from all but successful students. Their correspondence on this subject shows that the practices of most of the theological seminaries in regard to pecuniary aid are very faulty. The seminaries bid against each other for young mendicants who think that the community owes them a theological education. A surer way to degrade the Protestant ministry, and destroy its influence, could hardly have been devised.

#### THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School is safely accomplishing the great change from a two years' to a three years' course of study. In consequence of the progressive diminution in the net income of the Bussey Trust Fund after deducting the annuities (one fourth of which residue comes to the Law School), from \$35,349.96 in 1873-74 to \$7,010.58 in 1879-80, it has not been possible to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Bradley at the close of the year

<sup>1</sup> See *The Harvard Register*, Vol. I, No. 2 (Jan. 15, 1880), pp. 21-23.

1878-79. The four remaining professors, with the help of an instructor in torts, have given all the instruction of the full three years' course. The School rather more than met its expenses in 1879-80; so that, if the net income of the Bussey Fund recovers in part from its abnormal depression, it will probably be possible to appoint a fifth professor.

#### CHANGES IN THE LAW SCHOOL.

Between the year 1869-70 and the year 1879-80, the following changes have been wrought in this School:—

1. Examinations for the degree have been instituted. 2. The period of study for the degree has been lengthened from eighteen months to three years. 3. The tuition-fee has been raised from \$100 to \$150. 4. An examination for admission has been established. These measures are all restrictive, and it is obvious that the standard of the School must have been greatly raised. In the mean time the number of professors has been permanently increased from three to four (at one time five), a Librarian has been added to the staff of the School, and \$34,062.99 have been spent for the increase of the Library. How have these improvements been paid for? The endowment of the School, apart from the Bussey Fund, is very small, and has not been increased since 1869-70. With the exception of the gift of \$500 from the late Judge Benjamin R. Curtis for the purchase of books, not a dollar has been given to the School since 1869-70. The following statement shows that the source of the prosperity of the School is the increase of tuition-fees, although the increase in the number of students is only about thirty per cent during the past eleven years:—

	1869-70.	1879-80.
Income from endowment (including one fourth the net income of the Bussey Trust) . . . . .	\$10,154 87	\$4,786 15
Receipts from students . . . . .	11,525 00	23,701 24
Total . . . . .	\$21,679 87	\$28,487 39

#### THE NEED OF A NEW BUILDING.

This department of the University has certainly helped itself: it now deserves to be helped. Its building is inadequate in every respect. There is but one lecture-room, so that two classes have been this year obliged, at great inconvenience, to resort to lecture-rooms which chanced to be temporarily vacant in University Hall; the very valuable Library is exposed to destruction by fire; the situation of the building is such that the lectures are much disturbed by the noise from the streets; and neither professors nor students can be properly accommodated in the Library. A new building upon a new site is urgently needed.

#### ADMISSION EXAMINATION AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Medical School has added to Latin and physics,—the subjects of its former examination

for admission,—English and any one of the five subjects, French, German, algebra, plane geometry, and botany. The examination for admission was first held in 1877; and its good effects were so soon manifested that the Faculty were ready, after only three years' experience, to add to the requisitions.

#### SOCIAL STANDING OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

A public discussion on the social standing of physicians and surgeons attracted some attention during the past year both in England and in this country. Until very recent years, the medical profession in both these countries was accessible to persons of no academic training whatever, and in the United States it is so still. An American physician or surgeon may be, and often is, a coarse and uncultivated person, devoid of intellectual interests outside of his calling, and quite unable to either speak or write his mother tongue with accuracy. What wonder if under these circumstances the degree of Doctor of Medicine has not heretofore been universally accepted as a passport to refined society? It is notorious that medical students have been as a rule a rougher class of young men than other professional students of similar age. In this University, until the reformation of the School in 1870-71, the medical students were noticeably inferior in bearing, manners, and discipline to the students of other departments; they are now indistinguishable from other students. A corresponding change in the medical profession at large would be effected in twenty years, if all the important medical schools of the country should institute a reasonable examination for admission.

#### FOUR YEARS' COURSE AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Medical Faculty adopted, in 1879-80, a plan for a four years' course of study, in preparation for the degree,—a course which they recommend to all students, but do not prescribe. This measure has grave inconveniences; for it makes it necessary to maintain in the School a three years' course and a four years' course at the same time. The four years' course is not made by simply adding another year to the three years' course, but differs from the three years' course in important respects from the beginning of the third year, and differs somewhat even in the second year. Two full years from October, 1880, must therefore elapse before there can be a proper fourth year's class, composed of persons who have planned from the beginning of the second year to remain four years in the School. Again, so long as it is possible to get the degree in three years, some students will crowd their studies into that period, in spite of the advice of the Faculty, to their own disadvantage and the injury of the School. Furthermore, the trouble and cost of maintaining the two courses simultaneously are much greater than the trouble and cost of maintaining the longer of the two courses by itself. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Faculty pre-



ferred to maintain the three years' course for the present, and to make the adoption of the four years' course optional with the student. They believed that the advantages of the four years' course would be so conspicuous that all the more intelligent students, who were not straitened in their circumstances, would adopt it, and that the School would thus gradually pass from one system to the other without suffering any very serious reduction of numbers. These reasonable anticipations can hardly fail to be realized in due time. The advantages of the four years' course over that of three years are a better distribution of studies, greater thoroughness of treatment on the part of the instructors, less pressure of work upon the students, and, above all, more and better clinical instruction.

#### CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The Faculty being persuaded that the value of clinical instruction depends very much upon the student's being as near to the patient as the instructor is, and having opportunity to feel, listen, or probe for himself, just as the physician or surgeon does, proposed that the clinical instruction of the fourth year should be given to very small sections; and they are carrying this plan into effect during the current year. A patient placed on a revolving table, and turned slowly round in the focus of a large amphitheatre containing three or four hundred students, supplies, it may be, an interesting illustration for a lecture, but affords the students only very imperfect practice in that acute and accurate observation upon which the correct diagnosis of disease depends. The most valuable clinical instruction is that which two or three students at a time receive from a skilful instructor, who allows them to see, touch, and listen for themselves. If it be said that it is impossible to give such personal instruction in a large school without a great number of clinical instructors, the answer is twofold: first, that the number of clinical instructors ought to be as large as the community can well supply; and, secondly, that the University should be more concerned to have a very good school of medicine than a very large one. The Faculty fully realize that the task to which they have this year addressed themselves is a difficult one; but their experience during the past ten years, in similar attempts to improve medical education, encourages them to expect a favorable issue in their present undertaking. They confidently rely upon the co-operation of intelligent students, and of observant parents who have sons in the School, and upon the support of all the best-educated part of the medical profession.

#### ATTENDANCE AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

There will be found in the Report of the Dean of the Medical School a table, continued from the Report of 1878-79, page 90, which shows how many terms (half-years) had been spent in the School by

the graduates of each year from 1872 to 1880, inclusive. The improvement in this respect within nine years is extraordinary. In 1872, only five per cent of the graduates had spent three years in the School, and but fourteen per cent more had spent two years in the School; forty-eight per cent of the graduates had spent only one year in the School, and thirty-two per cent more only a year and a half. In the three years, 1878, 1879, and 1880, eighty-six per cent of the graduates had spent three years in the School, only two graduates out of one hundred and sixty-three had been in the School but one year (and one of these men had previously graduated at another school), and only two others but a year and a half; the rest had been in the School either two years or two years and a half. In these statements, a year means the academic year of nine months. The clinical opportunities and laboratory facilities in a well-situated and well-equipped medical school being much greater than any practitioner can give a private pupil, the table referred to contains strong evidence of rapid improvement in the training which the graduates have received. It would be interesting to get the corresponding facts from some of the other medical schools of the country; but they are never published.

#### NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

In April last, an admirably situated lot on Boylston and Exeter Streets was bought for the School at a cost of \$83,325.00; and the plans of the building to be erected there are now being studied. It is proposed to retain the old building in North Grove Street, and to give there the greater part of the instruction of the third and fourth years of the course, transferring to the new building the departments of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, histology, and pathological anatomy, the lectures on surgery, and the Warren Museum. Since 1875, the School has laid up \$53,522.32; and of the subscription raised in 1874-75, with its accumulations, there remains, after paying for the site on Boylston Street, about \$90,000. To build and furnish the new building and refit the old will doubtless cost more than the remaining balance of the subscription; but the Corporation and Faculty will be loath to see the savings of the past five years consumed in building, so long as the permanent funds of the School remain, as they now are, insignificant in amount (\$58,061.94).

#### THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

The Dental School continues to be maintained by its professors and clinical instructors working without compensation. Its friends are now making an attempt to raise for it the moderate sum of \$30,000, to pay off its debt, improve its accommodations, and provide a small fund the income of which would meet its current expenses. There are hundreds of well-to-do persons in this community for whom skil-

ful dentistry has cured pain, maintained or renewed the capacity of enjoying food, prevented premature change of the features, preserved the natural speech, and even prolonged life itself. These are important services which may be very appropriately acknowledged by contributing to the Dental School Fund.

Dr. Arthur T. Cabot having been obliged to resign the position of Instructor in Oral Pathology and Surgery after two years of gratuitous service, the School was so fortunate as to obtain the services of Charles S. Minot, S.D., in that capacity.

#### LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In the catalogue for 1879-80, and again in the catalogue of the current year, it was conspicuously stated that persons who are not candidates for a degree may enter the Lawrence Scientific School as special students, at any time, without examination, and avail themselves of its advantages to whatever extent they see fit. The next paragraph in the catalogue stated that students in the Scientific School may, if found competent, pursue any of the courses of instruction given in the other departments of the University, except exercises carried on in the special laboratories, without additional charge. The statement about special students was a revival of an invitation which stood for many years in the announcements of the Scientific School, but which had latterly disappeared in some accidental manner. The succeeding paragraph merely described a special application of a rule which is in force throughout the University. It follows from these two announcements, taken together, that any person may register as a student in the Scientific School, pay the full fee of \$150 a year, and take any courses of instruction, in the whole University, which he is competent to pursue.

#### SPECIAL STUDENTS.

There is no inducement to enter the Scientific School as a special student in order to pursue theological, legal, or medical studies, because special students are admitted directly to those three professional schools; but it is sometimes an object for a young man to gain admission to courses given in the College by registering himself as a Scientific student, since direct admission to the College without examination is only granted to persons twenty-one years of age who are not candidates for a degree (unmatriculated students). By entering the Scientific School as a special student, a person who is not twenty-one years of age may obtain access to College courses of instruction; and there is nothing to prevent such a student from devoting himself wholly to College courses, — to Latin and Greek, for example, — if he can satisfy the instructors whose courses he wishes to attend that he will not be a hindrance in their classes. The number of special students in the School increased slightly in 1879-80, and considerably at the opening of the current year. Among them are a few students whose chief work does not

lie in the Scientific School. As it is undesirable that the legitimate practices of one Faculty should enable students to evade the legitimate regulations of another, either the practice of the Scientific Faculty in regard to special students, or the regulations of the College Faculty in regard to unmatriculated students, ought to be reconsidered.

#### SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the spring of 1880, the President and Fellows voted to maintain in the Scientific School, for the benefit of male graduates of the State Normal Schools, scholarships of the annual value of \$150 each, not exceeding eight in number at any one time. These scholarships are to be divided among the normal schools in such manner as the State Board of Education may from time to time determine, and the appointments are to be made in the first instance for one year on the recommendation of the principals of the schools. Reappointments are to be recommended by the Scientific Faculty. This action on the part of the Corporation received the approval of the Board of Education, and with their co-operation the first appointment was made at the beginning of the current year.

#### THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

On October 6, 1879, George L. Goodale, M.D., Professor of Botany, was appointed Director of the Botanic Garden, in execution of the purpose of the Corporation, formed in the preceding year, to place the administration of the Garden again in the hands of the principal teacher of Botany. Dr. Goodale now presents the first annual Report upon the Garden as a distinct department. It will be observed that considerable gifts have been made to the Garden by old and new friends, and that a beginning has been made towards procuring for it a substantial endowment. The Director estimates that a fund of \$80,000 is needed in addition to the existing funds, in order to put the Garden upon a firm foundation. Towards this new endowment, more than \$20,000 were subscribed in 1879-80. The Overseers have recognized the importance of the Garden as an aid in giving botanical instruction at the University, as a scientific collection open to the public, and as an instrument of research, by appointing a standing committee to visit it and to report annually upon its condition and needs.

#### THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

The income of the Bussey Institution from the Bussey Trust Fund fell in 1879-80 to \$3,505.30, of which \$3,000 were due in virtue of a contract to the Instructor in Farming. Professor Storer received \$500 and Professor Slade \$250 from the tuition-fees as their entire compensation for the year; Messrs. Burgess and Faxon generously gave the Institution their valuable services as Instructors; Mr. Watson, the Instructor in Horticulture, received \$600 provided by means of a special subscription; and Mr.



Ford received \$350 from a similar source. The necessary expenses of the stone building, the green-houses, and the dissecting-room, were met by the income of the Building Fund, and a small credit balance was carried forward to the current year. The instruction provided was never before so ample and excellent as it was in 1879-80; and all the teachers of last year are again serving the Institution during the current year, Mr. Edward Burgess continuing to give the School his services as Instructor in Entomology.

The rents of the warehouses and other buildings for business purposes in which the Bussey Trust is invested have improved during the current year, and it is probable that the Institution has seen its worst days. Only five years ago, it had an income from the Bussey Trust of \$17,155.92.

#### THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

The Director of the Arnold Arboretum has been forced to postpone the permanent planting of the trees which he has been raising in nurseries, because the negotiations with the City of Boston for a joint occupancy of the Arboretum by the University and the City are still pending. He has turned his attention, meanwhile, to the preparation of an economic museum of trees and woods, and of an herbarium of ligneous plants. These collections are under the charge of Assistant John Robinson.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The Librarian's Report<sup>1</sup> shows that the Library is growing rapidly, and that the use of the books increases. Good progress has been made in rearranging the books by subjects in the new stack, and the catalogue has received more than the usual amount of study. The bibliographical publications of the Library have been small, from lack of money to pay for the printing. For this reason, also, the energies of the Librarian have been in good degree

<sup>1</sup> From it the Editor has taken the following tabulated statement of the accessions during the past year, and the extent of the various departments at present.

Departments.	Volumes added.	Extent in	
		Volumes	Pamphlets.
Gore Hall . . . .	4,782	187,300	180,000
Law School . . . .	935	19,909	2,700
Scientific School . . . .	53	2,319	200
Divinity School . . . .	254	19,100	
Medical School . . . .	0	2,000	
Museum of Zoölogy . . . .	772	14,098	8,500
Observatory . . . .	172	2,672	5,000
Botanic Garden . . . .	80	3,100	1,300
Bussey Institution . . . .	95	2,200	800
Peabody Museum . . . .	103	425	560
	7,247	253,123	197,060

Of the accessions to the Gore Hall collection, 1,602 were by gift, a part of the most important of which came from the library of the late Dr. Charles Pickering (1823), and of those to the Divinity School collection a portion came from the library of the late Josiah Dunham Hedge (1823).

diverted to other literary labor. The administration and service of the Library now cost the College proper about \$20,000 a year, this large sum being taken directly from the College tuition-fees. No other department makes any contribution to the support of the Library; although all departments use it freely, as the statistics in the Librarian's Report demonstrate. An adequate endowment of the Library would immediately set free this \$20,000, which could be used—to quote the admirable terms in which the Rev. Daniel Austin lately left a legacy of \$7,000 to the President and Fellows—“for some good College purpose or purposes, at the discretion of the College government or their successors.” As the level of the instruction given at the University rises above the elementary grades, the Library is seen more and more clearly to be the one thing essential to the life and growth of the whole Institution. To endow the administration and service of the Library would, therefore, be to render to the University the most lasting and fruitful of services. Meanwhile the heavy outlay made by the College for the Library is not to be grudged; for it is the most necessary and remunerative of expenditures.

On the 14th of June, 1880, the Corporation ordered, in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Overseers, that the Library be opened on Sundays for the use of students, from and after the beginning of the next academic year, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., or sunset if earlier.

#### THE OBSERVATORY.

The publications of the Observatory have been issued during the past five years at the unprecedented rate of more than a volume a year, and if there were money to defray the cost of printing this rate of publication could be maintained; for the five-year subscription has rendered it possible annually to make, reduce, and prepare for publication a great number of observations.

The Director, having wisely selected the physical side of astronomy as a principal field of labor, has planned his investigations in such a way that persons of little skill can do a large share of the work; has devised new instruments capable of yielding, with rapidity and certainty, results of an accuracy suited to the nature of the research in hand; has distributed the force at his command judiciously between observation, reduction, and publication; and has prosecuted both the scientific and the administrative work of the establishment with a contagious ardor. For the credit of American astronomy it is to be hoped that the means of publishing the results of their devoted labors will be placed at the disposal of the Director and his associates.

#### MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

The Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy should be read by every one who is interested in the development of natural



history at the University ; for it sets in a clear light the following objects which the Curator is unweariedly pursuing : —

1. He is enriching the Museum from time to time by buying, as occasion offers, special collections of ascertained value. 2. He is making and promoting researches in zoölogy and geology, and publishing them in the *Bulletins* and *Memoirs* of the Museum. 3. He is enlarging the building to gain space for new exhibition-rooms, which will permit the systematic arrangement and suitable display of such portions of the collections as are adapted to public exhibition. 4. As fast as these rooms are finished, he is causing well-arranged collections to be displayed in them. 5. He is still further enlarging the building, in order to provide adequate laboratories and lecture-rooms for the elementary and advanced classes in zoölogy and geology, and working-rooms for special students of these subjects. For the accomplishment of these objects, he has at his disposition the income of the permanent funds of the Museum, which now amount to \$550,732.11. This income being entirely insufficient to carry on the work at a rate satisfactory to the Curator, he himself provides whatever further sums his undertakings require. The Museum building is now 312 feet long, with an average width of about 70 feet, and is five stories in height beside the basement and attic. The northern wing and the northwestern corner-block are externally completed.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.

The examinations for women which the University has conducted since 1874 were fundamentally changed near the close of the year 1879–80, at the instance of the ladies who had taken the warmest interest in them. The original examinations did not closely resemble the examinations for admission to the colleges for men ; in some respects they were easier, and in others much harder ; in general they were more thorough ; there was a greater number of options, and at the advanced examination a possibility of concentrating study upon single lines. The examinations as a whole did not represent existing courses of study either in girls' schools or in women's colleges, and they set up an unusual standard which very few young women could find means to reach. Since 1874, several institutions which propose to give a collegiate education to women have come into existence, and have to some extent prescribed the course of study in secondary or preparatory schools for girls. To the persons who have arranged the courses of study in these new institutions, it has seemed safest simply to copy the arrangements of an ordinary college for men, faults and all ; and especially to have an admission examination much like the conventional entrance examination of a New England college for men. It is thus made easy for the numerous high schools and academies which fit boys for college to fit girls too ; for no new subjects

need be taught for the girls' sake, and no new demands need be made upon the teachers. In conformity with this general tendency, and the specific wish of the Committee of the Women's Education Association, which has borne the cost of the Harvard Examinations for Women from the beginning, those examinations will hereafter be nearly identical with the examinations for admission to Harvard College. Professor Dunbar, chairman of the committee of the College Faculty on the Examinations for Women, has presented a detailed report upon the examinations of the last two years.

#### THE DR. MARTYN PAINE BEQUEST.

The proceeds of the bequest of Dr. Martyn Paine, of New York, amounting to \$24,207.02, were received in the spring of 1880. As the testator directs that the fund shall be invested in United States or State stocks, or in mortgages, and that no part of the fund shall be used until the annual income shall amount to \$8,000, it is not probable that any use can be made of the bequest before 1920. The primary objects of the trust are scholarships, the purchase of books for the Library, and prize treatises. The first two objects have been for twenty-five years the commonest form of gift to the College, and therefore call for no remark ; but the provisions of the will about the prize treatises are peculiar and interesting. Dr. Paine provides that, when the income of the fund has reached \$8,000, \$1,500 a year be set aside and invested by itself, and that the amount thus accumulated in four years be used as follows : \$5,000 for a quadrennial prize, \$1,000 for the compensation of the judges, \$500 for the President of the College, and the balance for expenses. The prize treatises are to be printed by the authors and put on sale, — one half the proceeds going to the author, and one half to the College ; and ingenious directions are given as to the uses of the moiety which goes to the College, Dr. Paine's general purpose being to give the President a pecuniary interest in the successful working of this part of the trust. Twelve subjects are specified by Dr. Paine for the first series of the prize treatises, covering forty-eight years. They are as follows : —

1. Ethnic religions and the progress of Protestant Christianity.
2. Commerce as a science and an art.
3. The progress of medicine.
4. The constitution of civil society and the philosophy of legislation.
5. A general work on inorganic chemistry.
6. A general work on *materia medica* and therapeutics, based upon Dr. Paine's work on that subject.
7. Agriculture as a science and an art.
8. The science of political economy.
9. A work upon human physiology.
10. A general view of natural philosophy, — its progress and influence.
11. The progress of the useful arts.
12. A retrospective view of the human race, — its arts, sciences, and laws, and the changes of population in different countries.

After this series has been once completed, the President and Fellows are permitted to change any of the subjects except the third, fifth, sixth, and ninth, which must always be given out in their order. The twelve subjects are all of general interest at present ; if they cease to be with the lapse of time, two thirds of them can be changed ; only the sixth presents any difficulty. To this novel but not unpromising experiment Dr. Paine devotes less than one fifth of the income of the fund.<sup>o</sup> The whole fund, the scholarships, the books bought for the Library, and the prizes, are to bear the name of the testator's son, Robert Troup Paine.

#### PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

On the 15th of December, 1879, a fire broke out in the upper story of Stoughton Hall, which was not extinguished until half the roof had been destroyed. This fire, following so soon upon a similar fire in Hollis Hall, induced the Corporation to take further precautions against fire in their buildings. Tight party-walls were perfected in Holworthy, Hollis, and Stoughton ; convenient access to all the attics was secured ; axes and rubber sheets were provided ; a second Bangor Ladder and a light rope ladder were procured ; two stand-pipes with hose were placed in Memorial Hall, and automatic sprinklers were distributed through the basement of that building ; finally more lights were provided in the College Yard, that the darkness of the enclosure might not be a hinderance to the Fire Department in case of an alarm at night. The Corporation also gave a chemical engine, and its equipments complete, to the City of Cambridge, at a cost of \$3,000, in the hope that such an engine would be useful in extinguishing small fires without the application of a flood of water.

#### THE GYMNASIUM.

The Hemenway Gymnasium fulfils the best hopes of its usefulness. The difference in the annual cost to the College of carrying on the new gymnasium and the old, including the salary of the Director, is quite \$2,400 ; but this expenditure is one of the most legitimate and satisfactory which the College incurs. The contribution of the College towards the cost of the apparatus for the Gymnasium was \$1,789.23, Mr. Hemenway generously giving at least twice that sum.

#### PECUNIARY CONDITION.

The Treasurer's Statement shows that in 1879-80 every department of the University had a surplus, except the College, which had a deficit of \$9,557.27. Some of the unusual expenditures which account for this serious deficit have just been mentioned above. The Treasurer mentions others of like nature, and

anticipates a still larger deficit for the current year, because of a large outlay for walks, heating-apparatus, and water-closets in the College Yard. The running expenses of Sever Hall will also be a new tax upon the College during the current year. The Treasurer reports gains of capital during 1879-80 (for the advantage of all the funds generally invested), by sales of stocks and bonds at prices higher than were paid for them, to the amount of \$16,859.70.

#### SPECIAL INVESTMENTS.

The Corporation are disposed, as opportunity offers, to reduce the amount of the special investments, by transferring them to the general investments. The consent of the persons interested, if any there be, is generally very readily obtained ; because the great body of the general investments gives a sense of security which no special investment affords. The reduction effected during 1879-80 in the amount of the special investments was \$91,999.86.

#### NON-RESIDENT OVERSEERS.

On the 5th of March, 1880, the Legislature passed an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the eligibility of persons not inhabitants of this Commonwealth as Overseers of Harvard College." The Act was to take effect when it had been assented to by the Corporation and Overseers. The assent of the Corporation was given on the 31st of May, and that of the Overseers on the 2d of June following.

#### EARNEST WORK.

For several years past, all the professional schools and the graduate department have been animated by an admirable spirit of earnest work. The Board of Overseers may be assured that this vigorous spirit is pervading the College as well, informing the whole body of teachers and students, and manifesting itself in the quickening of a great variety of serious intellectual interests.

#### ACCOMPANYING REPORTS.

The usual information concerning the number of students, and the honors, prizes, and degrees given in 1879-80, together with a list of the examining committees appointed for that year by the Board of Overseers, will be found in the Appendix (VI.-X.). The attention of the Overseers is invited to the following Reports from the Deans of the several Faculties, the Secretary of the Academic Council, the Librarian, the Directors of the Botanic Garden, the Arnold Arboretum, and the Observatory, and the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *President.*

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 7, 1881.

## NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

*Memoir of* EMILY ELIZABETH PARSONS. Published for the benefit of the Cambridge Hospital. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1880.

THE book bearing the above title is a modest little volume of only one hundred and sixty pages. The body of the "Memoir" consists of letters written by its subject. These are prefaced by a half-page "Note," merely explaining the character of the book, with the occasion and purpose of its publication at this time; and by an introductory chapter of seventeen pages, simply stating the prominent qualities of Miss Parsons's character and the events of her useful life. "Note" and sketch are both by Professor Theophilus Parsons (1815), the father of her whose life is here set forth. The epithet "modest" used above is applicable not alone to the size of this volume, but to the spirit of its every page.

Professor Parsons claims for his daughter only uncommon energy and a "disposition to earnest and persistent activity"; for herself, she claims nothing. Never was biography more destitute of eulogy; never autobiography more void of vanity, of all self-consciousness. But neither the applause of affection nor the emphasis of egotism could have increased the heroic lustre with which the unstudied record of an unassuming life illumines these pages.

Suffering from her fifth year the total loss of one eye, and the consequent defective vision of the other; laboring from her seventh year under the disadvantage of partial deafness; her physical activity impaired from the age of twenty-five by lameness;—in any one of these infirmities many a woman would have found an excuse for life-long self-indulgence. This book does not suggest that all three abated by one jot Miss Parsons's demands upon herself, or that they by one tittle augmented her claims upon her friends.

When the war broke out, in 1861, patriotism and benevolence united to urge Miss Parsons to enlist as a nurse "for the war." She was, however, wise enough to know that patriotic feeling, right intentions, and womanly instinct were not a sufficient equipment for such service. She therefore at once entered the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, where for more than a year, serving as voluntary nurse, she availed herself of every

means of preparation for the work to which her talents and her desires elected her. When at last assured by reliable professional authority that she was quite competent for valuable service in a military hospital, she enlisted therein and served her country from Oct. 15, 1862, to August, 1864. The extracts from her letters treat almost solely of her work.

Her experience in hospital life was wide and varied, embracing the work of head nurse in a single ward at "Fort Schuyler Hospital," New York; similar work in "Lawson Hospital," St. Louis, Mo.; that of head nurse on a large hospital boat down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, Miss., when that city was under siege; and finally the immediate direction of all the female nurses and the indirect control of all the male nurses in the mammoth "Benton Barracks Hospital," not far from St. Louis. These positions involved duties ranging from the personal care of thirty men, to the supervision of all the care required by twenty-five hundred men. Few had, like herself, recognized nursing as a profession requiring trained powers, and put themselves under proper tuition before entering the service: so in a majority of cases she was obliged to teach as well as to supervise.

What qualities did this life demand? The performance of its duties had been quite impossible without self-sacrifice, patience, cheerfulness, self-control, great executive ability, and not only moral, but physical courage. For it involved the abandonment of home, friends, and luxury; there was hard physical drudgery to perform which could not be delegated to the hands of subordinates. There were homesick, dispirited sufferers to be encouraged; restless, irrational sick ones to be soothed and tended. There were subordinates often ignorant, sometimes turbulent, to control, teach, and guide. There were the dangers of privation, climate and contagious diseases to face. Not, however, until her broken health compelled it, is there a hint that the brave, devoted woman ever dreamed of abandoning her post. When forced to retire from hospital service, Miss Parsons devoted herself with undiminished energy to securing provision for refugees and freedmen, and in 1865 she served in the great Sanitary Com-



mission "Fair" in Chicago, as a manager of one of its departments. Henceforth Miss Parsons devoted her strength to active benevolence, and in 1867 originated and secured the establishment of the Cambridge Hospital. This institution she served as matron and nurse (giving up the comforts of her home to live *in* it as well as *for* it) until 1872, when it was temporarily discontinued.

To increase the endowment of this institution, now to be re-established on a permanent basis, is the avowed purpose of the appearance of this little book; and thus, although removed by death (May 19, 1880) from the earthly scene of her labors, she will continue an efficient factor in the development of her plans. But this volume has broader reasons for its being than its prefatory note suggests. Unpretentious as it is, I have seen no other record of hospital life that throws so strong and clear a light upon that part of our war history; perhaps because here the light is not divided between the narrator and the events; herself in shadow, the full ray unobstructed by the *ego* falls upon the scenes that reveal the sources of national strength and the individual results of national calamity. As we grow in understanding the value of contemporary records and of the testimony of participants, the general appreciation of this book will increase. — *May Wright Sewall.*

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*Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States.* By BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS. Edited by GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS and BENJAMIN R. CURTIS. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1880. pp. 298.

THIS book consists of the lectures delivered at the Harvard Law School in the year 1872-73. Judge Curtis spoke without manuscript, but afterwards revised his lectures from the notes of a short-hand reporter. The learned editors have added references to some later cases and to the Revised Statutes, together with a few valuable notes of their own. For the rest they have wisely printed the lectures without further addition.

The title sufficiently describes the contents of the book. It is a very valuable elementary treatise on the Federal Courts, showing what, in general, is their jurisdiction, and how it is apportioned between them, and describing their practice and peculiar jurisprudence. There are not many cases cited, but these are enough; and their careful selection shows

"that power of being learned with discrimination," which has been well ascribed to Judge Curtis. He says in his first lecture: —

"I do not come here prepared with elaborate written dissertations; I have neither time nor inclination to prepare such; and in reference to these particular subjects, I can say with certainty, that I think I can serve you better in the way I propose, than I could by elaborate treatises; because my desire is, not so much to endeavor to teach these things fully to you, as to induce you to learn for yourselves, — to point out as well as I can what you are to look for, and how you are to find it."

The plain and effective way in which this is done recalls what Webster said of the author: "His great mental characteristic is clearness; and the power of clear statement is the great power at the bar."

Of course there is not much for the non-professional reader in this work. Students of comparative law may like to mark the recent growth of a typical legal fiction, neatly traced in the fifth lecture. The passing remark that the Supreme Court of the United States is, by virtue of its duties and powers, the greatest of all courts, is also worth noting.

The form of the book is worthy of its matter. By the publication of these lectures the editors have rendered a very considerable service to that public for which the work is intended.

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JUDGE EDWARD GREELY LORING (1821), of Washington, D. C., is said to be writing a book on "Husband and Wife."

MELVILLE M. BIGELOW (Ph. D. 1879) is editing a fifth edition of Jarman on Wills, shortly to be published by Little, Brown, & Co.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR. (1861) will issue in book form his series of Lectures on Common Law delivered the past year before the Lowell Institute.

FREDERICK MAY HOLLAND (1859) will soon publish, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, a book giving the plot of Browning's *Sordello*, together with numerous extracts and criticisms.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY (1825), Librarian Emeritus, has completed the second volume of his "Harvard Graduates." It is now in the hands of the printer, and by next Commencement day will be ready for delivery. It will be published by Charles W. Sever, of Cambridge.

CHARLES A. NELSON (1860) is to prepare for Estes & Lauriat, the Boston publishing house with which he is connected, a new selection of poetry for an illustrated work, to be entitled, "Nature in Art and Poetry."

# THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, but not necessarily for publication.

The subscription price is \$3 00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

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ABBREVIATIONS used in *The Harvard Register*:—

- ( ) = a graduate of a College class.
- l.* = " " Law School.
- m.* = " " Medical School.
- d.* = " " Dental "
- t.* = " " Divinity "
- s.* = " " Scientific "
- f.* = a former member of a class.

The year in which a person graduated, or would have graduated, accompanies the above abbreviations. In the case of honorary or special degrees the usual abbreviations are used together with the year in which they were conferred.

G. STANLEY HALL (Ph. D. 1878) is giving a course of University Lectures on Pedagogy, before a large audience of teachers, superintendents, and school-committee men, at Wesleyan Hall, Boston, on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. It is a new experiment for the University to give a course of lectures in Boston, open to the public on payment of a fee, and it is the first time that the University has caused the subject of pedagogy, or the philosophy of teaching, to be treated by one of its lecturers. In Dr. Hall a learned instructor of wide practical experience in this difficult subject has been found.

EARLY on the morning of Jan. 8, perhaps 6.45 o'clock, a fire was discovered in Dane Hall,—the Law School building. The fire originated around the edges of the middle register in the floor of the main library room. Fortunately there was but little damage done. The warning, however, was opportune. For sixty years, or more, the Law School library

has been accumulating, so that according to the last report it comprises 19 909 volumes and 2,700 pamphlets, in spite of the constant removal of volumes which for various reasons become useless. It is perfectly safe to say that this library is by far the largest and most valuable of its class in this country. If it should be lost, it could probably never be replaced, and therefore such precautions ought to be taken as will insure its absolute safety.

HARDLY had the alarm about the fire in the Law School ceased when a fresh excitement arose by reason of an unofficial rumor that a gentleman had authorized the President of the University to order plans for a new building, on the condition that, if they were satisfactory, he would give the \$100,000 necessary for its erection. This rumor has proved to be a fact, and plans are now making for a building which will secure absolute safety for the library, and ample accommodations for officers and students satisfactorily to pursue their work in the Law School.

THE following "Annual Catalogues" are much wanted at the President's office, in order to complete files. All from 1825 to 1836-37, inclusive; 1844-45, first term; 1847-48, first term, first edition; 1850-51, first term, first edition; 1857-58, second term; 1870-71, second edition; 1872-73 to 1876-77, inclusive; 1879-80. In the second edition of the Catalogue for 1870-71, on page 33, two courses of study for admission are laid down, and the requisites occupy three full pages. Persons having any of these catalogues without any special use for them will please send them to the President's office, No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

As a number of requests for separate prints of the Longfellow portrait have been received, a few impressions have been very carefully taken on fine plate-paper, 15 by 18 inches. These are the so-called engraver's proofs, and make handsome pictures for framing. They will be sent post-paid on receipt of fifty cents.

WE get many kind letters in the course of a month; but the one printed below is particularly gratifying, as it comes from a graduate who ranks unquestionably among the most competent critics in this line of work. His firm, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., own and oper-

ate one of the most celebrated printing-houses in the world, and publish the works of a list of authors that probably surpasses the list of any other modern publishing-house in the number of names of world-wide renown.

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,  
February 2, 1881.

MOSES KING :— Dear Sir, — I am fairly conquered by your untiring energy and perseverance; certificate of my surrender [check for subscription] herewith. You have made a very handsome magazine.

Yours truly,

GEORGE H. MIFFLIN.

THE publication of the pamphlet issued as a memorial of the late Professor Benjamin Peirce has been unavoidably delayed until next week. It will then appear as a neat volume of sixty-four pages, containing much interesting matter relating to him who for half a century served the University as one of its most faithful officers, and who for two generations did as much as any one of his colleagues to add lustre to the institution with which he was so long identified. The contents, besides a good portrait as a frontispiece, include *four sermons*, by the Rev. Drs. A. P. Peabody, James Freeman Clarke, Cyrus A. Bartol, and Thomas Hill; *three poems*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas W. Parsons, and George Thwing; *resolutions* of the President and Fellows, the Faculty of the College, and the Social Science Association; *biographical sketches* reprinted from The Harvard Register, Boston Daily Advertiser, Boston Journal, New York Tribune, The Nation, Springfield Republican, Woman's Journal, Boston Evening Transcript, Journal of Science, London Nature, Journal of Social Science, etc. The volume is printed on heavy, calendered paper, with wide margins and untrimmed edges. It will be sent post-paid to any address on receipt of fifty cents, by C. W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, A. Williams & Co., Boston, or by the publisher of *The Harvard Register*.

THE Boston Society of Natural History offers a first prize of from \$60 to \$100, and a second of \$50, for the best memoirs in English on the following subjects.

For 1881. The evidences of the extension of tertiary deposits seaward along the coast of Massachusetts.

For 1882. The occurrence, microscopic

structure, and use of North American fibre plants. Treating especially of the fibres employed by the native races.

For 1883. Original unpublished investigations respecting the life history of any animal.

Prizes will not be awarded unless the papers are deemed of adequate merit. Further particulars about these prizes can be obtained of Edward Burgess, the Secretary of the Society.

HAS any of our readers some good notes on the "Funeral Services" of football which took place on Sept. 3, 1860? In a subsequent number we shall give an account of those services, and should like to have it as complete as possible.

#### NOTES.

THERE is no fee for the examinations for admission to the Scientific, Law, or Medical School.

CIRCULARS, recent examination-papers, and all necessary information regarding admission or preliminary examinations, can be had free by addressing the *Registrar*, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

CANDIDATES for admission who propose to be examined at any other place than Cambridge are requested to send their names to the *Registrar*, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in such season that they may be received by June 15th. Candidates for the Preliminary Examination (Harvard College) are requested to forward at the same time the certificates from their teachers which the regulations require them to present (see catalogue or circular). Teachers are respectfully requested to see that these notices are given in due season.

A FEE of five dollars is to be paid in advance by every candidate who is examined for admission to Harvard College at any place other than Cambridge. The whole fee of a candidate who proposes to divide his examination between two years is payable in the year when he begins his examination. The fee should be sent by check, postal order, or registered letter, to ALLEN DANFORTH, *Bursar*, Cambridge, Mass., at the same time that the candidate sends his name to the *Registrar*. Fees from the same school or town may be sent in one sum with a list of the names to which they are to be credited.

THE Harvard Index is a useful reference book. For the current year, 1880-81, it is greatly improved. It contains an alphabetical list of the names and residences of the officers and students of the whole University; the names of the officers and members of all student organizations; the names and addresses of the Secretaries of all graduate classes from 1815 to 1880; a record of the Harvard



Alumni Associations throughout the country ; the academic honors conferred by the University last year ; besides a full record of the University athletic sports of the last and previous years, together with the comparative measurements of the crews that rowed at New London, Conn. The price of the pamphlet is thirty-five cents. It is edited and published by W. Reuben Taylor (1877), and can be obtained of C. W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge.

THE June examinations for admission to Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Law School, and the Medical School will hereafter be held simultaneously in Cambridge, Exeter, N. H., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal., on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday following the last Wednesday in June. These examinations take place this year on June 30th and July 1st and 2d, beginning on Thursday at 8 A. M. Attendance at the opening of the examinations is required in all cases. Candidates may present themselves, with the sanction of their teachers, upon a part of the examinations. (See catalogue or circular of Harvard College, — Preliminary Examinations.)

THE programme of the examinations for admission to Harvard College in 1881 is as follows : —

*Thursday, June 30th.*

- |              |   |               |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| 8 A. M.      | Candidates meet the officer in charge of the examination. (The places of meeting in the several cities will be hereafter designated.) |               |
| 9-10.        | Cæsar and Virgil.   | } PRESCRIBED. |
| 10-11.       | Latin at sight and Composition.   |               |
| 11½-12½.     | Translation of Xenophon at sight or Goodwin's Reader (pp. 1-111), I, II.  | } PRESCRIBED. |
| 12½-1½ P. M. | Sentences to be translated into Greek.  |               |
| 3-4.         | Cicero and Virgil.  | } ELECTIVE I. |
| 4-5.         | Latin at Sight.   |               |
| 5-6.         | Latin Composition.  |               |

*Friday, July 1st.*

- |              |                                    |                 |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 8-9½ A. M.   | Algebra.                           | } PRESCRIBED.   |
| 9½-10.       | Arithmetic.                        |                 |
| 10-11.       | Translation of Herodotus at sight. | } ELECTIVE II.  |
| 11½-12½.     | English.                           |                 |
| 12½-1½ P. M. | Ancient History and Geography.     | } PRESCRIBED.   |
| 3-4.         | Plane Geometry.                    |                 |
| 4-5.         | Greek Prose Composition.           | } ELECTIVE III. |
| 5-6.         | Homer, Iliad.                      |                 |

*Saturday, July 2d.*

- |             |                      |                 |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 8-9 A. M.   | French or German.    | } PRESCRIBED.   |
| 9-10.       | Physics.             |                 |
| 10½-12.     | Trigonometry.        | } ELECTIVE III. |
| 12-1½ P. M. | Solid Geometry.      |                 |
| 3-4½.       | Physics.             | } ELECTIVE IV.  |
| 4½-6.       | Chemistry or Botany. |                 |

The optional examinations, not included in the above programme, and the examinations for advanced standing (see catalogue or circular) are held at Cambridge, and only in September.

THE OBSERVATORY.

PROFESSOR E. C. PICKERING has just issued the 35th Annual Report of the Observatory. The Report describes successively the work done with the large Equatorial and its subsidiary instruments, with the Meridian Circle, and with the Meridian Photometer ; the work connected with the distribution of the standard time signals ; the publications of the past year ; the volumes now in preparation ; the condition of the library ; and the improvements in the buildings and grounds. From this report the following notes are taken.

THE past year has been one of unusual activity at the Observatory. The funds which were recently subscribed for the temporary support of its scientific work have, as was expected, removed all present apprehension of the necessity of restricting either of the principal instruments to merely occasional observations. In fact, while both the Equatorial and the Meridian Circle have continued in regular employment, the increase of our means has permitted many important researches to be conducted with the smaller instruments without interference with the activity of the chief telescopes.

THE observations with the large Equatorial and its subsidiary instruments are classified by subjects, — Satellites of Mars, Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, Planetary Nebulæ, Variable Stars, and Miscellaneous.

IN speaking of the photometric observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, Professor Pickering, after stating that 119 eclipses have been observed from the summer of 1878 to Nov. 1, 1880, says : "The results thus far obtained confirm the hope with which the work was undertaken, — that it would lead to a more precise knowledge of the times of the eclipses than had formerly been attainable. It therefore seems reasonable to hope that in the final reduction, in which proper weight will be assigned to each observation, the time of each eclipse will be determined with a probable error of less than a second. The probable error in observations of the customary kind was found by M. Glasenapp, some years ago, to be between nine and ten seconds. If further experience confirms the expectations now entertained with regard to the photometric method, the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites may again come into use as a means of determining the longitudes of remote stations."

LAST summer a remarkable variable star was discovered by M. Ceraski of the Moscow Observatory. This star belongs to the Algol type, of which only five others are as yet known. Its period was announced as about ten days. Dr. Schmidt showed that this time should be divided by two, and gave the period as a little less than five days. Observa-

tions made at this Observatory showed that the period should be again divided by two, so that the true period is only two days and a half. The star has also been watched to see that no further subdivision will be made. Photometric measures have been made of the light of the comparison stars, and preparations are now in progress for determining the light curve of the variable photometrically.

THE distribution of time signals from the Observatory has been efficiently maintained during the year by Frank Waldo, the assistant in charge of this service. The error of the signals at 10 A. M. has very seldom exceeded one tenth of a second, as determined by comparison with the standard sidereal clock. The clock-room, built in the cellar of the west wing of the Observatory, continues to give satisfaction. The extreme variation in its temperature during the year was 13.2 degrees Fahrenheit, and the variation from week to week is only about four degrees.

THE time-ball in Boston has been dropped at noon with great regularity and precision, owing largely to the skill and care, and especially to the experience, of Mr. Purcell of the United States Signal Service, who is in charge of the ball. On 355 days, the ball was dropped exactly at noon, and on four other days at five minutes past noon, according to the rule adopted; on four days it was not dropped, — leaving only three cases of inaccuracy of dropping. From May 1 to Nov. 1, 1880, no failure has occurred; and in only one case has the descent of the ball been postponed five minutes; on one other occasion it was dropped at noon by hand, instead of by telegraph.

### THE LIBRARY.

ON Oct. 3, 1880, the College Library was opened for the first time on Sunday. Since then to Feb. 1, eighteen Sundays have intervened, and the total number of readers on those days has been 927, — an average of 52 persons on each Sunday, although the admission is only from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. This shows that the advantages of a comfortable, quiet, and convenient place of reading is appreciated by those persons who remain in Cambridge on Sundays. It may be added, that, as the books read are almost wholly those that could be taken out of the library, we have conclusive evidence that the library as a place of reading and study is by many persons greatly preferred to their own rooms. This fact ought to influence the authorities when considering the advisability of opening the library for use by gas-light as well as by daylight.

IN Harvard College Library a large number of the professors designate works to be set aside, on shelves prepared for the purpose, for the use of students in pursuing courses of instruction given by them; and I learn from its distinguished librarian

that it is his purpose to select from the great collection of books under his charge 30,000 or 40,000 volumes to be used by students as a working library. They are to have the privilege of roaming at pleasure through the shelving devoted to this collection, and of rummaging at will among the books. As works become antiquated they will be removed from these shelves, and new ones will be constantly placed upon them. — *Samuel S. Green.*

THE Library has recently received a gift of one hundred volumes, standard English books, from John J. May, of Dorchester.

### THE FINE ARTS AT HARVARD.

THE following notice appears in the February issue of *The Californian*: —

A well-known writer on art, Mr. P. G. Hamerton, recently expressed the hope that as the teaching of art advanced toward perfection there would be "two professorships of fine art in each university, one of æsthetics, including art history, and the other of technics, including practical knowledge of all kinds." This very important division of art teaching has been hitherto carried out in this country, so far as we know, only at Harvard University. There for the past six years an art department has been steadily growing up in which the teaching of art history and of art technics is conducted by two men of the highest competence in their respective courses. Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, whose recent volume we noticed in December, holds the professorship of art history, and the broad culture which has won him the esteem of the best minds in England and America makes his lectures invaluable to the students. The teaching of drawing and painting is in the hands of Mr. Charles H. Moore. How splendidly Mr. Moore unites complete technical skill with a poetic sense of beauty, visitors at Messrs. Morris & Kennedy's have had a slight opportunity of judging from the few water-color drawings of Mr. Moore exhibited there. But it would be necessary to visit the rooms of the art department at Harvard before any estimate could be formed of the scope of Mr. Moore's powers. Having seen there much of his original work, as well as his *fac-similes* of masterpieces by Titian, Tintoret, Veronese, Carpaccio, Botticelli, and Fra Angelico, we feel it is no exaggeration to say there are very few painters in the world who could do such work. No wonder that Mr. Ruskin, on seeing these pictures, endeavored to tempt Mr. Moore to give up his connection with Harvard and to paint exclusively for England. Even within the limited range of the water-colors already referred to, the elements of Mr. Moore's strength are distinctly visible. The exquisite texture of the "Fleur-de-Lis," the delicate delineation and warm tints of the "Rocks on the Coast of Maine," are evident to the first observer. But especially in the views of the "Simplan" do we find that sensitiveness to outline, that mosaic-like arrangement of pure colors, that quiet chiaroscuro preserving the qualities of hues even in shadow, which Mr. Moore reproduces so beautifully in his *fac-similes* of the great masters. The presence of these three qualities in his works has its exact correspondence in the scheme of instruction which Mr. Moore sets before his pupils. From a little pamphlet in



which Mr. Moore calls attention to the distinctive qualities of each *fac-simile* he has made, we make this extract: "Finished painting involves difficulties which are vastly too many and great to be taken all together and conquered at once. These difficulties must therefore be separated and arranged in proper order for rudimentary practice. The first broad division of them is that stated by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his eleventh discourse, where he says, 'The properties of all objects, as far as a painter is concerned with them, are the outline or drawing, the color, and the light and shade. The drawing gives the form; the color, its visible quality; and the light and shade, its solidity.' This division is, of course, generally well enough understood, but the importance of just this order is by no means well understood at the present time. It is, however, not only the order upon which the great masters of the ancient and mediæval schools have instinctively or consciously proceeded, but it is the only order of procedure which has yielded good results in modern times." Mr. Moore has therefore adopted in his scheme of instruction the following order: "1st, outline; 2d, color; 3d, chiaroscuro. And not only are each of these visual properties of things to be, more or less separately, mastered in this order, but also (and this is still more important) in the treatment of any subject the student is always to ask himself: 1st. What is its outline? 2d. What is its color? 3d. What is its chiaroscuro? The practice of the academic schools, of attending to chiaroscuro without previous reference to color as a basis and moderating influence, led to extravagance of chiaroscuro and the loss of color power by those schools. And the practice of some present schools, of attending to light and shade without previously securing a correct outline, hinders the development of sensitiveness to the most essential characteristics of form. Whereas the study of outline and color is always safe, and some of the most beautiful forms of art are the result of it alone. Egyptian painting is nothing else, ancient Etruscan and early Italian painting are little more." These are the principles of art teaching at Harvard. It is not too much to hope that under the inspiration of men like Mr. Moore and Mr. Norton, and sharing besides in the culture diffused by a great university, students are leaving Harvard who will ultimately take high rank with the artists of the world.

## THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

STATED MEETING, JAN. 12.

CHARLES R. CODMAN, President, in the chair, and Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Secretary. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in appointing Sylvester Primer (1874) as Proctor; James Read Chadwick (1865) as Clinical Instructor in Gynæcology for the current year; and in electing as trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to serve for one year from Jan. 1, 1881, William Gray (1829), Henry James Bigelow (1837), and Thomas Gold Appleton (1831). The President and Treasurer of the University presented their annual reports in print. The reports of the Committee to visit the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, and the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and the reports of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, were presented.

## MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

"BULLETIN of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Vol. VIII. No. 2. Report on the Results of Dredging, under the Supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Caribbean Sea in 1878-79, and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States during the Summer of 1880, by the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer 'Blake,' Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N. Commanding. — IX. Preliminary Report on the Echini, by Alexander Agassiz." pp. 16, December, 1880.

Thirteen new species are described, viz.: — *Dorocidaris Bartletti*, *Porocidaris Sharreri*, *Podocidaris scutata*, *Aspidodiadema antillarum*, *A. Jacobyi*, *Asthenosoma Reynoldsi*, *Phormosoma Sigsbeii*, *Ph. Petersii*, *Echinus Wallisi*, *Palæotropus Thomsoni*, *Paleopneustes hystrix*, *Hemister Mentzi*, and *Schizaster Orbignyianus*.

The greatest depth recorded is 1952 fathoms, at Station 120, in Lat. 18° 12' N., Long. 64° 55' W.

## CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

THE annual meeting of the Harvard Club of New York City was held at Delmonico's, Jan. 15, Col. Henry Stone (*d.* 1860) in the chair. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Edmund Wetmore (1860), James T. Kilbreth (1863), Edward R. Blanchard (*d.* 1864), Clement Cleveland (1867), and Lucius N. Littauer (1878), reported the following list of officers for the current year: —

### President.

FRANCIS M. WELD (1860).

### Vice-Presidents.

ALBERT G. BROWNE, JR. (1853).

WILLIAM E. WORTHEN (1838).

JAMES F. LYMAN (1850).

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, JR. (1861).

FRANKLIN BARTLETT (1869).

### Executive Committee.

EDWARD L. PARRIS (*d.* 1866).

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY (1867).

FREDERICK G. IRELAND (1868).

HENRY S. VAN DUZER, (1875).

ARTHUR M. SHERWOOD (*d.* 1878).

### Secretary.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH (1869).

### Treasurer.

T. FRANK BROWNELL (1865).

This ticket was elected unanimously. The candidates mentioned in the January *Harvard Register* were elected members of the Club.

Charles F. Fearing (1863), Samuel W. Johnson (*d.* 1851), James H. Morse (1863), and Warren C. Cadwell (1879) were proposed for membership.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$552.12 in the treasury.

The following interesting letter was received from



John Osborne Sargent (1830), who has been President for the past three years.

January 15, 1881.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HARVARD CLUB.

GENTLEMEN, — It was my intention to attend your meeting this evening to welcome my successor, and to make in person my grateful acknowledgments for the honor and pleasure you have conferred on me during my three years' service as your President. It is impossible for me to do so.

But I should be as unjust to my own feelings as to you, my brethren, if I failed to thank you most cordially and sincerely for the uniform kindness and confidence with which you have sustained me, and especially for the real earnestness with which you have succeeded in establishing the right of all the Alumni of our University to share in the administration.

To your nomination, and to the manner in which you commended it to our brethren, I am entirely indebted for the honor of sitting in the Board of Overseers as the first recognized representative of *all* the Alumni. I regard it as a high distinction, and I trust that I shall never give you cause to regret that you have been instrumental in conferring it upon me.

Again thanking you for all your kindnesses, I remain faithfully and fraternally yours,

JOHN O. SARGENT.

The following resolutions were then adopted : —

*Resolved*, That, in yielding to the desire of the Hon. John O. Sargent to retire from the Presidency of the Harvard Club which he has so well filled for the last three years, we express our hearty gratitude to him and our deep appreciation of his services.

*Resolved*, That we recognize with pleasure the fact that the great reform of opening the Board of Overseers of the University to non-residents of Massachusetts is in great measure due to his untiring exertions.

*Resolved*, That it is with peculiar satisfaction that we reflect that his name and that of the Club are indissolubly connected with the history of this important movement.

It was voted that Mr. Sargent's letter and the resolutions with regard to him be spread on the permanent records of the Club.

A Committee to take charge of the Annual Dinner, to be given on Feb. 21, was appointed as follows : —

Joseph H. Choate (1852), Edward L. Parris (*l.* 1866), Charles C. Beaman, Jr. (1861), John Greenough (1865), Clement Cleveland (1867), William Montgomery (1867), Franklin Bartlett (1869), Henry H. Crocker, Jr. (1874), Wendell Goodwin (1874), Arthur M. Sherwood (*f.* 1878).

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, General meeting, Jan. 5. — M. E. Wadsworth (Ph. D. 1879) discussed the appropriation of the name "Laurentian" by the Canadian Geological Survey. The President, Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862), gave further details of the structure of the carboniferous millepedes, to show that they should be classed as a distinct suborder of Myriapods. F. W. Putnam (Curator of the Peabody Museum) showed some supposed Palæolithic implements from Massachusetts, and spoke of their discovery and character.

## GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

GENERAL H. S. HUIDEKOPER (1862) has been appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. JOHN T. CODMAN (*d.* 1870), of Boston, is the Recording Secretary of the American Academy of Dental Science.

LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER (*l.* 1866), of Halifax, N. S., is a life Senator at Ottawa, Canada, of the Canadian Parliament.

DR. HENRY G. BATES (*m.* 1846), who is "starred" in the Quinquennial Catalogue, is still living, and is practising medicine in New Berne, N. C.

DR. JACOB L. WILLIAMS (*m.* 1848), of No. 1 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, is President of the American Academy of Dental Science.

CHARLES W. STONE (1874) has now in his preparatory school at No. 36 Temple Place, Boston, fourteen pupils, more than one half of whom will probably come to Harvard.

EDWIN H. FAY (1852) has been in New Orleans, La., for the past year, fulfilling the duties of State Superintendent of Public Education.

EDWARD GREELY LORING (1821), formerly Judge of the United States Court of Claims celebrated his golden wedding in Washington, D. C., last month.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER's (1870) Preparatory School held its annual dinner in New York City, on Dec. 31. About twenty members were present from Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia Colleges.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829), Samuel Cabot (1836), and N. P. Hallowell (1861) are members of the Boston "Exodus" Committee, which is trying to raise money and materials for the relief of the colored refugees who have settled in Kansas. The Committee has recently issued a large "flyer" called *The Exodus*, in which attention is called to the fact that even now there is aid needed for the refugees.

REV. ARTHUR WENTWORTH EATON (1880) is preaching in the Congregational Church at Dorchester.

CHARLES E. BATCHELDER (1873) is practising law at Portsmouth, N. H., where he has been Justice of the Police Court since 1876.

HENRY M. FIELD (1859), of Newton, is Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Dartmouth College.

JOHN W. LANGLEY (*s.* 1861) is Professor of General Chemistry in the University of Michigan.

DR. CHARLES F. FOLSOM (1862) has been appointed trustee of the Danvers Hospital for the Insane, by Governor John D. Long; and he has also been appointed a member of the National Board of Health, by President R. B. Hayes.

ARTHUR G. HILL (s. 1864) is assistant treasurer of the Nonotuck Silk Co., of Florence.

WILLIAM H. WARING (1852) has been elected a member of the Legislature of New York State.

DR. EDWARD REYNOLDS (1811) is the oldest living graduate of the Boston Public Latin School.

MILTON REED (1868), of Fall River, has been elected a member (Republican) of the Massachusetts State Senate, from the second Bristol District.

JOHN BULFINCH, of Waldoboro', Me., has sent us his subscription, as he says in a note, "so that the Class of 1812 may be represented among your subscribers. Of all who graduated in that year, I am the last survivor."

CHARLES HOWLAND RUSSELL (1872) resigned the position of private secretary to the Secretary of State, at Washington, in August last, to enter upon the practice of the law in New York City, as a member of the firm of Jennings & Russell, No. 65 Wall Street.

THE educational value of the illustrated lectures of Rev. H. G. Spaulding (1850) of this city is commanding increased attention the present season. In Albany his course on Pagan and Christian Rome is largely attended by pupils from the public and private schools of the city, and he has frequently been called upon to give special addresses in the schools themselves. He is soon to deliver two extra lectures at St. Agnes School for young women. Among the schools which have recently invited Mr. Spaulding to lecture are the Abbot Academy at Andover, Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, and Union College at Schenectady, N. Y. — *Springfield Republican*.

#### COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

JOEL H. SEAVERN (1881) has been elected an active member of the Boylston Club of Boston.

GEORGE LYON, JR. (1881) has been elected a member of the Shakespeare Club of Boston.

IVAN PANIN (1882) spoke at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Tremont Temple, Boston, Jan. 28.

#### MARRIAGES.

1870. Otis Norcross, Jr., to Susannah Ruggles, daughter of the late Henry Plympton, all of Boston, at King's Chapel, on Jan. 20, by the Rev. Henry W. Foote assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol.

1871. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., of Boston, to Cornelia S. Barroll, of Baltimore, Md., at Christ [Protestant Episcopal] Church, Baltimore, Feb. 1, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins.

1875. Samuel Gray Ward, Jr., son of George Cabot Ward, to Frances Lydia, daughter of Julian Botts, by the Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle, all of New York City, at St. Luke's Church, New York, Jan. 5.

1880. Fletcher Stephen Hines, of Indianapolis, Ind., to Mary Louise Cronise of Newark, N. Y., at the home of the bride's father, Dec. 28, 1880.

#### BIRTHS.

1829. Francis Augustus Foxcroft, a son, Samuel Babcock, born in Cambridge, Jan. 10, 1880.

1862. Benjamin Holt Ticknor, a son, William Davis, born in Boston, Jan. 11, 1881.

1864. Isaac Flagg, a daughter, Amy, born in Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1881.

1866. Robert Swain Peabody, a daughter, Mary Derby, born in Brookline, Jan. 28, 1881.

1873. William Torrey Barker, a daughter, Louisa Beal, born in Dorchester, Jan. 17, 1881.

#### DEATHS.

OBITUARY SKETCHES of all whose deaths are recorded below will appear in our next number. It is intended to have in *The Harvard Register* a sketch of the life of every graduate of all departments of the University. To make these sketches satisfactory and valuable, the acquaintances of the deceased must send us voluntarily such information as they may think worth embodying in the sketch.

Any one knowing of the decease of a graduate will place us under obligations by informing us of the fact.

1808. Ebenezer Alden, at Randolph, Jan. 26, 1881.

1817. Benjamin Fessenden, at Valley Falls, Cumberland County, R. I., Jan. 6, 1881.

1823 *m*. Elijah Colburn, at Nashua, N. H., Jan. 13, 1881.

1830. Charles Stuart, in Washington, D. C., Jan. —, 1881.

1840. Frederic Fessenden Thayer, at Boston, Jan. 12, 1881.

1849. Frederic Athearn Lane, in New York City, Jan. —, 1881.

1854. Edward William Forbush, at Boston, Dec. 18, 1880.

1854. Samuel Emerson Smith, at Wiscasset, Me., Jan. 21, 1881.

1861 *m*. George Thompson Shipley, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Dec. 7, 1880.

1871 *l*. Eugene Johnson Ball, at Pesth, Hungary, Nov. —, 1880.

1879, *m*. Walter Willis Larrabee, at Saco, Me., Jan. 15, 1881.

## THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

THE new Divinity School endowment of \$140,000 was contributed by the persons and societies named below. The list contains a much smaller proportion of Boston names than is usual in Harvard subscriptions. Providence, R. I., New York City, and Philadelphia, Penn., sent large contributions. Several Massachusetts cities beside Boston—for instance, Cambridge, Taunton, and Worcester—made considerable gifts. The names of many ministers will be found in the list, mingled with those of successful business men, of lawyers, doctors, and teachers, and the names of forty women occur among the contributors. The graduates of the School exerted themselves on its behalf as vigorously and successfully as the graduates of the Medical School did for the department of medicine six years ago. The exact sum received, \$139,633.69, was, from individuals, \$123,550; from churches and societies, \$4,638.44; anonymous, \$11,445.25.

*Individuals.*

Miss Annie Wales Abbot, Cambridge . . .	\$ 20.00	Rev. Solon Wanton Bush (†. 1848), Boston . .	\$ 25.00
Prof. Ezra Abbot (D. D. 1861), Cambridge .	500.00	Mrs. Susan Burley Cabot, Boston . . . . .	500.00
Rev. William Ebenezer Abbot (†. 1833), Cambridge . . . . .	200.00	Rev. Jacob Caldwell (1828), Newton . . . .	40.00
Rev. Joseph Henry Allen (1840), Cambridge .	200.00	William Ferdinand Cary (1817), Boston . .	500.00
John Bassett Alley, Lynn . . . . .	100.00	Mrs. Theodore Chase, Boston . . . . .	100.00
Rev. Charles Gordon Ames, Boston . . . . .	25.00	Edward W. Clark, Philadelphia, Penn. . . .	200.00
Family of Oliver Ames, North Easton . . .	17,000.00	Rev. James Freeman Clarke (1829), Boston	100.00
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Edward Austin, Boston . . . . .	500.00	Samuel Crocker Cobb, Boston . . . . .	50.00
Phinehas Ball, Worcester . . . . .	100.00	Mrs. Thomas Cole, Salem . . . . .	150.00
Rev. Samuel June Barrows (†. 1875), Dorchester . . . . .	100.00	Rev. Robert Collyer, New York, N. Y. . . .	50.00
Barnabas Henry Bartol, Philadelphia, Penn.	500.00	Joseph Randolph Coolidge (†. 1854), Boston	100.00
Rev. Seth Curtis Beach (†. 1866), Dedham .	20.00	Barney Corey, Boston . . . . .	200.00
Rev. Henry Whitney Bellows (1832), New York, N. Y. . . . .	500.00	Rev. James De Normandie (†. 1862), Portsmouth, N. H. . . . .	100.00
Rev. Russell Nevins Bellows (1864), New York, N. Y. . . . .	25.00	Rev. Samuel Adams Devens (1829), Boston .	100.00
Seth Bemis, Boston . . . . .	250.00	Rev. Pitt Dillingham (†. 1876), Charlestown .	25.00
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Rev. James Thompson Bixby (1864), Meadville, Penn. . . . .	100.00	Charles William Eliot (1853), Cambridge . .	500.00
Harrison Bliss, Worcester . . . . .	300.00	Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot, D. D. (†. 1834), St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	100.00
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George Baty Blake (1859), Boston . . . . .	500.00	Rev. Charles Carroll Everett, D. D. (†. 1859), Cambridge . . . . .	500.00
Rev. James Vila Blake (1862), Quincy, Ill. .	5.00	Mrs. Stevens Everett, Cambridge . . . . .	25.00
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Mrs. Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch, Boston .	1,000.00	Mrs. Sarah Smith Fay, Boston . . . . .	500.00
Jonathan Ingersoll Bowditch (A. M. 1849), Boston . . . . .	1,000.00	Samuel Morse Felton (1834), Philadelphia, Penn. . . . .	1,000.00
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Rev. Henry William Brown (1852), Worcester	30.00	Rev. Frederick Frothingham (1849), Milton .	250.00
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Miss Julia Bullock, Providence, R. I. . . .	500.00	Henry Wood Gardner, Providence, R. I. . .	250.00
		John Lowell Gardner (1821), Boston . . . .	1,000.00
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		Rev. Gustavus Ede Gordon, Milwaukee, Wis.	50.00
		Samuel Swett Green (1858), Worcester . . .	200.00
		Thomas Griffiths, Philadelphia, Penn. . . .	25.00
		James Guild, Boston . . . . .	100.00
		Rev. Edward Everett Hale (1839), Roxbury .	100.00
		Rev. Edward Henry Hall (1851), Worcester	100.00
		Miss Harriet Ware Hall, Boston . . . . .	20.00
		Mrs. Susan Fuller Hawes, Worcester . . . .	50.00
		Rev. Frederick Henry Hedge (1825), Cambridge . . . . .	50.00
		Rev. John Healy Heywood (1836), Louisville, Ky. . . . .	75.00
		George Higginson, Boston . . . . .	1,000.00
		Waldo Higginson (1833), Boston . . . . .	200.00
		Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar (1835), Concord .	100.00
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		Rev. Frederick Lucius Hosmer (1862), Cleveland, O. . . . .	100.00
		Miss Elizabeth Howes, Boston . . . . .	100.00
		Rev. Charles Alfred Humphreys (1860), Framingham . . . . .	30.00



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Henry Charles Lea, Philadelphia, Penn. . . . .	100.00	Rev. James Salloway ( <i>t.</i> 1862), South Boston . . . . .	5.00
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Mrs. Charles Merriam, Boston . . . . .	500.00	William Augustus Tower, Boston . . . . .	50.00
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Mrs. Clara J. Moore, Philadelphia, Penn. . . . .	1,000.00	Dr. Charles Eliot Ware (1834), Boston . . . . .	500.00
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Rev. Artemas Bowers Muzzey (1824), Cam- bridge . . . . .	300.00	George Warren, Liverpool . . . . .	1,000.00
Rev. William Newell (1824), Cambridge . . . . .	20.00	Robert Cassie Waterston (A. M. 1844), Charles Deane and George C. Lord, execu- tors of the estate, Boston . . . . .	1,000.00
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Otis Norcross, Boston . . . . .	500.00	Francis Minot Weld (1835), Boston . . . . .	200.00
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George and Smith Owen, Providence, R. I. . . . .	100.00	Rev. Charles William Wendte ( <i>t.</i> 1869), Cin- cinnati, O. . . . .	100.00
Francis Edward Parker (1841), Boston . . . . .	100.00	Mrs. George and Miss Mary Endicott West, Salem . . . . .	100.00
George Peabody (1823), Salem . . . . .	200.00	Stephen Goodhue Wheatland (1844), Salem . . . . .	100.00
Rev. Francis Greswood Peabody (1869), Cambridge . . . . .	25.00	Edward Wheelwright (1844), Boston . . . . .	100.00
Samuel Endicott Peabody, Salem . . . . .	100.00	Josiah Wheelwright (1843), Boston . . . . .	100.00
Edward Pearce, Providence, R. I. . . . .	500.00	John William Wheelwright, Boston . . . . .	50.00
Lucy Elizabeth Penhallow, Lowell . . . . .	1.00	Edward Whitney, Boston . . . . .	100.00
Susan Stevens Penhallow, Lowell . . . . .	1.00	Miss Mary Wigglesworth, Boston . . . . .	500.00
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Samuel Bowen Pierce, Dorchester . . . . .	100.00	Rev. Samuel Hobart Winkley ( <i>t.</i> 1846), Boston . . . . .	10.00
Henry Lillie Pierce, Boston . . . . .	1,000.00	Rev. Augustus Woodbury ( <i>t.</i> 1849), Provi- dence, R. I. . . . .	100.00
George Putnam (1854), Cambridge . . . . .	100.00	Rev. Edward James Young (1848), Cambridge . . . . .	200.00
Rev. John William Quinby ( <i>t.</i> 1871), East Bridgewater . . . . .	50.00		
Milton Reed (1868), Fall River . . . . .	50.00		
George C. Richardson, Boston . . . . .	500.00		
John Richardson, Dorchester . . . . .	100.00		
Mrs. Abby Crocker Richmond, Taunton . . . . .	1,000.00		

## Churches and Societies.

First Church, Boston . . . . .	\$1,000.00
Unitarian Society, East Boston . . . . .	13.51
First Parish, Brookline . . . . .	263.00
Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, L. I. . . . .	500.00
First Unitarian Society, Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	180.00
First Congregational Church, Burlington, Vt. . . . .	215.00
First Parish, Cambridge . . . . .	300.50
First Parish, Dedham . . . . .	71.45
First Parish, Dorchester . . . . .	181.00
First Parish, Portland, Me. . . . .	85.00
First Parish, Fitchburg . . . . .	35.75
Unitarian Church, Framingham . . . . .	270.00
Unitarian Society, Germantown, Penn. . . . .	165.00
First Religious Society, Milton . . . . .	142.00
Unitarian Society, West Newton . . . . .	65.13
Unitarian Society, Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	112.00
First Religious Society, Roxbury . . . . .	423.00
Barton Square Society, Salem . . . . .	30.00
North Church, Salem . . . . .	50.00
First Congregational Church, Taunton . . . . .	300.00
Unitarian Society, Troy, N. Y. . . . .	60.10
First Parish, Waltham . . . . .	176.00

## Anonymous.

A friend, Boston . . . . .	5,000.00
A friend, Brookline . . . . .	30.25
Friend, by Henry Purkitt Kidder, Boston . . . . .	200.00
"E. E." . . . . .	15.00
A friend, by Rev. Rufus Ellis (1838), Boston . . . . .	50.00
Anonymous gift, through Arthur Theodore Lyman (1853), Boston . . . . .	5,000.00
A friend, through Rev. Edward Everett Hale (1839), Boston . . . . .	1,000.00
"A minister's widow," Cambridge . . . . .	100.00
A friend, through Arthur Theodore Lyman (1853), Boston . . . . .	50.00

## RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[Under this head it is intended to give a record of all published work of Harvard graduates and officers. To make the record complete it is absolutely necessary that the writers themselves should send to this office the necessary data. In this issue we print the titles of books reviewed in the various issues of *The Harvard Register* for 1880. If any Harvard publications of last year have been omitted, we should be pleased to have the memoranda of them sent to us.]

**Josiah Quincy** (1821). — "A Noted Figure of Fifty years Ago." Reprint from *The Independent*, New York. Cincinnati (Ohio) *Daily Gazette*, Jan. 29.

**Abiel A. Livermore** (1833). — "Prohibition." — *Unitarian Review*, February.

**Pliny Earle Chase** (1839). — "The Day, and where it begins." — *Stoddard's Review*, February.

"Lost Arts." — *The Student*, February.

"Time." — *The Collegian*, February.

"Photodynamics." *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, Jan. 7.

1. "Chemical Synchronism"; 2. "Magnetism";
3. "Earth's Orbital Eccentricity and its Correlations";
4. "Cosmical and Molecular Densities and Velocities";
5. "Photodynamic Estimate of Earth's Mass"; 6. "Photodynamic Limitation of the Terrestrial Day"; 7. "Photodynamic Limitation of Jupiter's Day"; 8. "Moon's Mass" 9. "Earth's Semiaxis Major"; 10. "The Photodynamic Year"; 11. "Masses of Jupiter and Saturn";

12. "Photodynamic Centre of Planetary Inertia"; 13. "Earth's Rupturing or Projectile Locus"; 14. "Callisto, Jupiter's Telluric Moon"; 15. "Probable Values." *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, Jan. 21, 1881.

**Joseph H. Allen** (1840). — "Mr. Savage on the Life of Jesus." *Unitarian Review*, February.

"A Query" (as to methods of classical education). *National Journal of Education*, Dec. 30.

"The Querist returns to the Charge." *Ibid.*, Feb. 10.

"Agnosticism: What is it?" *Christian Register*, Feb. 5.

**Thomas W. Higginson** (1841) contributes to the *Woman's Journal* "New Year Philosophizings," Jan. 8. "Petty Treason," Jan. 15. "Amending the Massachusetts School Suffrage Law," Jan. 22. "Health and Hearth," Jan. 29. "The Harvard Annex and the College Library," Jan. 29.

**Charles C. Perkins** (1843). — "The Pergamon Marbles. 1. Pergamon: its History and its Buildings." *American Art Review*, February.

**Charles E. Norton** (1846). — "Enquiry regarding fifteen missing drawings of Turner's Liber Studiorum." *Nation*, Jan. 6.

**Josiah P. Cocke** (1848). — "Notice of Julius Thomsen's Thermochemical Investigation of the Molecular Structure of the Hydrocarbon Compounds." *Berichte der deutsch. chem. Gesellschaft*, XIII., 1880, pp. 1321, 1388, 1806. *American Journal of Science*, February.

**Henry W. Williams** (m. 1849). — "Continued Toleration of Foreign Bodies within the Eyeball for Fifteen and Twenty-two Years." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 27.

**William F. Allen** (1851). — "Southern Negro Folk-Lore." *Dial*, January.

**William J. Potter** (1854). — F. R. A. Lecture Work." *Free Religious Index*, Jan. 6, Jan. 20, and Jan. 27.

**Moncure D. Conway** (t. 1854). — "English Lakes and their Genii, III." *Harper's Magazine*, February.

**Alexander Agassiz** (1855). — "Reports on the Results of Dredging, under the Supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Caribbean Sea in 1878-79, and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States during the Summer of 1880, by the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer 'Blake,' Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., Commanding. IX. Preliminary Report on the Echini." *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, Vol. VIII. No. 2, pp. 69-84.

**Theodore Lyman** (1855), E. A. Brackett, and Asa French (l. 1853). — "Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners on Inland Fisheries, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1880." *Massachusetts Public Document*, No. 25, pp. 77, January, 1881.

**John Homans** (1858). — "A Year's Work in Ovaryotomy." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 20.

**Francis E. Abbot** (1859). — "Atheism in Colleges." *Free Religious Index*, Jan. 6.

**David H. Hayden** (1859). — "Recent Progress in the Treatment of Diseases of Children." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 20. Concluded *ibid.* Jan. 27.

**James C. Parsons** (t. 1859). — "The Three Fundamental Truths of Religion." *Unitarian Review*, February.

**John T. Morse, Jr.** (1860). — "John Quincy Adams's Diary." *International Review*, February.

**Charles W. Swan** (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 20.

**John Bigelow** (1861). — "The Early History of Charles James Fox." *Harper's Magazine*, February.

**Theodore W. Fisher** (m. 1861). — "Habitual Drunkenness," concluded from Vol. CIII. p. 636, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 6.

**Samuel H. Scudder** (s. 1862). — "Relation of Devonian Insects to later and existing Types." Conclusion of a Memoir on the Devonian Insects of New Brunswick, published in the Anniversary Memoir of the Boston Society of Natural History. *American Journal of Science*, February.

**John Fiske** (1863). — "Who are the Aryans?" *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

**J. Collins Warren** (1863). — "The Pathology of Carbuncle or 'Anthrax.'" Communicated to the Boston Society of Medical Sciences. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 6.

**John W. Chadwick** (t. 1864). — "Church Building of the Middle Ages." *Unitarian Review*, February.

**William L. Richardson** (1864). — "Report on Obstetrics." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 6.

**Joseph Cook** (1865). — "Socialism, with Preludes on Current Events." By Joseph Cook. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1880.

"Labor, with Preludes on Current Events." By Joseph Cook. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1880.

**Thomas S. Perry** (1866). — "M. Zola as a Critic." *International Review*, February.

**Edward S. Wood** (1867). — "The Average Daily Amount of Urine: its Importance in Diagnosis." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 6.

"Arsenic Wall Papers." *Boston Journal of Commerce*, Jan. 1.

**Henry H. A. Beach** (m. 1868). — "Recent Progress in Surgery." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 16.

**David Coggin** (m. 1868). — "In-Growing Eyelashes." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 13.

**Henry Gannett** (s. 1869). — "Investigation of the South Carolina Census of 1880: A Report to the Hon. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census," by Henry Gannett, Geographer and Special Agent.

**Francis G. Peabody** (1869). — "The Preacher's Opportunity." *Unitarian Review*, December.

**William H. Spencer** (t. 1869). — "The Anti-Jewish Mania in Germany." *Free Religious Index*, Jan. 20.

**Samuel E. Turner** (1869). — "Life of Charlemagne, by Eginhard." Translated from the text of the Monumenta Germaniae by Samuel Epes Turner, A. M. With notes and a map. New York: Harper & Brothers.

**Charles W. Wendte** (t. 1869). — "The American Doctrine of State and Church." A sermon preached at the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1880. *Free Religious Index*, Jan. 20.

**Thomas M. Rotch** (1870). — "Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 2 and 23.

"Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvements." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 13 and Jan. 20.

**Edward Burgess** (1871). — "Contributions to the Anatomy of the Milk-weed Butterfly, Danaüs Archippus (Fabr.)." Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History. 4to, 16 pp., 2 plates.

**John H. Clifford** (t. 1871). — "The Reign of Secularism." Discourse delivered in the North Parish Church, North Andover. *Free Religious Index*, Jan. 13.

**William B. Hills** (1871). — Detection of Arsenic in Wall Papers. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 13.

**Arthur Rotch** (1871). — Book notice, "Historical Studies of Church Building," by Professor Charles E. Norton. *American Art Review*, January.

Review of "Learning to Draw, or the Story of a Young Designer." By Viollet-le-Duc. *American Art Review*, February.

**William E. Byerly** (1871). — "Elements of the Differential Calculus, with Examples and Applications." A text-book by W. E. Byerly, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

**Ephraim Emerton** (1871). — "Synopsis of the History of Continental Europe, 800 to 1250. With References to Authorities." 1880. Pamphlet, 16 pp.

**Henry C. Lodge** (1871). — Ballads and Lyrics." Selected and arranged by Henry Cabot Lodge. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co.

**Charles H. Williams** (1871). — "Notes of Changes seen in the Eyes of Ten Cases of General Paralysis of the Insane." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 13.

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**Arthur T. Cabot** (1872). — "Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Observation." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 9.

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## COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

'T is thirty years since, and more too, — the story ran through the newspapers at the time, — but perhaps it may be new to your readers, and so I will venture to give it, as I was "there."

Samuel M. Felton (1834) was the leader of the party, which comprised, among others, C. C. Felton (1827), John B. Felton (1847), Thomas Hill (1843), Arnold Guyot, Louis Agassiz, Benj. Peirce (1829), and Alexander Agassiz (1835), then a boy, not knowing a word of English, and armed with a muslin bag on the end of a pole, to catch butterflies, — with which, boy as he was, he was quite well acquainted.

While we waited at South Acton for an express train, Agassiz saw a butterfly; and, having no net himself, called, "Alexe! vite! beau papillon!" and the game was soon bagged. A moment afterward S. M. Felton kicked over a large chip, and saw a huge beetle under it. Thinking it might be valuable, he called to the boy, "Alexe! beau papillon!" When the lad came up, his merry laugh at finding a beetle called a fine butterfly was infectious; and none laughed more heartily than the one who had audaciously ventured on the misnomer. From that moment, "un beau papillon" was the watchword of the party; and every living thing which we thought Agassiz could possibly like to take to his "toad factory on the Charles," as his incipient museum was called, was named, in as good French as we could master, a fine butterfly.

WE came to Bethlehem, N. H., and in going up a long hill, approaching from Littleton, we all got out and walked, except C. C. Felton, who remained with the driver, on the box. As we walked up the hill, running here and there, sweeping with the muslin net, turning over logs and stones, pouncing on frogs, etc., the driver said to Professor Felton, "Who are these men you have with you?" "O," replied he, "they are a set of naturalists from an institution near Boston."

In the stage was a man not of our party. He walked solemnly up the hill in front of us; he had preserved from his entrance into the stage, a dozen miles back, a profound silence and a very austere countenance, mingled with melancholy. Suddenly he was observed to take off his hat, make various frantic swoops therewith, and finally, as the butterfly rose over a clump of tall alders, he sprang high in the air after it, making a last desperate swoop with his hat, and screaming, for the first time, the watchword, "BEAU PAPILLON!" at the top of his lungs, and top of his compass. At that moment the down stage met ours, and as they passed they both stopped an instant. The other driver gazed down the hill in astonishment, and said, "What sort of a lively freight have you there?" Our driver, leaning over, answered in a loud confidential whisper, "They are a set of naturalists from the asylum near Boston; their keeper just told me so."

THE next day Peirce and Agassiz were together on the shores of Echo Lake; the latter had borrowed his boy's net, and was interested to catch a particular species of dragon-fly. The two friends had separated a few paces, when Peirce saw one of the coveted dragon-flies; and, in his eagerness to have it secured, called it by the name which

he had always heard it called in his boyhood: "Here, Agassiz, quick! here's one of those devil's-needles." At that moment he became aware that the melancholy man of the day before was close behind him. The austere man, as if to rebuke Peirce for using a word bordering in his mind on profanity, asked in the most solemn and deliberate manner, "Sir, can you tell me the proper botanical designation of that insect?"

And, for the rest of the time that our party was together, we could not say "proper name" or 'real name,' — the fascinating absurdity of "botanical designation" was applied to every kind of subject and object.

THE Rev. Joseph Capen (1677), minister at Topsfield, Massachusetts, from 1681 to 1725, wrote in 1682 an elegy on the somewhat celebrated "computation man" and printer, John Foster, which concluded as follows:—

The body, which no activeness did lack,  
Now's laid aside like an old almanac;  
But for the present only's out of date;  
'T will have, at length, a far more active state;  
Yea, though with dust thy body soiled be,  
Yet at the resurrection we shall see  
A fair edition, and of matchless worth,  
Free from erratas, new in heaven set forth.  
'T is but a word from God, the great Creator:  
It shall be done when He saith *inprimatur*.

— *Harper's Monthly*.

THE MED FACS. — Certainly no club during the twelve or fourteen years of its existence ever gave so much fun and pleasure to its members as the Med Facs, — as commonly called, — although properly the "Facultas Medicinæ in Universitate Harvardiana." It was founded in 1818, and must have been abolished by the government in 1832 or '33. The object was probably a satire upon the President and Fellows of the College, — the catalogue being in imitation of the catalogue of the College Alumni. I have before me the

## SENATUS FACULTATIS CATALOGUS,

from 1818 to 1827, consisting of Præsides; Vice Præsides; Socii; Curatores; Professores: Obstetricaologiæ, Multifariousness et Gout, Bugologiæ, Cornucopiaologiæ (President Felton, 1826), Craniologiæ (the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett being Professor in 1819), Intelligentiæ Generalis (Bishop Lee being one of the Professors), Vitæ et Mortis (Edmund Quincy and Rev. William H. Channing being among the Professors); Medici Apparatus Curatores (Dr. O. W. Holmes being Curator in 1827); Scribæ (Charles Francis Adams being Scribe in 1824); Gens d'armes (Nathaniel Silsbee, 1823, Patricius Grant, 1826, Edward Dexter Sohler, 1827); Bibliothecarii et Thesaurarii (John Singleton Copley Greene, 1827). In addition to these various Professorships there were the same number of Professores Adjuncti, — making some twenty or more Professors, and some thirty members of each class not holding office.

If I remember rightly, the club held its first meeting in the first term of the Senior year, in the upper room of Hollis. The room was draped in black cotton, with occasional death's-heads and cross-bones in chalk: a table also draped in black extended the length of the room.



In the centre on a raised seat sat the Præses, and on either side the various Professores and Professores Adjuncti, all in black gowns and Oxford caps. Outside the row were the two Gens d'armes, usually the two strongest men in the class, entirely clothed in flesh-colored tights, the eldest holding the celebrated club, "Intonitans Bolus," and the other, the smaller Bolus. The stairs were filled with crowds of the Junior Class, from which some twenty to thirty were to be initiated into the Society, and subsequently as many more. This initiation consisted of all sorts of indignities heaped upon the incoming members, either by disagreeable questions asked by the Professores, or disagreeable things to do, such as standing on your head, crawling about with a collar-bone of an ass over your head, singing Mother Goose, or making a Greek or Latin oration.

After the examination, which was sometimes so offensive that the entering men refused to answer, and, calling out, "Class! class!" rushed for the door, where they were usually knocked down by the Gens d'armes with the Intonitans Bolus, and, their class on the stairs coming to the rescue, a general row took place. After the second election from the Junior Class, the Senior officers resigned, and chose their successors with considerable dignity and formality; — the evening generally concluding by domiciliary visits made by the Professores around the yard to frighten Freshmen, the whole thing usually ending in a free fight. I ought to say that Latin was the language of the Society, and all notes of invitation were written in the worst Latin that could be composed.

Perhaps the most amusing part of the Med Fac Catalogue was the annual list of Honorary Degrees.

— *Henry Winthrop Sargent.*

No wonder, says *Harper's Monthly*, having written "The Wonderful One-hoss Shay,"

That was built in such a logical way  
It run a hundred years to a day,

that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, having a fondness for carriage-building, should be elected a member of the Carriage Builders' National Association, and that he should have addressed them at their annual meeting at Chicago the following more than one-hoss letter: —

GENTLEMEN, — I am sorry that I can not slip over into the meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago next Thursday evening; but the stride would be a long one, and the only vehicle I was ever concerned in building went to pieces one day very suddenly. Besides, I am just now working in harness as a lecturer, and if I should bolt or run away, I do not know what would become of the college vehicle to which I am attached. I must therefore content myself with wishing the company a good time, everybody happy, and not one sulky.

Yours very truly, O. W. HOLMES.

A BLIND lady, 89 years old, May 27, 1858, Miss Agnes Austin, who lives on the northwest corner of the Appian Way and Garden Street, says that her father John, who had charge of the public stores here in the time of the Revolutionary War, told her this story. Washington always had the generals dine with him on Saturdays, at his head-quarters in the house now owned and occupied by Professor H. W. Longfellow. Once after dinner they came to be weighed. Washington weighed exactly 200 pounds. Putnam weighed two pounds more. At that time as well as in my own day, and till comparatively recently, it was always customary to have salt fish on Sat-

urdays. Some bantering passed among the officers respecting their weights, and they told Putnam that he weighed more than Washington because he had eaten two pounds more of fish for dinner. This drew a smile on Washington's face, and a laugh or a smile by him Mr. Austin says he had never seen till that time.

— *From John Langdon Sibley's Diary in 1858.*

IT is interesting to note how similar are the people of to-day to those of three quarters of a century ago, when the *Harvard Lyceum*, the first, and, all things considered, perhaps the best paper ever issued by the students of the College, was struggling for an existence. Its contributors were Edward Everett, N. L. Frothingham, Samuel Gilman, John H. Farnham, Joseph Allen, Horace C. Story, Henry H. Fuller, John T. Cooper, and others. The main worker was Edward Everett; and here was early shown his remarkable ability. But that which "comes home" directly to the editor of *The Harvard Register* is the following paragraph taken from Everett's concluding address in the last number of the *Lyceum*.

"We have heard our praises from authority, which well might have inspired self-complacence; but have heard them with humility that we did not better deserve them. We have kept an unsatisfied eye on the stationary insignificance of the list of our patrons, which has not been diverted by hearing the applause of those who would commend but not subscribe, who would tell us their sense of our merit and their hopes of our success."

On the first page of the original records of the Pierian Sodality, organized March 6, 1808, and now one of the College Musical Societies, in fact the only one for instrumental music, appears the following invocation: —

Blest be the Muses who upreared this band,  
Blest be the Men who lent a willing hand,  
Blest be the Members whom its laws command,  
And *dammèd* be all who would its cause withstand!

THE Pierian Sodality has always been a jovial as well as a musical band. In its early days many serenades were given. And according to the records, June 22, 1820, the Society, "after practising, rode to Boston, and, after making the best music I [G. W. A., Secretary] ever heard from the Pierians, partook of an elegant entertainment given them by Mr. Osborne of the Senior Class, and then, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, serenaded *almost every* pretty girl in Boston."

CALEB CHEESHAUTEAUMUCK, or Cheescaumuck, or, according to Mayhew, Cheshchaamog, the only Indian graduate, appears as Cheescaumuck on the first Triennial Catalogue, printed in 1674, and afterwards as Cheeschaumuck, till, in 1803, it was made to conform to his "real autography," which was found by William Winthrop, H. U. 1770. On a manuscript fragment of a monitor's bill, kept when he was a Sophomore (unless another name is substituted) it is Chiscarui, and next below him in the class is Jacoms.

Cheeshahteaumuck was the son of a petty sachem, of Holmes Hole, in Martha's Vineyard. Soon after he graduated, "Thomas Danforth who had inspection over him" placed him under the care of a physician at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where, though he had "the best means the country could afford both of food and physic," he died of consumption, in 1666, at the age of twenty. — *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*, Vol. II. p. 201.

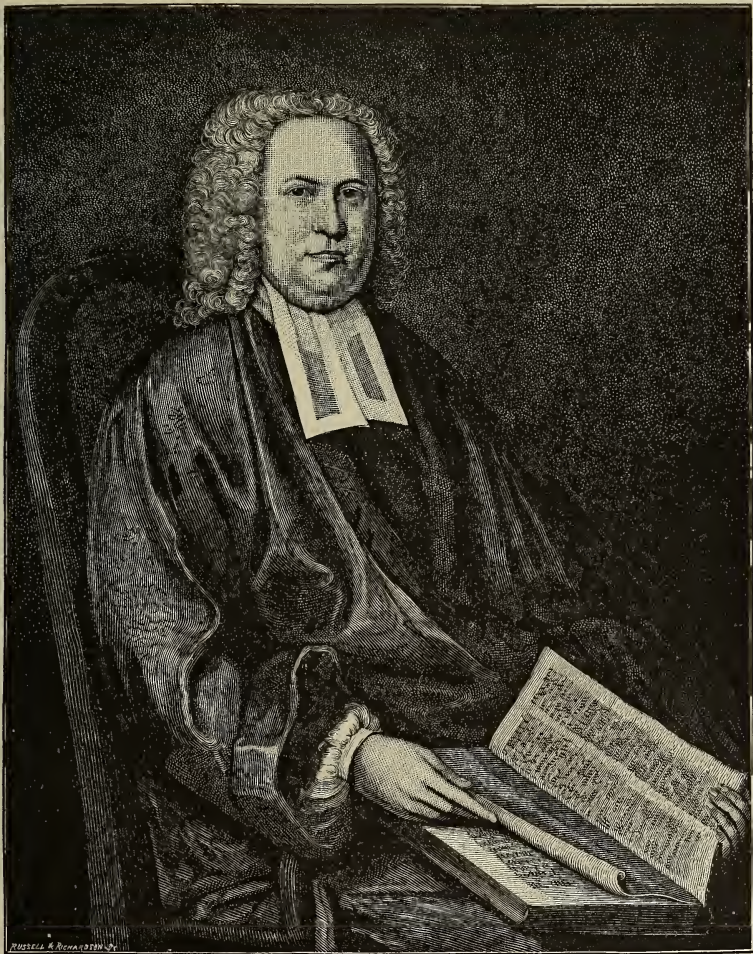


# THE HARVARD REGISTER.

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No. 3.



CHARLES CHAUNCY; SECOND PRESIDENT OF HARVARD.

BY REV. ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY, D. D., LL. D.

CHARLES CHAUNCY (or Chancy, as the name is spelled in one of his extant publications) was born in 1592, and is registered as having been baptized on

the 5th of November in that year, in the church at Yardley-Bury in Hertfordshire. He was the son of George Chauncy and Agnes, daughter of Edward Welsh and by a

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previous marriage the widow of Edward Humberstone. Both of his parents, there is reason to believe, were of families of long standing and high respectability. He was early sent to the Westminster School, then second to none of the English public schools, and he there incurred the peril, in common with the Parliament of Great Britain, of perishing by the Gunpowder Plot, which, if successful, would have utterly destroyed the school buildings, and thus have quenched in the kindling one of the greater lights of our Western world. From Westminster young Chauncy was transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1613, was made Master of Arts in 1617, and Bachelor of Divinity in 1624. He continued his residence as Fellow of the College for several years, was chosen Professor of Hebrew by the Heads of the Houses, and, on the interposition of the Vice-Chancellor to secure that place for one of his own kindred, was appointed to the Greek professorship. During his residence at the University he wrote several Latin and Greek poems, which are preserved, and which are excellent specimens of verse-making so far as quantity is concerned, but will better bear the ordeal of scanning than that of scrutiny as to their wealth of thought or feeling. Not dissimilar is the judgment that must be passed on a Latin oration delivered at the departure of certain Spanish ambassadors who had been feasted and created Masters of Arts at Cambridge. Of this discourse his descendant and eulogist is fully justified in saying, "The style as well as the date shows that it belongs to the epoch at which it was delivered." It is very certain that Cicero could not have written it. These performances, however, if not themselves purely classical, indicate a rare familiarity with the classic tongues and facility in their use, and we have abundant proof that their writer was regarded as one of the most learned men of the University. There are references in the correspondence of Archbishop Usher to Chauncy's cognizance of Hebrew manuscripts, and to certain labors of his on the Samaritan Pentateuch.

He must have published a book, probably on some subject of Oriental research; for there is extant the translation of a Hebrew anagram in his honor, which begins, "Arise and look into the book the learned author has written."

After a brief ministry at Marston-Lawrence, in 1621 Chauncy became vicar of Ware. The living, then in the gift of the Masters and Fellows of Trinity College, was worth about two hundred pounds per annum,—an income of a purchasing power more than equal to that of a thousand pounds at the present day. The new vicar found himself at once on a bed of thorns. He was conscientiously opposed to the "Book of Sports," which rather enjoined than permitted the desecration of Sunday, and expressly prohibited preaching on Sunday afternoon, as an unwarrantable interference with the noisy recreations of which, in many places, the church-green must have been the centre. Chauncy attempted to evade the law by catechising as many as would come to church in the afternoon, and there is still extant a single copy of a catechism bearing his name on the title-page, and doubtless employed in this service. His Bishop (Laud) took umbrage at this endeavor to utilize the disowned half of the Lord's day, and pronounced "catechising as bad as preaching."

In 1629, Chauncy was arraigned before the Court of High Commission for having preached severely against the papistical tendencies of the English Church under Laud and his sympathizers. The specially offensive passage in his sermon averred "that idolatry was admitted into the church; that not only the prophets of Baal, but Baal himself was received, and houses multiplied for their entertainment." The result of this affair was a submission to the Bishop, in what form or on what conditions we do not know.

In 1633, he was again prosecuted before the same court for opposing the railing-in of the communion-table at Ware. In consequence of this charge he was suspended from the ministry, imprisoned, condemned



to pay heavy costs, and at length to make a humble confession and recantation, Laud, who had meanwhile become Archbishop of Canterbury, being, as in the former instance, appellate judge. This recantation—worried out of him by a process lasting two full years, and reducing him almost, or quite, to poverty—was hardly made before it was bitterly repented. It was shortly followed by a pamphlet entitled “Retraction of Mr. Charles Chancy, formerly minister of Ware in Harfordshire, wherein is proved the unlawfulness and danger of Rayling in Altars or Communion Tables. Written with his own hand before his going to *New England*, in the year 1637. Published by his own direction for the satisfaction of all such who either are, or justly might bee offended with his scandalous submission, made before the High Commission Court *Feb. 1, Anno, 1635.*”

The controversy indicated by this title was by no means so trivial as it now seems. The question at issue was whether the Eucharist is a commemorative rite or a sacrifice, and, consequently, whether the holy table is a table of Christian communion, or an altar to be closely approached by priests alone, as hallowed by the deification of the bread and wine. It was not for mere decency and order in worship, but to designate the holy table with the sacred elements upon it as itself an object of worship and religious awe, and to encourage kneeling, bowing, and prostration before it, that altar railings were introduced under Laud, and they were therefore more or less vehemently opposed by all of the clergy not papistically inclined. Chauncy's pamphlet, thus understood, is an able argument as well as an earnest appeal. It is logical in its form, consisting of six successive syllogisms, in each of which the major premise is rightly assumed from the general consent of Christian men, while the minor is proved and illustrated in detail. It has at the present moment no validity as against a very appropriate and wholly unobjectionable feature of church architecture; but were any now existing tendency to ritualistic fetich-worship substituted for the

altar rails, the reprinting of the tract would be neither untimely nor unprofitable.

For his brief submission to Laud's tyrannical exactions Chauncy never forgave himself, and in his last will, after an interval of more than thirty years, he names “with mourning and self-abhorrence” his “sinful compliances with and conformity unto vile human inventions, devill-worship, and hell-bred superstitions.”

The spirit of this tract accounts sufficiently for what followed. At the time when Chauncy was writing it, he was no longer vicar of Ware, and he refers in his Preface to “Master Isaacke Craven the present Vicar of Ware,” as having taken an active part in his prosecution. He was undoubtedly either deprived of his living or compelled to resign it, and in the spring of 1638 he landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Of the detailed events connected with his embarkation and voyage we have no record. He was received with a hearty welcome by the Plymouth colonists, and was immediately employed as associate minister with Rev. Mr. Reyner. There was a very strong desire on the part of the people to settle him permanently as one of their pastors; but he declined their invitation on account of certain peculiar opinions of his, in favor of immersion in the baptism whether of infants or of adults, of the celebration of the Eucharist in the evening only, as the Lord's *supper*, and of closing every Sunday by that celebration. On the subject of baptism the members of the church went so far as to propose a compromise by permitting each of the pastors to conduct the rite in his own preferred method. After three years' service at Plymouth, he was chosen pastor of the church at Scituate, and, strangely enough, was re-ordained,—furnishing, so far as we know, the only instance in which episcopal ordination has been treated as invalid and void, but yet a not unnatural retaliation for the contempt for presbyterian ordination sometimes expressed by prelatists even in our own time. At the period of Chauncy's settlement in Scituate a portion of the church seceded, and there ensued between the two



ministers a sharp controversy on the Christian ordinances, and especially on the mode of baptism. It is to be inferred that Chauncy practised the immersion of infants, which would have created less repugnancy at Scituate than elsewhere, as there was already in the town a Baptist church, if not fully organized, in the process of formation. His ministry, though not unsuccessful, was by no means happy. He was imperfectly supported, and yet thought his people amply able to sustain him in comfort. He was impatient of opposition, and would have been glad to exercise a beneficent autocracy; but other judgments and wills were often found to be as decided and strenuous as his own. He was a man of great learning and of scholarly tastes and habits, and, though he was in one of the most intelligent communities in New England, as to a large part of his intellectual life and endowments he must have felt the lack equally of sympathy and of scope. His labors, too, must have tasked his strength to the utmost. Beside his work as a minister, he practised medicine to a considerable extent, and with no little reputation; and at the same time he was fitting his own sons for college, and receiving as pupils young men who were preparing for the ministry.

Meanwhile the religious revolution in England had been complete; the enemies of prelacy were supreme in church and in state; and the people of Ware, bearing their banished vicar in affectionate memory, invited him to return and to minister to them under the new dispensation. He responded favorably, and went to Boston to take measures for the removal of his family to England. But when he was on the eve of embarking, the Overseers of Harvard College (November 2, 1654) sent a deputation to him, inviting him to accept the presidency of the College, with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum. It was, at the same time, signified to him that he would be expected to refrain from the endeavor to propagate his own opinions with regard to Christian ordinances. This he could do with a safe conscience, as in his

new office he would hold no pastoral relation, and could not therefore have any hope of realizing his own preferences in the actual administration of a church.

It may be doubted whether sufficient heed has been given to the light thrown upon Chauncy's character by the mere fact of his election to the presidency of the College. His electors were the very men who had virtually expelled Dunster for his divergence from them on a subject on which Chauncy's views were evidently very offensive to them; and he belonged, also, to another jurisdiction, the Plymouth Colony, which, though by no means latitudinarian in its tolerance, was reproached with harboring heresies to which the Massachusetts Bay colonists would give no quarter. Had he not, as a man of learning, of dignified presence and massive character, towered head and shoulders above the divines in and about Boston, and been deemed too richly endowed with the best gifts of mind and heart for the Colonies to afford to lose him, it is impossible that he should have been chosen. The concession must have then seemed as great as would now the choice of a president of the school of Bain or of Herbert Spencer by the trustees of a college of reputed orthodoxy.

President Chauncy was inaugurated on the 29th of November, 1654, and remained in office seventeen years. We have reason to believe that he fully sustained to the last the reputation which led to his choice. He continued to be an indefatigable student. He is spoken of as having "conveyed all the liberal arts" to his pupils, and we have no record of any associate teacher. He "moderated their disputations and other exercises" in person, *wittily*, as Cotton Mather says, though probably with the wit which is next of kin to wisdom, rather than with what in our time has usurped the name. He gave his instruction, for the most part, "in Latin of Terentian phrase," which might seem to scholars of our day ill-suited to academic use, and this Latin he is said to have spoken "fluently." The Hebrew Scriptures were still read in the hall every

morning, and the Greek in the evening, followed by a learned and eloquent exposition by the President, who on Sunday mornings extended it to nearly twice the normal length of a modern sermon. He was greatly prized as a preacher, and justly so; for, as Mather tells us, "he was an exceeding plain preacher," and acquiesced in the complaint made by another sensible divine, "that too many ministers, like unskilful archers, shoot over the heads, and much more over the hearts of their hearers." The discipline and management of the College were in all important particulars very much the same as in Dunster's time. Nor does there seem to have been any abatement of interest in the College on the part of the community, or any decline of the President's popularity and influence with his declining years. The last class that graduated under him was the largest since the foundation, and though it numbered but eleven, those eleven probably bore a greater ratio to the population of the infant Colony than all the graduates of our colleges for the present year will bear to the population of the State.

The only thing to be regretted in this prosperous term of office is the incumbent's poverty, and the niggardliness—greater than there need have been—of the Colonial authorities that had in charge the financial interests of the College. The President complains that he is incurring heavy personal indebtedness, and that the income of an estate in England—supposed to have yielded about £60 per annum—alone enables him to maintain his place. The Indian corn in which he is principally paid he finds it difficult to sell, and "if any part thereof by entreaty be put off, twelve pence or eight pence in the bushel must be lost. There is no ground belonging to the President to keep cattle upon, so that neither milk, butter, nor cheese can be had but by the penny." At a later period, in a memorial to the General Court, he says that "the President hath no fit provision, either of land to keep so much as one cow or horse upon, or habitation to be dry and warm in." This application resulted in a vote of five

pounds a quarter in addition to the previous salary.

President Chauncy preserved his vigor of mind and his strenuousness of purpose unimpaired to the last. The attempt was made, one winter's day, to dissuade him from fulfilling an engagement to preach, and it was said to him, "Sir, you will certainly die in the pulpit"; whereupon, as if determined not to perish midway in a snow-drift, he plunged through the drift with almost juvenile alertness and energy, replying, "How happy should I be, if what you say might prove true!" When urged to remit his excessive labor, and to seek such relief as a veteran worker could fairly claim, he was wont to answer, *Oportet imperatorem stantem mori*,—"A commander ought to die on his feet." This was almost the case with him. At the Commencement of 1671 he made "a farewell oration wherein he took a solemn farewell of his friends," in the assurance that it was his last public appearance. He was then in his eightieth year, and seems to have retained, not only the vigor, but even much of the fire of youth. But the end was approaching. As the year waned, his strength failed. On the 19th of February, 1671-2, he lay dying. The pastor of the Cambridge church, after praying by his bedside, asked him to give a sign of his heavenly hope. "Whereat," writes Mather, "the speechless old man lifted up his hands as high toward heaven as he could lift them, and so his ripened soul flew thither."

It is sad to relate that, as he had been in a straitened condition ever since his first troubles in Ware, he left his family poor. His wife had passed on before him. Most of his children had ceased to be dependent on him; but perhaps one daughter, and certainly an infirm son, had remained under his charge, and one of his sons in a memorial to the General Court says that "now, after his decease, his children are left in a very poor condition, especially our brother, that through the Lord's afflicting hand is so far distempered as to render him wholly unable to do anything toward his own maintenance." In answer to this petition, the



magistrates ordered the payment of arrearages due, and also of ten pounds per annum to the deacon of Cambridge for the support of the invalid.

While we cannot excuse the scanty justice of our colonial government in the provision made for our first presidents, there are some considerations that may be urged in abatement of the charge. The College was probably to a greater degree dependent on the government than had been anticipated at the outset. Private donations had been, not indeed few, but for the most part small, many of them in commodities for immediate use, and few of them in a form in which they could be funded. At President Chauncy's death the entire funds of the College could not have exceeded a thousand pounds, and all of this sum was needed to put the buildings into decent repair. The greater part of the support of the College was met by direct taxation, and it is a matter of less surprise than regret that the legislature should have been reluctant to burden the entire colony in aid of an institution of which few enjoyed the direct benefit.

Besides the works which have been already mentioned, President Chauncy published two occasional sermons delivered at Cambridge, a volume of twenty-six sermons, printed in London in 1659, and the "*Antisynodalia Scripta Americana*,"—a tract in opposition to the Half-way Covenant (so called), under which a synod of New England ministers had sanctioned the baptism of children of persons not in full communion with the church.

President Chauncy's wife was Catharine, daughter of Robert Eyre, of Wiltshire, England. He had six sons and two daughters. His eldest daughter married Rev. Gershom Bulkeley, the minister, successively, of New London and of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His sons were all graduated at Harvard College, and four of them became ministers, three of these being also physicians. One of the sons, not a clergyman, was for several years an eminent physician in Boston, and afterwards emigrated to Barbadoes. It is believed that all who have borne the name of

Chauncy and Chauncey in this country are descendants of the President. Rev. Dr. Charles Chauncy, of Boston, who held for many years a foremost place among the clergy of Massachusetts, was his great-grandson. Hon. Charles Chauncy, of Philadelphia, who as a lawyer had no superior in his time, and who adorned his high position by all the virtues which could make it worthily illustrious, was a descendant of a later generation. Rev. Charles Chauncy Shackford, who was first scholar of the Class of 1835 (H. U.), and is now Professor of Rhetoric in Cornell University, is of the same venerable stock.

The portrait<sup>1</sup> of President Chauncy copied at the head of this sketch was transmitted in the line of the descendants of Rev. Dr. Chauncy of Boston, and thus came into the possession of Charles William Chauncy, M. D., of Portsmouth, N. H. (H. U. 1819). Perhaps no physician of his time entered upon his profession with fairer prospects of eminence than he. After graduating in the medical department of Harvard College, he pursued his studies in London, Paris, Germany, and Italy, and brought home six octavo volumes of notes, principally on the physiology, diseases, and treatment of the eye. With a costly library, and instruments of the most approved pattern, he established himself in his native place, and almost immediately, by successful operations and the cure of cases that had been abandoned as hopeless, gained a reputation which is seldom acquired till after many years of practice. In 1834 he was invited to fill a temporary vacancy in the Berkshire Medical College. After entering upon his duties, in the midst of a lecture, he was seized with a sudden fit of insanity, from which he recovered but partially and for a little while. During his seeming convalescence he disposed of his valuable effects, his ancestor's portrait included, at pitifully small prices, and the writer of this sketch redeemed the portrait from the hands into which it fell, in behalf of Harvard College, at the charge of President Quincy. Dr. Chauncy died at the New Hampshire insane asylum in 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Photographed from the portrait in Memorial Hall, Cambridge, by James Notman of Boston.



## ADVANCED INSTRUCTION IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

BY PROFESSOR LUCIEN A. WAIT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

I INTEND to state, in this paper, some of the reasons why there is so little advanced instruction and original research in American colleges, and also to make some suggestions which, if carried out, would, in my opinion, tend to promote these objects.

When Professor Sylvester was called to the chair of Mathematics in the Johns Hopkins University, Professor Peirce of Harvard, being asked what he thought would be the opinion of American mathematicians respecting the new appointment, replied that no American mathematician had a right to have any opinion on the subject, except himself, and one of his old pupils, a distinguished professor of mathematics in one of our leading colleges. The truth of this apparently conceited criticism is readily seen, when we recollect how unintelligible the simplest articles in the foreign mathematical journals are to most American professors of mathematics. No one denies that there are a few men who are accomplishing all that could be desired, and that many would do more if they could; but when every one engaged in college instruction, from the lowest tutor to the president, should be studying the latest results in their respective departments, and making discoveries themselves, it seems as though nothing were being done. The demand for advanced instruction is increasing, and it would be far greater if every instructor should interest yearly six or eight bright students in special advanced work in his department; and, in my opinion, no teacher is worthy of his position who has not the interest and enthusiasm to do this.

One of the great hindrances to better work is the lack of co-operation among those teaching the same general subject, — that is, among members of the same department. Not infrequently the professor at the head of a department rules without consulting

his assistants. He lives mainly for his own honor and glory. Nothing is tolerated which does not tend to make him the principal figure. He monopolizes all the advanced teaching, and looks with indifference and jealousy on any efforts of his subordinates to advance out of the narrow track which he has prescribed for them. Who has not seen the courage and ambition of able men crushed out, after teaching freshmen nothing for a dozen years but the dry elements of a language? Now this is all wrong, not only for the good of the instructors, but also for the good of the students. Let every member of a department, even the professor in charge, take his share of the routine work and the drudgery; and, on the other hand, let each instructor be allowed to choose, as a distinct line of advanced work, some subject which he will be glad to teach, and on which he will be willing to make himself an authority. What a career this would open to every teacher in the department! What loyalty and affection each subordinate would feel toward the man who had made such a career possible! I remember that during one term at Harvard a professor in charge of a prominent department of the University taught the Freshmen, while his three assistants had charge of the three upper classes, the last tutor appointed having the Seniors. This professor seemed so desirous of making the acquaintance of the new men, and knowing for himself that they were started rightly. I am confident that this faithful teacher experienced that exaltation which comes from humbling one's self.

Members of the same department should organize with the professor in charge as chairman, and one of their number as secretary, who should keep a careful record of every department action. The secretary should have a conveniently designed case,

in which all the books, records, and papers should be kept. Weekly meetings should be held, in which everything affecting the administration and welfare of the department should be fully discussed. Every subject concerning the department, likely to come before the general faculty, should receive attention beforehand in these meetings. Here cases of individual students should be decided. Methods of teaching should be considered. Whenever decisions must be made, let a majority vote determine the result. Not infrequently the head of the department will be outvoted, but the president of the university is sometimes outvoted in the general faculty meeting. Could more harm come from letting majorities rule in a department, than from letting them rule in a faculty? Every member should study the needs of the department, and should feel that he is at liberty to take the initiative in these meetings. No one except the professor in charge need serve on faculty committees. If there are differences of opinion in the department on any given question, they should be stated by the professor in these committees, and every one should feel at liberty to join in the discussion, when the question is before the faculty for final decision. In all large bodies the work is mainly done in small committees. In the way I have suggested, each department will be a working standing-committee on its own affairs. Every member will feel new life. The interest and responsibility of each subordinate will equal that of his chief. The whole college will soon feel the good effect of a number of men pulling together.

The department organization which I have described should not be wholly one of business; it should also be a scientific club, before which technical papers are read and discussed, and to which special students may be invited when subjects in which they are interested are to be considered. At Cornell there is an organization called the Philosophical Society, composed mainly of members of the Faculty, before which scientific papers of a high character are

read. These papers are divested of nearly everything of a technical nature. This plan, so far as it goes, is excellent. But of how little interest, for example, would a mathematical paper, involving mathematical reasoning, notation, and formulæ, be to this society, while it might be of the greatest interest to the members of the mathematical department. Every one remembers how one member of the Royal Society, whose connection with it extended over many years, said that he had never understood a single mathematical paper which had been read there.

Another reason why there is so little advanced teaching is the want of care in selecting teachers. No calling is more important. Socrates said to Antiphon: "In which of the two ways should I better promote the management of affairs,—if I engage in them alone, or if I make it my care that so many as possible may be qualified to engage in them?" A poor engineer may do much harm, but very little in comparison with what a poor professor of engineering may do. The teaching profession is crowded with men who do not intend to make teaching a life work. Not a small proportion of the teachers in private and public schools are young men just out of college, who engage in teaching for a year or two until they can earn money enough to enter upon the profession of their choice. Many who have failed in other professions drift into teaching. It is a difficult matter to unseat a man when once he has received a college appointment. I have seen college trustees hold on to a man for years who was generally regarded as entirely incompetent.

In many of our large colleges the "tutor system" in its worst form prevails. Many students prefer to go to smaller colleges, like Williams, where only experienced professors instruct. The more intelligent students are beginning to feel that they pay enough for tuition not to have incompetent and inexperienced instructors thrust upon them. Of late, at Yale, tutorships are given to young men who intend to be scholars; but even there the older tutors select the

subjects they wish to teach, while the newly appointed must be content with what is left. The Professor of Latin, when a tutor there, was compelled to teach algebra, a subject in which he had not the least interest. It was formerly the custom at Yale for students whose absences were excused to have permission to make up their recitations. On one occasion, a student who had been absent happened to have read a lesson in advance of his class. The tutor refused to hear him make up this, on the ground that he had not yet read it himself. I have heard both Harvard and Yale men long to be back in the fitting school at Exeter, N. H., in order to be under Professor Cilley in Greek. A few years ago, there was an advanced class at Exeter which did the same work as the Freshman class at Harvard. Dr. Soule, the Principal, always advised young men to remain at Exeter during the Freshman year, for if they did so they would be under experienced teachers, while if they went to Cambridge they would be under young men, of ability, no doubt, but often entirely inexperienced in teaching. No class needs better instruction than the Freshman. At Cornell young men just graduated, and sometimes even undergraduates, have been made tutors. It is far better for young men who intend to devote themselves to college work to get teaching experience from high schools and academies. They often fail in managing college classes for the lack of two or three years of such work. A college should never attach to itself a young man who has not had at least three years' teaching experience outside, and then he should not be called unless he intends to be a teacher, and is promising enough to fill, in time, the highest place in the department. Every tutor should be encouraged to look forward to at least an assistant professorship and a good salary.

The question which is beginning to interest college faculties more than any other is, how to find time for advanced and original work. Most professors have their hands full of regular class-room teaching of no very advanced character. Many, in

order to meet running expenses and provide for the future, are compelled to write, lecture, or teach outside. Now salaries ought to be large enough to allow every teacher to give his whole attention to his college duties. Very few colleges have a sufficiently large teaching force. If there were teachers enough, no one would need to give more than one hour a day to ordinary class-room work, while the rest of the time could be devoted to advanced teaching and original research. In this way, the entire corps of teachers would be doing higher work. American colleges are generally laid out on too extensive a plan. Small beginnings, steady, thorough, honest progress, do not find favor with those who direct the affairs of our colleges. An income of half a million would be required to fill out what some of our colleges, with an income of fifty thousand dollars, have begun. Whenever new funds are available, the needs of existing departments are not thought of, but new departments are added, which drag out with the rest their ill-equipped, under-paid, miserable existence. Colleges are not exempt from the law of growth. Carefully planned beginnings, together with intelligent, cautious enlargement, will tend to make this growth healthful. There are undoubtedly large sums of money in this country, which our colleges could have if their needs and claims were properly urged. A few years ago a gentleman in New York, of advanced years, very wisely concluded that to leave his entire fortune of several millions to his wife and daughter would be anything but a blessing to them. After providing liberally for their comfort, he was many months in deciding what disposition to make of the remainder. If the needs of any good college had been presented to this gentleman, it is more than probable that he would have given liberally to the institution. Very little pains is taken by those in authority to make known the needs of their colleges. Statements of the wants of the college, made up largely of the reports of professors on the needs of their departments, should be sent by the friends of the college to men able to make



gifts or bequests to the institution. Men should be personally appealed to by the president and individual members of the board of trustees. By this means, giving, and intelligent giving, will be promoted. The maxim, "Ask, and ye shall receive," is good in this connection. One reason colleges do not receive more is that they do not ask more.

In order to improve the character of college work, we need more intelligent trustees; men who have the time to give to educational questions, and who appreciate, moreover, in some degree, what constitutes a college. The average American trustee thinks that a college is a pile of buildings containing huge collections. He forgets that some of the best teaching ever known was done in the groves of Plato and Aristotle. The Johns-Hopkins University is doing some of the best and most advanced work in America, in rented buildings. The need of collections is not so great as formerly. The botanist and the geologist take their students into the field; fishes are studied at the sea-shore; living specimens are sought. A young man, who asked a great chemist to show him the laboratory where so many discoveries had been made, was shown into a small room containing a little rude apparatus, mostly made by the chemist himself. Buildings and collections are all very well when there is money enough, but every trustee should know that the first great need is carefully selected men, who not only possess the requisite knowledge, but who are capable of teaching what they know. How quickly German students migrate from one university to another, when a distinguished professor dies or a new one rises up! Buildings are the last things thought of. Trustees often know very little of what is doing in the colleges over which they are placed. They do not visit recitations, and know scarcely any of the professors.

To inaugurate and effectually carry out our plans of advanced instruction, we need

presidents who have youth, health, culture, and enthusiasm,—men who understand both the European and American systems. We do not want men who will servilely copy the Germans, the English, or the French, but who have ideas of their own, and who will adopt whatever, in any or all these systems, is adapted to American civilization and life. A president should know what each professor is doing. In no other way can he know whether the demands of the university are being fulfilled. Every earnest teacher needs the stimulus of the intelligent appreciation of the authorities above him. A professor in one of our colleges invited the president to visit his recitations. The reply was, that he had something else to do than to visit recitations. At Harvard there is a semi-official body appointed by the governing board, called the Committee to visit the College. This committee is composed of men capable of judging of the quality of work. An adverse report from this committee is fatal to any professor. How much better this system is than for trustees and presidents to condemn a professor, whose work they know nothing about, on the testimony of students! There ought to be more sympathy between the president and trustees on the one hand, and the instructors on the other. The attitude of the former towards the latter is too often that of indifference, and it would seem that they care very little whether a professor goes or stays.

The needs, then, seem to me to be these: a more democratic department organization, in which all members may feel an equal interest, in order to facilitate the department business, improve the methods of teaching, and promote advanced study; fewer trustees, better teachers, and more of them; larger salaries; more sympathy, and intelligent co-operation between all branches of the university. If these requirements could be met I am confident that the next five years would witness an advance in American college work never before equalled in a period of the same length.

## JONES VERY.

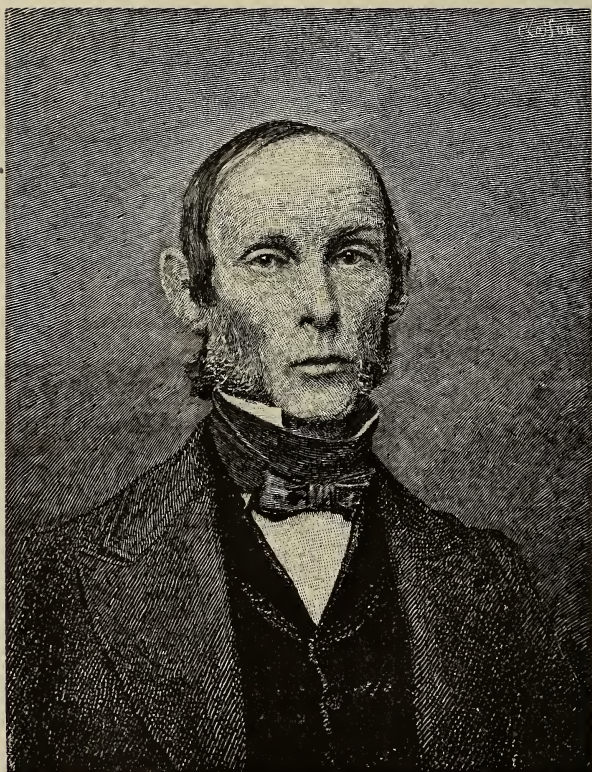
BY WILLIAM P. ANDREWS.

WE thought : the morning birds have ceased to sing,  
 We hear but songs from out a gilded cage ;  
 When to our August noon a breath of Spring  
 Brought us a strain from out another age :  
 The sultry airs no longer round us blew,  
 The whole wide earth took on a living green ;  
 Flowers bloomed again where erst in Spring they grew,  
 And beckoned where the sun-dried heath had been.  
 O Purest Poet of our world-worn time !  
 Thy gentle spirit breathed that quickening lay ;  
 Thy rapt soul heard the harmonies sublime,  
 And sang the music of a loftier day :  
 THE SOUL of all things in thy pulses stirred,  
 And soared in praises like the morning bird.

JONES VERY is, comparatively speaking, so little known, the verses above may seem like undue commendation. They however express substantially the opinion of his two elder brethren in the poet's craft, Mr. Dana and Mr. Bryant. Mr. Emerson also, who in 1839 assisted Mr. Very in collecting and publishing his writings, under the title of "Essays and Poems," placed a very high value upon his poetical work. Mr. Dana sent a copy of this little book, warmly commending it, to Mr. Bryant, and he in reply cordially agreed with his friend that the sonnets stood "quite *apart* here" in poetical merit, and spoke of them as exhibiting "extraordinary grace and originality." Let us now listen a moment to Mr. Very himself ; for here is neither space nor time for an extended biographical notice, and, indeed, the real life of our most spiritual poet was altogether in a world apart, of which he himself is the best exponent. The outward facts of Mr. Very's most uneventful life have been already related in these columns.<sup>1</sup> He was born, August 28, 1813, at Salem, and died there, unmarried, May 8, 1880, tended by

his two sisters, with whom he had lived since his father's ("Captain" Very's) death in 1824. Except during the two years following his graduation at Harvard in 1836, when he was employed as tutor in Greek by his Alma Mater, he was not engaged in any apparent occupation beyond occasionally filling some Unitarian pulpit ; the right to preach being conferred upon him by license of the Preachers' Association at Cambridge in 1843. His neighbors thought him unoccupied,—a shepherd without a fold ; yet the memorial meeting, lately held in his native city to commemorate his worth as a man and excellence as a poet, developed the fact beyond dispute that Mr. Very was one of whom it may be truly said, to few is it given to exercise so deep and lasting an influence for good. "Goodness itself" one of his early and lifelong friends has called him, and loving testimony to the inspiration of his life and work came quite unsolicited from clergymen of various denominations. The writer has since heard from all sorts and conditions of men many touching allusions to the deep impression Mr. Very's remarkable spirituality had made on them,

<sup>1</sup> In *The Harvard Register* for June, 1880.



FROM A DAGUERRETYPE.

W. B. CLOSSON, SC.

*Jones Very*



## Comfort

Thou gladd'st my heart but not with oil and wine,  
But that Thou dost forgive me when I sin;  
And air thy son would make me wholly thine,  
That I may find his peace and love within;  
Still may I more and more find peace with Thee,  
Who hath from infancy my footsteps led;  
Till, by his love, from sin and death made free  
My feet at length thy heavenly courts shall tread;  
Where he a mansion has for me prepared,  
With those who trod his thorny path before,  
Who have with him thy house already shared,  
And at his feast the marriage garment wore;  
Oh may I see them when my work is done,  
Like them a faithful servant of thy son.

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## Life and Death

Men live, and die in secret; none can see  
When lighting up, or going out the flame,  
Save the All-Seeing eye; frail mortals we  
Call death, and life, what are but so in name.  
Death is the living to thyself, in sin;  
Which thou dost pleasure, ease, or grandeur call,  
For even now death may for thee begin,  
Before the shadows of the funeral fall!  
Life is the fighting up, which thou dost feel,  
When thy feet follow, where love bids thee go;  
A life beyond disease, or severing steel;  
Which naught but Him, who gives it, fears  
Such as thy life; and then in heaven shalt  
When men unto the earth thy body give,  
live, <sup>below</sup> give.

the unspeakable atmosphere of goodness that surrounded him. His mornings were devoted to literature, his afternoons to nature, and all to God and mankind. He waited,—waited in the smallest task for what he regarded as the direct inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

Hear him : —

I would not breathe, when blows Thy mighty wind  
O'er desolate hill and winter-blasted plain,  
But stand in waiting hope, if I may find  
Each flower recalled to newer life again,  
That now unsightly hides itself from Thee,  
Amid the leaves or rustling grasses dry,  
With ice-cased rock and snowy-mantled tree,  
Ashamed lest Thou its nakedness should spy ;  
But Thou shalt breathe, and every rattling bough  
Shall gather leaves ; each rock with rivers flow ;  
And they that hide them from Thy presence now  
In new-found robes along Thy path shall glow,  
And meadows at Thy coming fall and rise,  
Their green waves sprinkled with a thousand eyes.

He knew he must seem idle to those about him, and explains his position in a sonnet entitled, "The Idler."

I idle stand that I may find employ,  
Such as my Master when he comes will give ;  
I cannot find in mine own work my joy,  
But wait, although in waiting I must live ;  
My body shall not turn which way it will,  
But stand till I the appointed road can find,  
And journeying so His messages fulfil,  
And do at every step the work designed.  
Enough for me, still day by day to wait  
Till Thou who form'st me find'st me too a task ;  
A cripple lying at the rich man's gate,  
Content for the few crumbs I get to ask ;  
A laborer but in heart, while bound my hands  
Hang idly down still waiting Thy commands.

In the fine sonnet entitled "The Son," he exclaims, "Father, I wait thy word!" and compares himself to a bird that

. . . . .reposes on the yielding bough,  
With breast unswollen by the tide of song : —  
So does my spirit wait thy presence now  
To pour thy praise in quickening life along.

And when reading some of his rarest efforts, one does not wonder that the poet himself, at least, felt he was directly inspired. There is an inevitableness about some of Mr. Very's work, which we hardly feel elsewhere in a like degree, except in

Shakespeare, — as if each word was *the* word, the only word in its place, to alter which would be like the restorer's work on a great master's painting. This statement seems perhaps exaggerated, yet as it does not come within the scope of this brief notice to quote anything for purely literary reasons, the writer must wait for its justification until the long exhausted first edition of Mr. Very's poems is replaced by one more comprehensive.

Aside from his poetical work, Mr. Very was always, as he says in the sonnet quoted, "a laborer but in heart" ; yet so sincere and earnest was that labor, he has left upon all with whom he came into immediate contact an impression never to be effaced. He placed a very high value upon his poetical work, because he regarded it as springing directly from the Holy Spirit, as a tree shoots from the ground. He says in his sonnet, "The Tent" : —

Yet He who shoots thy leafy fabric high  
Shall in my verse spread wide a tempering screen,  
And when, oppressed with heat, his sons pass by,  
With hastening feet they'll seek its arches green,  
And bless the Father who has o'er them spread  
A tent of verdure for each aching head.

Yet though he felt that his poetry was so important to the world, he was infinitely modest about it, as indeed he always was in everything. This was not *his* work, it was the Father's, who would speak through all his sons in like manner, if they too would only surrender themselves wholly to the Divine will ; so they too should journey with Him through the empyrean.

To tell my journeys, where I daily walk,  
These words thou hear'st me use were given me ;  
Give heed then, when with thee my soul would talk,  
That thou the path of peace it goes mayst see.  
I know no where to turn, each step is new,  
No wish before me flies to point the way,  
But on I travel, with no end in view,  
Save that from Him who leads I may not stray.  
He knows it all ; the turning of the road,  
Where this way leads, and that, He knows it well,  
And finds for me at night a safe abode,  
Though I all houseless know not where to dwell.  
And canst thou tell then where my journeying lies ?  
If so, thou tread'st with me the same blue skies.

This intensely real sense of a Divine

Presence in everything made all the world, especially the world of nature, an "enchanted land" to him. He wondered that people travelled to see the marvels of earth, for to him they were all around him. He said one day to a friend, who was going to sea again, as they sat gazing off from the hill-top: "Why do you go? Is not the Father's love all about you? Have you not bread enough to eat? Is not the water free? What more do you want than *this*?" The occasion seems to have given rise to the following sonnet, called "The Invitation," which has never before, to the writer's knowledge, been printed.

Stay where thou art, thou need'st not further go;  
The flower with me is pleading at thy feet;  
The clouds, the silken clouds, above thee flow,  
And fresh the breezes come thy cheek to greet.  
Why hasten on; — hast thou a fairer home?  
Has God more richly blest the world than here,  
That thou in haste wouldst from thy country roam,  
Favored by every month that fills the year?  
Sweet showers shall on thee here, as there, descend;  
The sun salute thy morn and gild thy eve:  
Come, tarry here, for Nature is thy friend,  
And we an arbor for ourselves will weave;  
And many a pilgrim, journeying on as thou,  
Will grateful bless its shade, and list the wind-struck bough.

Mr. Very's love of nature really amounted to a passion.

Nature! my love for thee is deeper far  
Than strength of words, though spirit-born, can tell, —

or rather it was a devotion, since it was the Divine in Nature which made her all in all to him, and tuned his soul in accord with her harmonies. This intense sympathy with her varying moods was developed to a remarkable degree, and filled for him the loneliest country-side with a sense of companionship.

The babbling brook doth leap when I come by,  
Because my feet find measure with its call;  
The birds know when the friend they love is nigh,  
For I am known to them both great and small.  
The flower that on the lovely hillside grows  
Expects me there when Spring its bloom has given;  
And many a tree and bush my wanderings knows,  
And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven.

If his poetry is not, as he thought it, the voice of God, it surely is that of Nature. Listen to "The Columbine": —

Still, still my eye will gaze long fixed on thee,  
Till I forget that I am called a man,  
And at thy side fast rooted seem to be,  
And the breeze comes my cheek with thine to fan.  
Upon this craggy hill our life shall pass,  
A life of summer days and summer joys,  
Nodding our honey-bells 'mid pliant grass  
In which the bee, half hid, his time employs;  
And here we'll drink with thirsty pores the rain,  
And turn dew-sprinkled to the rising sun,  
And look when in the flaming west again  
His orb across the heaven its path has run;  
Here, left in darkness on the rocky steep,  
My weary eyes shall close like folding flowers in sleep.

Is it not the spirit of a flower that speaks here in the graceful lines?

He sees a childlike trust in the "meek, confiding eye" of the windflower looking up on the clouded smile of April's face, and reads in it a lesson taught by Him who loved all human kind. All things speak to him of the Love Divine, and he comes back into the busy, careless crowd in the street, whose communion Sunday comes but once a month, and laments over them as dead and blind to the glory all around them. He does not, however, go about, like the modern evangelist, offering to pray with his straying brethren. To him every act of his life is prayer. He goes home and puts the thought into flowing lines, and trusts to that and the force of character to speak the Lord's word for him.

Thou pray'st not, save when in thy soul thou pray'st,  
Disrobing of thyself to clothe the poor;  
The words thy lips shall utter then, thou say'st,  
They are as marble, and they shall endure.  
Pray always: for on prayer the hungry feed;  
Its sound is hidden music to the soul,  
From low desires the rising strains shall lead,  
And willing captives own thy just control;  
Draw not too often on the gushing spring,  
But rather let its own o'erflowings tell  
Where the cool waters rise, and thither bring  
Those who more gladly then will hail the well;  
When, gushing from within, new streams like thine  
Shall bid them ever drink and own its source divine.

Yet he is infinitely grieved as he thinks of his brothers bound, and laid in a prison of



the senses ; blind, and walking in the darkness of unending night.

I cannot tell the sorrows that I feel  
By the night's darkness, by the prison's gloom.

He hears even the

. . . wind in low complaint go by,  
That none its melodies like him could hear.

Then he almost despairs, and cries out : —

There is no worship now, — the idol stands

Within the spirit's holy resting-place !  
Millions before it bend with upraised hands,  
And with their gifts God's purer shrine disgrace.  
The prophet walks unhonored 'mid the crowd  
That to the idol's temple daily throng ;

His voice unheard above their voices loud,  
His strength too feeble 'gainst the torrent strong.  
But there are bounds that ocean's rage can stay  
When wave on wave leaps madly to the shore ;

And soon the prophet's word shall men obey,  
And, hushed to peace, the billows cease to roar ;  
For He who spoke — and warring winds kept  
peace —

Commands again, — and man's wild passions cease.

So he is at last always hopeful, because always filled with entire faith and childlike trust. He goes about his daily routine of reading, and walking through the wild pasture land about Salem, composing verses out of doors, preaching when he can, and always striving to exert an influence for good. However careless, light-hearted, or

bad-hearted may be those around him, *he* is always in his spotless singing robes roaming alike with God the loved hillside and the bustling marketplace : —

For Thou, thyself, with all a father's care,  
Where'er I turn, art ever with me there.

He, with but the most simple wants supplied, cannot ask "a menial more to fill the measure of his large estate."

The glorious Day comes rejoicing on, and he hails him as his fellow ; it sinks, to rise again and bless the world, and he sees the justification and symbol of his triumphant faith.

Day ! I lament that none can hymn thy praise,

In fitting strains, of all thy riches bless ;  
Though thousands sport them in thy golden rays,  
Yet none like thee thy Maker's name confess.

Great fellow of my being ! woke with me  
Thou dost put on thy dazzling robes of light,  
And onward from the east go forth to free

Thy children from the bondage of the night ;  
I hail thee, pilgrim ! On thy lonely way,

Whose looks on all alike benignant shine ;  
A child of light, like thee, I cannot stay,

But in the world I bless must soon decline,  
New rising still, though setting to mankind,  
And ever in the eternal West my dayspring find.

Such indeed is the gentle spirit who, sinking from our outward sight, will still bless with his light unnumbered pilgrims, ever new rising through the coming years.

## COLLEGE LIFE UNDER PRESIDENT KIRKLAND.

BY REV. ARTEMAS BOWERS MUZZEY.

**J**OHN THORNTON KIRKLAND was a son of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, chaplain in the Continental army of the Revolution, and missionary to the Indian tribes a large part of his life. It was during Dr. Kirkland's presidency that I entered Harvard College.

The contrast is most striking, in many respects, between the college life and customs in present and former days. Going back sixty years we find the change has been almost incredible. Whether every change since introduced, including both moral and

intellectual elements, has been for the better, may perhaps admit of some question. Making due allowance for that "rosy light" which to us elders seems to bathe the remote past, we at once concede that great improvement has been made in many directions. Take, as an illustration, the requisitions for admission : we see the great advance from our own case. After devoting, some of us, less than half the time now usually allotted for preparation, we were presented by our instructors for examination. We met on one of the last days of August, 1820, and

commenced our work at six o'clock in the morning, and were occupied only one day, the examination closing at five in the afternoon. It was entirely oral, and we were examined by the President in the *Georgics* of Virgil; in Latin grammar, by Ira H. T. Blanchard; in arithmetic, by Caleb Cushing; in modern and ancient geography, by George B. Emerson; in *Sallust*, by Edward T. Channing; in the Greek Testament, by John Fessenden; in Cicero, by Professor Levi Hedge; in the Greek grammar, by Professor Popkin; in writing Latin, by John Brazier; in the *Æneid* of Virgil, by Sidney Willard; in algebra, by Professor Farrar; in the *Græca Minora*, prose, by Andrews Norton, and poetry, by Edward Everett.

At half-past eight o'clock we were all summoned to the President's study, to learn, with trembling hearts, our fate. That the ordeal was not a fiery one may be judged from the fact that, although there were two specified branches which I had not specially studied at all, I was admitted without any conditions. And I know well that there were others less qualified than myself, who escaped the strict award of justice on that day.

Exhausted by intense study through a fearfully hot summer, my unexpected success was truly exhilarating; and I enjoyed the recuperative power of a four weeks' vacation with the zest of a little child, and was only anxious lest I might fall behind the class, so much better prepared, in general, than myself.

As an illustration of the extraordinary memory of Dr. Kirkland, I recollect, when we entered his study, he called me at once by name, as I was told he did every one of our seventy classmates. And he retained this power throughout our college life, — whether we met him singly or in numbers, he never forgot any student's name.

The routine of the first day, — to receive from the President a copy of the College laws, to which was appended, in his fair, round, and free handwriting, my own name, with the "*admittatur in collegium Harvardianum*," and the signature of that honored man; to

pay the steward's ten-dollar fee; to enter my name with the Regent and also at Commons hall; and to take possession of my room in old Massachusetts, albeit destitute of carpet, sofa, window curtain, and every other modern fireside comfort; — this was a proud instalment. Saturday we attend prayers at the chapel in University Hall, and on Sunday we hear, at the same place, two sermons by Dr. Ware, in which, as the record states, "he gave us some excellent and well-timed advice and admonitions upon commencing a college life." To some of us, who came from ministrations harsh in doctrine and unattractive in manner, this was a rich repast. We never lost our interest in the preaching of that earnest and true man; and our subsequent estimate of his rare excellence of character, his kindly temper, his consecration to duty, and his fidelity to every trust, ripened into a friendship which lasted on through our manly years and to the close of his long life.

Monday morning finds us at the six o'clock prayers, and immediately after a lesson is assigned us in Greek. We attend prayers also at night. Our first daily recitation is before breakfast; we have one at eleven o'clock and another at four; and this order continued throughout my college life. The only change of studies was, on Saturday, a lesson in rhetorical grammar and one in Roman antiquities, and the recitation in Grotius on Monday morning. This book, being on the evidences of Christianity, was thought an appropriate study for the previous day.

The three recitations of each day proved to some of us a severe tax; and the more so as we saw that, to our classmates from the Boston Latin School, and to others so much better fitted for college than ourselves, every study seemed a light task. But we struggled on, hoping — we sometimes felt, against hope — that a brighter day might come in the future.

For a close student, the diet of commons hall was not the most favorable. The puddings might, some days, have been sent over a college building with impunity, and

the pies could have followed their course ; to say nothing of coffee, which had a strong savor of verdigris imparted by the huge copper boiler ; bread, a fit substitute sometimes for vinegar ; and meat roasted on from brown to black. With the keen appetite of boyhood and youth, the consumption of full meals of this diet was most inauspicious for health. And then, too, in the matter of exercise, we had never been taught physiology, and did not think taking a walk an essential thing for a student, or that there was need of any bodily exercise whatever. Would that some kind genius had whispered to the good Dr. Jackson of Boston, to give us at that time his excellent lectures on health ! But, instead of coming, as they ought, in the first term of the Freshman year, they were reserved to the last term of the Senior year, when all the mischief and misery of ill health had been suffered from ignorance and inexperience in the laws of physical regimen. At the academy, I had fortunately once or twice a week practised the old style of base ball, and on entering college found football a substitute. The barbarous encounters between the Freshmen and Sophomores of our day did little, however, for health, and often left us maimed and lamed by the mistakes made by direful Sophomores, who, with boots iron toed and heeled, aimed at our limbs instead of the rightful object, the football.

The subsequent introduction of the gymnasium — not favored, I imagine, by our good, but, physically, rather otiose President — was a blessed thing for the College. Systematic and thorough exercise of the whole frame is needful for the sound development of the intellect, and for the moral nature also. We have not much faith in the merciless contests of some modern games, as they affect scholarship, character, or even a sound physical education. Nor do we believe the fashionable “regattas” wholly without peril to one’s virtue, when it is sometimes hinted that “liberal purses” are in prospect between students of Harvard and some of their competitors. It should be quite enough for their highest ambition

to have the walls of old Massachusetts, with the portraits of so many worthies as look down on the spectacle, contain, enclosed for all time, the gilded trophies of victories by the oar and the ball. If any man will invent, and make popular with the students, some system of thorough and unexceptionable exercise, which they will pursue with moderation, he will be entitled to an honorary degree from our venerable Alma Mater.

In those days the practice of hazing was rife. Many things were done of a comparatively innocent nature to frighten the poor Freshmen, such as rolling shells and cannon-balls down the three stairways of old Massachusetts. This ammunition was purloined from the neighboring arsenal ; and when some forty-two pounder, or larger, was propelled from the upper story at dead of night, it would produce a very respectable earthquake. More harmful was the process of filling a barrel nearly full of water, and so placing it against our door that, upon its being opened, we had a slight illustration of the deluge. There were cases — none, however, in our class — where some hapless victim was taken from his bed, and thrust under a stream from the college pump. This and similar offences lie beyond the pale of harmless jokes, and are no less mean and ungentlemanly than immoral.

This brings up the great subject of college recreations in general. It is idle to think of repressing every indulgence of this sort. Boys and young men, full of health and spirits, must have their sports. Our only questions should be, What shall be the character of these recreations ? and within what limits shall they be restrained ? In a copy of the College laws, published in 1820, is a long list of forbidden recreations, with their several penalties, among which are these : “No undergraduate shall be an actor, or in any way a partaker, in any stage plays, interludes, masquerades, or theatrical entertainments, in the town of Cambridge, or a spectator at the same, under a penalty not exceeding two dollars. Nor shall he attend theatrical amusements in any other place in



term time, under the penalty of ten dollars for the first offence. Nor shall he attend any ball, assembly, or party of pleasure, during term time, unless authorized by the President, at the request of the parent, guardian, or patron, under the penalty of five dollars. No student shall shoot, fish, or skate over deep waters, without leave from the President, or one of the Tutors, or Professors, under the penalty of fifty cents." Such laws are subject to the grave objection of a sure violation; and therefore often bring the whole system into disrespect, if not disregard.\* Many laws of this class were constantly violated within my knowledge; I remember to have heard that even College officers sometimes attended the theatre in disguise. A Kean or a Cooper was a temptation which even they could not resist. The eccentric Professor Popkin once called up a student who had attended

the play of "Tom and Jerry." "Very improper," said he,— "Thomas and Jeremiah, scripture names." No one would probably now deny that far better than these rigid statutes would have been at least the encouragement of what are called "private theatricals," kept modest and moral by the occasional presence of College functionaries.

The tone of their amusements will depend somewhat on the age of the students. This was much younger in that day than at present. One of our class was but thirteen, several were only fourteen or fifteen when they entered, and the average age must have been not much above sixteen. At that time such persons were considered boys in the community at large; and it is not surprising that they often conducted themselves, especially in their sports, according to this standard.

## THE NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL.<sup>1</sup>

BY JESSE WALTER FEWKES, PH. D.

THE foundation of the Newton High School is of comparatively recent date. It has just entered upon the third decade of its life. In the year 1699 a vote was passed by the inhabitants of the town of Newton "to build a school-house as soon as they can," but it was not until 1838 that steps were taken to form a school where higher branches of learning should be taught. In March of that year a committee was appointed to consider the question of the formation of one or more high schools in the town. Two months later the committee printed their report, a copy of which was placed in every resident family, urging the foundation of a school for advanced

pupils. No other action, however, was then taken, and it was evident that the time had not yet come to carry out their suggestions. But the friends of the project were not idle, and the question of a high school was brought up again in April, 1845, when they were again disappointed, as no definite action was taken by the town at that time.

The friends of higher education in Newton were not discouraged, however, and in 1849 another committee, which they had caused to be appointed to consider the high-school question, made a report, in which it was contended that, under the laws of the Commonwealth, a town with the population which Newton then had was obliged

<sup>1</sup> This sketch of the Newton High School is No. 8 in the series of sketches of "Harvard Preparatory Schools."

No. 1. Phillips Exeter Academy, by Camillus G. Kidder, June, 1880. [Vol. I. No. 7.]

No. 2. Roxbury Latin School, by Charles K. Dillaway, August, 1880. [Vol. II. No. 2.]

No. 3. Cambridge High School, September, 1880. [Vol. II. No. 3.]

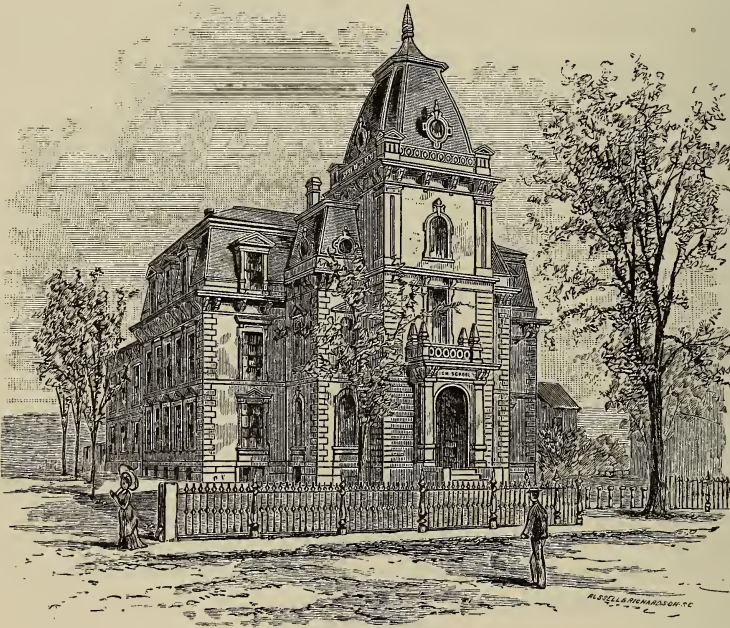
Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Boston Latin School, by Henry F. Jenks, October, November, and December, 1880. [Vol. II. Nos. 4, 5, and 6.]

No. 7. Round Hill School, by Henry W. Bellows, January, 1881. [Vol. III. No. 1.]

to support a "pure high school." William Jackson, to whose efforts in behalf of public education Newton owes so much of the subsequent success of her school system, was chairman of this committee. Nothing came immediately from this report, and although the friends of the school found their efforts to create an enthusiasm in the project almost fruitless for the time being, the people began to be aroused to the needs of the town, and steps toward the formation

a vote was passed to erect a high-school building in Newtonville, on a "lot of land next to the entrance to Mr. Claflin's grounds on Walnut Street."

It seems rather inconsistent with the liberality with which the town and city of Newton has always supported popular education, to find it stated, in the printed school report of a few years ago, that the High School was established "because the law of the State required it." The State law,



THE NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL.

of such a school were taken soon after. In the town meeting of 1852 one of the great impediments to a local high school was done away with. Up to that time the schools were ungraded district schools; but after this year the "district school," as such, was abolished, and it became easier for all sections of the town to work together for a high school. In the same year a single school of this grade was located in Newton Centre, and J. W. Hunt appointed instructor.

The establishment of the high school in Newton Centre was but provisional, and in the town meeting of March 7, 1859,

under which, as it was afterwards found, the town was not liable at that time, may have been one of the immediate causes of the appropriation of funds for the school in 1859; but another influence not less important is to be found in the efforts of a few public-spirited citizens, whose names should always be associated with the growth and prosperity of the Newton High School, as well as the reputation which the other public schools of the city enjoy. Prominent among them is that of Dr. Henry Bigelow, a graduate of Harvard in 1836, and of the Harvard Medical School in 1839. His name and



works are cherished by all those who are familiar with his devotion to the schools of Newton, and to the High School, to which he was especially attached. Dr. Bigelow was chairman of the School Committee during the later years of his life. Another citizen prominent in the formation of the school was D. H. Mason, who very appropriately delivered the address at its inauguration in 1860. The High School, located permanently in the building which it now occupies in Newtonville, graduated its first class in 1861. The school building has been twice enlarged, so that it is at present more than double its original size. The number of pupils at first was seventy-five, with two teachers. In the year 1879 the whole number of pupils was two hundred and eighty-two, for whom there were eight regular and three special teachers.

The average number of graduates yearly since the foundation of the school is twelve. It is to be noticed, however, that in late years the number has far exceeded this average. In 1879 the number graduated in all the courses was forty-four; in 1880, thirty-nine, twenty-one from the four years' course, and eighteen from the three years' course. Of the graduates of 1880, two remained at the school as post-graduates; eight entered Harvard; while Yale, Amherst, Boston University, Wellesley, and the Boston Normal School received one each; and four entered the Institute of Technology. Three of the post-graduates of the same year went to Harvard, one to the Sophomore Class of Smith College, Northampton, and one to the Boston Normal School. Twenty-four graduates and post-graduates left the school for more advanced studies in other institutions in the single year 1880. The increase in the number of graduates in late years is not wholly the result of the growth of the school, but in part of a revision of the studies in the "general course," and the substitution of a wider range of electives for the more limited required studies of former years. As a result of this change, the proportion in number between those who graduated from

the school and those who entered, which in former years had dwindled as low as one to fifteen, rose to one in five, and even as high as one in three under the new *régime*.

Since 1870 the school has sent to Harvard an average of over four graduates yearly. Although the majority of graduates of the school seeking a collegiate education have entered Harvard, many have gone each year to other colleges and higher institutions of learning, but all have given proof of the excellent preparation which the school affords. Between the years 1867 and 1877 the Boston Latin School and the Cambridge High School only, of purely public schools, sent a larger number to Harvard. The whole number from Newton in that time was thirty-three, or about one third the number furnished by each of the schools just mentioned. The proportion had, however, in the year 1877 increased to one half.

Since the year 1873 the instruction in classical courses has been opened to girls, and the number taking these studies has steadily increased. The classical department of the school has been brought to its present excellent condition by the former principal, F. A. Waterhouse, a graduate of Bowdoin, and master of the school for the last twelve years. The following quotation from the report of the School Committee of Newton for 1880 will show how his work in that position is regarded by them. Speaking of the services of Mr. Waterhouse, the report says: "It is but simple justice to say that he has made the school what it is, and that its present honorable reputation is largely due to him; and, while his efforts have been most ably seconded by competent and faithful associates, none will be more ready than they to admit that his guiding mind has been felt through all, and his personal character impressed upon the school."

At the opening of the present year Mr. Waterhouse was elected to the head-mastership of the English High School, Boston.

The interest shown by the citizens in the High School has continued without abatement since its foundation. The formation a few years ago of a mercantile course led to

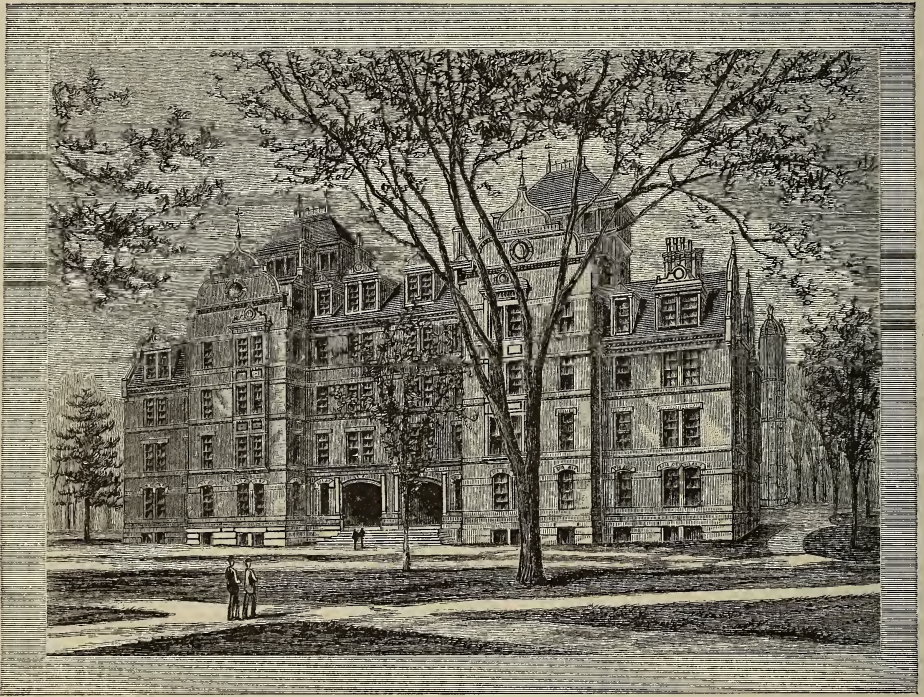


a pleasant innovation in the routine of teaching, when that interest came prominently into notice. During the year 1876 addresses to the class on such topics as "Currency," "Laws of Property," "Tariff," and the like, were made by Ex-Governor Claflin, John C. Park, Gen. A. B. Underwood, and Edward Sawyer. This excellent feature in the work of the school is an important one, which could well be developed and adopted by the high schools in other cities. In late years graduates of the school have returned

to it to avail themselves of advanced instruction.

The regular teachers of the School at present are as follows : —

Master, E. H. Cutler ; Submaster, Ezra W. Sampson ; Assistants, John Fuller Kent (1875), Samuel Warren Davis (1877), and Misses Carrie Spear, M. I. Hanson, M. Abby Smith, S. Alice Worcester, and M. E. Foote. Miss Spear has been connected with the school as teacher for a longer time than any of the other teachers, past or present.



### WELD HALL.

ENTERING the College yard between Massachusetts and Harvard Halls, the eye is first attracted by Weld Hall, one of the most picturesque and the most beautiful of the College buildings, and, excepting Matthews, the best of the dormitories. Its brick walls, relieved by belts of sandstone and Elizabethan decorations, form a pleasing con-

trast to the bare whiteness of University Hall, its left-hand neighbor, and to the Gothic granite turrets of Gore Hall, which it well-nigh hides from view. One enters Weld from the west side through two broad arches, which lead into a porch twenty-five feet long by twenty-one deep. This porch, paved with marble and ceiled with panelled wood,

communicates with two staircase-halls by doors opening from its right and left walls. These halls, fifteen by thirty-one feet, are lighted and ventilated from above by two lantern windows rising above the roof. From each hall open twenty-seven studies, averaging in size sixteen by seventeen feet. Of these, eleven are connected with a single bedroom, seven by thirteen feet, while the rest join a large double bedroom or two single bedrooms. Every study is warmed and ventilated by an open grate; each of the rooms has a large closet and a vestibule from which opens a storeroom for fuel. Further provision for fuel is made by a large double lift in the staircase-hall of each story. The price of rooms to the student varies from \$75 to \$250 a year.

Stephen Minot Weld, in whose memory Weld Hall was built, was born on Sept. 29, 1808, and died, Dec. 13, 1867. He entered Harvard College in 1822, and graduated in

course in 1826. For some years after leaving college he was engaged in teaching, and throughout his whole life was most deeply interested in education. His knowledge of affairs, his sound judgment and good sense, were of the greatest service to the College, which he served as Overseer from 1858 until his death. It is mainly to his exertions that the College owes its possession of the Circle of Harvard Observatory; and Memorial Hall would perhaps never have been built but for his energy in pushing the enterprise. His interest in the College was further manifested by liberal donations.

The money for building the hall to his memory was contributed by his elder brother, William F. Weld, a wealthy Boston merchant. The ground for its erection was broken in March, 1871, and the building, together with Matthews Hall, was opened for students in September, 1872. The cost of Weld Hall was not far from \$110,000.

## FUTURE SOURCE OF INCOME.

BY WILLIAM HOWE DOWNES.

SIXTY-THREE years ago the New Cornhill Corporation in the town of Boston, in consideration of fifty thousand dollars paid by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, sold to them a certain parcel of land and the buildings thereon, bounded as follows in the deed: "Westerly on Court Street, there measuring fifty feet ten inches, northerly on a six feet passageway, there measuring one hundred and thirty-nine feet, easterly on other land belonging to said New Cornhill Corporation, there measuring eighty-six feet ten inches, southerly on a new street laid out by the said New Cornhill Corporation leading from Court Street to Brattle Square, there measuring one hundred and twenty-two feet, with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging."

The "new street" alluded to is the present Brattle Street, and the estate thus described was then, 1818, divided into three

parts having frontages respectively of thirty-four, forty-four, and forty-four feet on that thoroughfare. During the same year the President and Fellows of the College demised and leased the entire estate for a term of one hundred years to two Boston merchants, David Greenough and Thomas B. Wales, the former taking the corner lot and that adjoining it, and the latter the eastern portion. The three indentures by which the estate was put out of the College's possession for a century are of record in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, and they are quaint enough to be of uncommon interest. The first instrument, bearing date of July 1, provided that David Greenough should pay \$17,000 in gold or silver coin to the College, for which he gave seven promissory notes running from two to fifteen years, and "one barleycorn to the said President and Fellows yearly, and every year during said term if the same shall be lawfully de-



manded." It was provided that Greenough should within eighteen months build "two substantial brick stores with dwelling-houses over the same," the front parts of which were to be of granite; and this unique lease, which conveyed the middle lot, was signed on behalf of the College by President Kirkland. By a similar indenture of date July 2, the corner lot was leased to Greenough for the same term, for the same consideration, including the barleycorn, and with a provision for the construction of three stores or shops with a dwelling-house over them by the party of the second part. The first of the ensuing October, the College leased to Thomas B. Wales the third lot for one hundred years, in consideration of \$16,000, the lessee agreeing to build two substantial brick stores with dwelling-houses adjoining. It will be seen that the price of the estate was no higher at this sale than it had been when the College bought it. The College had simply made a clever real estate transaction, by virtue of which it would come into possession of a valuable estate in the heart of the city in 1918, without risk or expense. Let us see what the property has become during the past sixty-three years. By various assignments and bequests the leasehold estate originally created in David Greenough became vested in Samuel A. Carlton, President of the National Security Bank, and he on February 5, 1875, conveyed to the bank his title to the corner building and the sixteen hundred and forty feet of land on which it stands. The old buildings have for the most part disappeared, and in the place of the granite-front stores built by David Greenough on the Court Street lot stands the Crawford House, a large and not unhandsome brick and stone edifice, with the National Security Bank, and in the basement the much frequented oyster-house of Smith, Wright, & Co. Farther down on Brattle Street is the well-known restaurant kept by Stumcke & Goodwin, the lessees of the Crawford House, where in former years, when it was open all night, many newspaper men used to take their nocturnal lunches amid the most ap-

proved Bohemian surroundings. Still farther down is a store now occupied by a jeweller. The present assessed value of the whole estate is \$278,000, on which taxes are paid as follows: Nos. 1, 7, 9, and 11 Brattle Street, and 81 Court Street, National Security Bank, \$130,000; Nos. 83 and 85 Court Street, Samuel A. Carlton, \$85,000; Nos. 13 and 15 Brattle Street, Mary Ann Wales, \$35,000; Nos. 17 and 19 Brattle Street, Elizabeth W. Emmons, \$28,000. This is by no means an unpleasant prospect for the University to look forward to in 1918.

The stores spoken of in the Greenough and Wales leases were probably a part of the first block of stone buildings in the city. Drake's "Old Landmarks of Boston" says: "Brattle Street was opened in 1819 from Court Street to the church" (the original Brattle Square church). Before this time it was a narrow way, known first as Hillier's Lane, and sometimes as Belknap's, and as Gay Alley. "Looking towards the ruins of the old church we notice, on the north side of the street, a continuous row of fourteen buildings, uniform in their general appearance. This was the first block of stone buildings erected in Boston." A part of the land forming the present Brattle Street belonged in 1743 to the estate of John Smibert, the Scotch artist. At the head of the street lived Samuel Gore, elder brother of Christopher, afterwards Governor of the Commonwealth. Samuel was a painter, and was one of the historic "tea party" of 1773. Opposite the College property, at the time it was leased, stood the old New England Museum, the predecessor of the Museum of to-day; and John Brougham's Adelphi Theatre afterwards occupied the same site. It was on Brattle Street that the British regiment, which played a leading part in the Boston Massacre, was quartered, in Murray's Barracks, about where the Quincy House stands now. The tide formerly washed the lower end of the street. David Greenough was undoubtedly the same man who, in 1817, leased the Province House estate from the Massachusetts General Hospital for ninety-nine years.



# THE HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK DINNER.

AN ENJOYABLE GATHERING AND READABLE SPEECHES.

THE annual dinners of the Harvard Club of New York are rapidly assuming an important part of the work of advancing the interests of all educated men and educational institutions. That the club no longer feels itself the representative merely of one college of one New England town is evidenced by the speakers, guests, and invited persons at the fifteenth annual dinner, which took place at Delmonico's, Feb. 21. For instance, among the speakers the University at Cambridge on the Charles was represented by her President, the University Club of New York by its President, the University at New Haven by one of her distinguished graduate lawyers, the Overseers by a learned Concord judge, the Faculty by its Professor of Greek, the ministry by an eminent Boston clergyman, the colored people by their only Harvard representative, the Confederate States by one of those who, fighting on the opposite side, simply "staked their lives to maintain their principles," the higher education of women, by an earnest New York advocate, the Harvard Club of New York by its President, a practising physician, and the Alumni in general by three Harvard graduates, now active lawyers. Among the persons invited who wrote letters regretting their inability to be present were Gen. U. S. Grant, Hon. William M. Evarts, Gov. John D. Long, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, and Professors Francis Bowen, Joseph Lovering, Charles E. Norton, and George L. Goodale. The Harvard men present, as far as could be learned, were as follows :—

William M. Prichard (1833).  
E. Rockwood Hoar (1835).  
William E. Worthen (1838).  
William B. Bacon (1841).  
David R. Jaques (1842).  
Andrew Oliver (1842).  
Horace P. Farnham (1843).  
Lemuel Hayward (1845).  
James C. Carter (1850).  
William W. Goodwin (1851).  
Joseph H. Gray (1851).  
Horatio Alger, Jr. (1852).  
E. Ellery Anderson (1852).  
Addison Brown (1852).  
Joseph H. Choate (1852).

George H. Fisher (1852).  
Austin Stickney (1852).  
Charles W. Eliot (1853).  
Riley A. Brick (1858).  
Francis E. Abbot (1859).  
Everett P. Wheeler (1859).  
Charles H. Hall (1860).  
Horace J. Hayden (1860).  
Edward F. Stokes (1860).  
Francis M. Weld (1860).  
Charles C. Beaman, Jr. (1861).  
Dermot W. Keegan (1862).  
Nathaniel A. Prentiss (1862).  
Charles S. Fairchild (1863).

Charles F. Fearing (1863).  
Russell N. Bellows (1864).  
Edward R. Blanchard (1864).  
Peter B. Olney (1864).  
T. Franklin Brownell (1865).  
John Greenough (1865).  
James O. Hoyt (1865).  
Albert R. Leeds (1865).  
Henry W. Poor (1865).  
Charles E. Southey (1865).  
Enos Wilder (1865).  
Amos K. Fiske (1866).  
Charles McBurney (1866).  
Edward L. Parris (1866).  
Arthur Brooks (1867).  
Clement Cleveland (1867).  
Henry G. Monks (1867).  
William Montgomery, Jr. (1867).  
Elwyn Waller (1867).  
William W. Richards (1868).  
Franklin Bartlett (1869).  
Thomas P. Beal (1869).  
Joseph Bigelow (1869).  
William T. Bull (1869).  
Austen G. Fox (1869).  
George Hill (1869).  
Frank D. Millet (1869).  
Nathaniel S. Smith (1869).  
George H. Adams (1870).  
Henry C. Andrews (1870).  
William P. Alexander (1870).  
Arthur H. Cutler (1870).  
Richard T. Greener (1870).  
Artemas H. Holmes (1870).  
William G. Hosea (1870).  
William Merrick (1870).  
Samuel L. Parrish (1870).  
Henry K. Spaulding (1870).  
Francis J. Worcester (1870).  
John S. White (1870).  
Henry C. Backus (1871).  
Horace E. Deming (1871).  
John B. Gerrish (1871).  
John L. King (1871).  
John Reynolds (1871).  
Hamilton McK. Twombly (1871).  
John S. Williamson (1871).  
William S. Beaman (1872).  
Lewis C. Ledyard (1872).  
Robert G. Russell (1872).  
Edward D. Betts (1873).  
William B. H. Dowse (1873).  
Joseph Lyman (1873).  
William A. Purrington (1873).  
Thomas S. Betts (1874).  
Charles T. Buffum (1874).  
Louis C. Clark (1874).  
Samuel B. Clarke (1874).  
Henry H. Crocker, Jr. (1874).  
Wendell Goodwin (1874).  
Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. (1874).  
Francis R. Appleton (1875).  
John H. Appleton (1875).  
Gorham Bacon (1875).  
Charles S. Davison (1875).  
W. B. Howe (1875).  
Thomas E. Bacon (1875).  
Daniel C. Bacon (1876).  
John G. Gopsill (1876).  
Charles Isham (1876).  
Jesse W. Lillenthal (1876).  
Alden Sampson (1876).  
J. E. Wetherbee (1876).  
Herbert H. Drake (1877).  
Eben W. Roby (1877).  
Augustus C. Tower (1877).  
William H. Allen (1878).  
Frederick O. De Billier (1878).  
Lucius N. Littauer (1878).  
Ogden Mills (1878).  
James F. Slade (1878).  
James H. Stebbins, Jr. (1878).  
Henry O. Taylor (1878).  
Pierre T. Barlow (1879).  
Middleton S. Burrill (1879).  
Robert P. Clapp (1879).  
John E. Cowdin (1879).  
Ralph W. Ellis (1879).  
Warren N. Goddard (1879).  
George R. Sheldon (1879).  
Walter Trimble (1879).  
William G. Twombly (1879).  
Russell C. Allen (1880).  
William T. Blodgett (1880).  
John L. Lamson (1880).  
Theodore Roosevelt (1880).  
Moses King (1881).

Much regret was expressed at the absence of John O. Sargent, President of the Club during the past three years, and the first duly eligible non-resident Overseer of the College; his absence being accounted for by the recent death of his brother, Epes Sargent.

The speeches, it will readily be seen from the accompanying report, were varied and numerous, and the speakers magnanimous and liberal.

President Weld shortly after seven o'clock, led the way to the table reserved for the speakers of the evening, and at about nine o'clock, calling the gathering to order, spoke as follows.

#### PRESIDENT WELD'S SPEECH.

BROTHERS AND GUESTS OF HARVARD, — On an occasion like this I am reminded of the words of the enthusiastic old Irish gentleman at a similar gathering: "After all, the best part of the day is the night." [Laughter and applause.] I am requested to exhibit to you a little gavel<sup>1</sup> [cheers] that has been presented to me in the belief that it would prove an efficient means of correction, should any speaker this evening display a tendency to bring his remarks to a premature close. I am free to say, however, that I regard that contingency as a somewhat remote one. In looking over this beautiful volume,<sup>2</sup> of which a copy is laid before each of us, I recognize the names of over two hundred gentlemen, every one of whom is capable of making an excellent President of the Harvard Club. [Applause.] Now it is evident that, if we are ever to get around, we cannot spare more than one year to a man. I therefore take this early opportunity of mounting the same platform as that occupied by my brother Hayes, and announcing myself as a one-term President.

And now we come to the noble science of astronomy. I always admired it, although Professor Lovering sometimes said I did not fully understand it. He would probably say of my admiration for his favorite science, "*Omne ignotum pro mirifico.*" I therefore purpose to conduct this dinner on strictly astronomical principles. According to the Copernican System six hours are allotted every year in the month of February to this celebration. Of those six hours three are already fled; and by a simple arithmetical process, familiar, doubtless, to many among you, I ascertain that there are three hours remaining. It has been estimated that each one of those hours contains not more than sixty minutes; and, advancing into the region of applied mathematics, I arrive at the result that we cannot, with any degree of confidence, rely on having more than one hundred and eighty minutes in all. [Laughter.] What, then, shall we do with these precious minutes? I have drawn up a "tabular view" of exercises. Twenty minutes are allotted to the President of the Harvard Club [applause], as the highest dignitary present [laughter and applause]; and fifteen minutes to the President of the University [applause], as perhaps coming next in importance. To him, however, in his character of guest and representative of the University, a grace of ten minutes has been allowed, pro-

vided he is convinced he can improve the time; but this last limit he is distinctly to understand that he is in no wise to exceed. Of course you cannot expect us two to talk all the evening: there have therefore been provided a number of persons of inferior importance, whose names I will read, and who will be allotted ten minutes each. These are the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President Henry H. Anderson of the University Club, Professor William W. Goodwin, Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, Lewis C. Ledyard, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Charles C. Beaman, Jr., Professor Richard T. Greener, James C. Carter, Colonel Edward F. Stokes, and, finally, Joseph H. Choate, who will discourse on the Harvard "Annex." As no one is to speak after him, he will be allowed to talk as long as anybody will listen [laughter]; and, judging from past experience, I think that will be a good while. There will also be songs and music. The account, then, stands as follows: the two Presidents, forty-five minutes; other speakers, one hundred minutes; songs and music, thirty minutes; and twenty minutes for "special repairs by general average." That amounts to one hundred and ninety-five minutes. We are thus fifteen minutes short. How is this deficit to be made up? Plainly by a general and generous subscription from all the speakers. I will head the list myself with a subscription of ten minutes [laughter]; and the other speakers will be credited with their subscriptions as made. It is a remarkable coincidence that every one of the gentlemen you are to hear this evening, including the present speaker, has been accused at one time or another of undue loquacity. For myself I deny the allegation as wholly unfounded. For the others I can only say that it affords me peculiar pleasure to give them a chance to demonstrate the falsity of this accusation by the more than Spartan brevity of their remarks.

And now we have to listen to that one of the ten thousand sons of Harvard to whom have been given the will, the ability, and the opportunity to do most to swell the tide of her prosperity, and spread her renown, — President Eliot. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of PRESIDENT WELD'S address, all present rose and sang "Fair Harvard, thy sons to thy jubilee throng," and then the President of the University said: —

#### PRESIDENT ELIOT'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, — This is the first time that I have had the pleasure of being presided over, at a college festival, by a man a good deal younger than myself. [Laughter.] But, Mr. President, I am very glad to salute, in your person, the soldier Class of 1860 [cheers], the class of which seventeen members gave their lives to the country in the civil war. I cannot but recall that member of the class whose portrait is one of the chief ornaments of Memorial

<sup>1</sup> Exhibiting a large oak gavel lettered "Weight fourteen pounds."

<sup>2</sup> Catalogue of the Harvard Club.



Hall (the only soldier portrait, I believe, in the Hall), the fair-haired youth who was buried with his brave negroes in the trenches at Fort Wagner, Robert Gould Shaw. [Applause.] That Class has deserved well of the country and of the University, and I am glad it should be honored by the Harvard Club. [Applause.]

I rather expected, I must confess, to hear something from the chairman of the evening about the new privilege which you New-Yorkers enjoy of eligibility to the Board of Overseers. We Massachusetts men, who have been eligible any time these two hundred and forty years, are accustomed to the privilege; but for you it is a novel delight. I said, last year, that the Massachusetts Alumni would welcome you to the enjoyment of that privilege, and would be glad if with it you would assume your share in every charge and responsibility in the building up of a great university. [Applause.]

I am happy to say that we have lately received from the State of New York substantial evidence of the interest of its citizens in the growth of Harvard. During the past two years \$124,000 has been contributed to the University by citizens of New York. [Applause.] I mentioned last year, — quite incidentally, of course, — that the University, during the preceding eleven years, had received more than \$3,000,000, in addition to its already considerable resources. Let us look forward to-night, and say that to meet what may be called pressing needs — that is, needs which are foreseen, admitted, and calculated — we shall certainly want \$3,000,000 more. [Laughter and applause.] I observe that you think that a humorous suggestion; but allow me to say that it is perfectly sure that the public-spirited people who inhabit the eastern end of Massachusetts will themselves give that sum in a few years. [Applause.] They have done as much before, and they will do it again. [Applause.] But how much sooner shall we get it if this wealthy community lends an effective hand! [Applause.] Three millions will not seem so impossible a sum, gentlemen, when I mention that since the 1st of November we have received nearly a tenth part of that amount, — in three months and a half.

The Government and Faculties of the University wish to make Harvard a national university. In the last Annual Report you will find it demonstrated that the resort to Harvard from the country outside of New England is constantly increasing, both absolutely and proportionally, a large part of the increase coming from the State of New York, as is natural from its contiguity and its wealth. Two opposite tendencies are apparent in the development of the University during the past ten years; on the one hand, the requisitions for graduation have been much increased in all departments; on the other hand, all the instruction given in the University has been freely opened, without previous examination, to persons who are not candidates for a degree.

You know that the degree of A. B. has in our country no definite signification. You cannot tell how much it means in any particular case, until you find out where it was obtained. The word "college" has no definite signification in this country any more than it has in England or France. In Paris the highest institution of learning is the Collège de France, but close by the Collège de France is the Collège Rollin which receives boys of four years of age. [Laughter.] So it is in England; the word college conveys no definite meaning whatever. The institution to which this name is applied may be a secondary school, or a college in a university like Oxford or Cambridge. This confusion exists to even a greater degree in this country, because we have three or four hundred institutions calling themselves colleges. Now at Harvard we mean that all our degrees shall prove something, — shall be evidence of real attainments. But while we have been aiming at this result, we have also been opening all the instruction at Cambridge to any person competent to receive it. Suppose, for instance, that a young man knows some Latin, and wants to study Latin and nothing else; he is perfectly free to come to Cambridge and enter any class in Latin which he is competent to join. He has no formal examination to pass, and no fees to pay except for his class in Latin. Or to take another illustration, — we have at Cambridge a body of instruction in the history of England and the United States, in Roman, constitutional, and international law, and in political economy. This instruction would, I think, occupy a diligent man, who gave all his time to it, at least two years. To get all this instruction in the political sciences, the student would need no language but English, except that Latin is needed for the study of the Roman law. I wish I could make it generally known that this instruction, and indeed all the instruction of the University, is perfectly open, without previous examination or other restriction, to any young man who can afford to come to Cambridge and take it. The University wishes to be useful to many students beside those who, in the ordinary ways, seek the regular degrees. The Faculties desire to open the College and the Schools to all classes of the young men of the country who can in any way profit by any branch of university instruction.

We have just taken another step intended to promote the nationalness of the University; we have decided to conduct the Harvard admission examinations at Exeter, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco, as well as at Cambridge. [Applause.] Professor Goodwin is going to San Francisco next June to conduct the examination there. [Applause.] The motive of this change is chiefly this: we want to give the candidate in the Middle States, the Mississippi Valley, or the Pacific States, every advantage which the New England boy possesses. He shall have no more expensive journey, no greater stress of anxiety



and excitement, and as great facility for dividing the examinations between two years. Moreover, by carrying the standard of our admission examinations close to the schools of different parts of the country, we help to improve the secondary education at many important centres. In short, we propose to recognize the fact that in many senses this country is much smaller than it was a hundred, or even fifty, years ago. I can communicate with a parent in Chicago or San Francisco quicker than President Willard or President Quincy could with a parent in Salem.

But why do we wish to make the University an institution of broad national resort? It is not primarily because we want more students, although we certainly ought to have two or three times as many as we have. It is because we wish to give to our students the best possible education; and that we cannot do unless the Harvard student encounters at Cambridge young men—the flower of the land—from all parts of the country. [Applause.] A Massachusetts man could not give his son the best possible education at Harvard, if the institution contained only Massachusetts boys. [Applause.] A Michigan boy cannot get the best education in a university which contains only Michigan boys. The country has a strong interest in the national character of its principal seats of learning. It is a great bond between the different sections of the United States that the young men, during their university life, should come together from all parts of the land, and become acquainted with each other. [Applause.] We should not see so many people taken from Ohio, for instance, for the offices in the gift of the government, if the appointing powers had had a larger acquaintance with the people of the country. [Laughter and applause.]

But, gentlemen, I am mindful of the exhortation of the chairman of the evening. ["No, no! Go on! Go on!"] Only a minute or two more. When I come to New York I am sometimes dazed at the tremendous bustle and turmoil of this great commercial metropolis. To a recluse from Cambridge, thrown into such a scene as this city presents, it does momentarily seem as if, after all, he were living in an obscure corner, and as if his life-work were insignificant. But then I ask myself, What is all this running to and fro about? What are all these men and women trying to do? What is all this striving and struggling about, when we get to the bottom of motives and incentives? I do not get at any more universal and fundamental object in view than the making of happy homes and households; and I conclude that the right education of children is a fundamental object in this world with all intelligent people. [Applause.] And when life is drawing to a close, and these activities are passing away, literature and science and art are great consolers of mankind. I lately went to visit, with no sinister purpose [laughter], two gentlemen, now

retired, who were friends of my father before they were my own; they have both been eminently successful in their respective callings, and I found both passing their declining years in the same way; both said that after breakfast they sit down to read, and then after taking a cracker for lunch they sit down to read, and then after a walk and a plain dinner they sit down to read. Gentlemen, they were reading the books which universities directly or indirectly have produced, and have taught them to enjoy. [Cheers.]

Next NATHANIEL S. SMITH (1869) sang "Marching through Georgia," after which PRESIDENT WELD introduced CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of New York City, in the following serious manner: "At my left hand, gentlemen, sits one whom we must regard with profound commiseration. At an early period in life, when he was not responsible, his well-meaning though sadly mistaken family inflicted upon him the irreparable injury of sending him to Yale. [Laughter.] But since then, by constant and unwearied industry, and by unremitting efforts at self-improvement, he has to a considerable extent counteracted the effects of his early disadvantages. You shall see, gentlemen, for yourselves. I introduce to you Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW."

#### CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. DEPEW rose, amid prolonged applause, and said:—

GENTLEMEN,—Your pity and commiseration are profoundly felt. There are, however, from certain standards, misfortunes so irreparable that neither time nor opportunity can alleviate them. I do not hope to change your view of the early accident, so feelingly referred to by your President, which happened to me. But the compensation lies in the fact that the victim frequently takes just the opposite view of his alleged deplorable situation. I have never appreciated more fully the grasping spirit of Harvard [laughter], and her determination to claim for herself everything both great and small, than when I glanced at my dinner-card and found the committee had changed my initials from C. M. to C. F. A. The thermometer instantly fell to that degree where I felt myself for the first time in my life surrounded by that awful dignity and propriety so familiar to you, and so seldom seen by the sons of Yale. When your Chairman said, twenty-five minutes would be taken by the President of this Club, and twenty minutes by the President of Harvard University, but that only ten minutes would be given to lesser lights, including Yale, I felt that, notwithstanding the enormous contributions of the people of this country to Massachusetts, there had

been a misdirection of liberal education in that State. [Laughter.] When he said that the Copernican System had set apart six hours of the day of the Harvard Club dinner to be solely occupied by the joy of those who were in and the grief and jealousy of those who were out, I thought if for that period legislatures could suspend action, friends cease to talk stocks, the shops be hermetically sealed, and Garfield be relieved from Cabinet-makers [laughter], this much-abused world was, after all, full of compensations. The last time I had the pleasure of attending a college celebration in this room was as the presiding officer of the Yale Alumni celebrating their annual Thanksgiving jubilee. Upon the platform sat the typical Harvard Graduate, as he is understood to be at Yale, dressed in the extreme of the fashion, with hair banded and parted in the middle, and a bull-pup under his arm. [Laughter.] As I look upon this audience I am glad to see that our Yale notions about Harvard are somewhat exaggerated. [Laughter and applause.] In searching around and improving this opportunity to discover what might be the peculiar culture, or as it is known among the gilded youth of Fifth Avenue, "culchaw," which we at Yale admire and you at Harvard attain [laughter], I thought I had found it here to-night as I listened to the vigorous, responsive, and enthusiastic manner in which you sang the choruses to all the selections from the French operas. [Laughter.] I had much trepidation in venturing into this inimical but most charming assemblage. I dare not quote Latin, for our accent has not yet reached that proximity to the original which would lead Cicero to believe, were he to visit Cambridge, that he had fallen among his countrymen. And then we have the impression that you dwell in a rare and lofty atmosphere, which we affect to despise, but really desire to try long enough to test its value and properties.

While Yale has always insisted upon her robustness and vigor, and boasts of her strength, she has been at times compelled to admit that the muscle of Harvard is entitled to the profoundest respect. [Applause.] While Yale claims that she gives to those who enjoy the blessings of her education a peculiar fitness for the real and practical battle of life, and the ability to meet men as they are and circumstances as they exist [applause], yet we occasionally meet with Harvard graduates, notwithstanding her philosophy and that lofty ideal which is so far above the ordinary trials of a career [laughter], who in the emulations of the professions, in business activities, and the public service, carry off just those prizes which we think belong exclusively to our system. But, Mr. President and gentlemen, in my judgment the greatest of all the many blessings which have favored our common country is that Harvard and Yale both exist. [Applause.] Their continuous, universal, and ever-increasing influence adds immeasurably to the abil-

ity of the Republic to meet and solve the problems of its marvellous growth, and the adaptation and regeneration of the imperfect civilizations which threaten its purity and stability. Without this generous strife between these two great colleges to fill the better and the larger place, neither would be what it is to-day; neither would so fully have become a broad, national university except that the other had kept it up to its aim and work. [Applause.] Their progress and achievements have drawn the lesser schools to a higher standard of scholarship, and give a constant impulse to education throughout the United States. They have secured a universal recognition of the fact, that the better trained and cultured the man, the better his work in every department of life.

But these colleges have accomplished one thing which is of incalculable benefit to the future of the country. Harvard and Yale have broken the old idol, so long cherished, that the self-made man, beginning in ignorance, proved his genius by dying ignorant. Twenty-five years ago such a man, if successful, was the popular type; but now we recognize as the true architect of his own fortunes the one who, from the same starting-place, carries himself through college, and utilizes his triumphs by the lights of a liberal education. This is not the place for politics, nor do I intend to introduce the subject, but we must all rejoice that the President to be inaugurated two weeks hence almost ideally represents this new and broader type of the self-made man. [Applause.] I am here to-night in this hostile camp [laughter], leaving my colors outside, and floating upon this crimson tide in obedience both to your friendly call and an idea long cherished of the unity of purpose and action among graduates without regard to the colleges from which they come. This has found successful expression in the University Club of this city, and will culminate in time in uniting in a grand national university of alumni the men whose tastes, aims, and responsibilities are the same. [Loud applause, and nine rousing cheers for Yale.]

PRESIDENT WELD. I take pleasure in introducing to you MR. HENRY H. ANDERSON, President of the University Club of New York.

#### HENRY H. ANDERSON'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HARVARD CLUB, — I thank you for the cordial reception given to the University Club, of which I am this evening the representative. But where could a more cordial reception be expected than here? For it seems to me that at least one half of those I see before me are members of that club, and the other half doubtless candidates for membership. [Laughter.] Standing in your presence, and remembering how the University Club has



come up and grown, I cannot forget, and you too will recognize the fact, that it is but the outgrowth of this club, of the Yale Club, and other similar clubs in the city of New York. Without your hearty support the University Club could not have been the success it now is, nor have occupied the position it holds in this community. Gentlemen, in establishing the University Club you builded better than you knew. In this great commercial metropolis, founded by a nation of traders, wholly absorbed in the increase of wealth, every one intent upon enriching himself, — where the value of men has been measured only by the weight of their money-bags, and their moral character has been estimated by the extent of their credit at the bank, — the fact that a man had received a liberal education, or that he had qualified himself for, and was ready to enter or had entered upon, a professional life, has not until a very short period been recognized as of itself entitling him to social recognition or to social position. Now that was wrong, and a protest was entered against it in the organization of the Harvard Club, and the Yale Club, and the other college clubs. But that protest was made emphatic, and social life in New York received an impression that never will be forgotten, when the University Club became an established success; and when, on one pleasant summer day not two years ago, it took its position among the social clubs in the city of New York, with a local habitation, a membership, and a name that was entitled to, is now receiving, and shall ever receive respect, — at the same time by its standard of membership permitting none but educated men to become its members, — it declared itself to be a social organization, and, if I am not mistaken, the only social organization in the city of New York into which it is impossible under any circumstances for money to purchase an entrance. Social life in this city then received an impression, and education gained for itself a position never dreamed of before in New York philosophy. [Applause.] I have not forgotten the warning given by your President in his address. I don't propose, and I don't know how, to make an after-dinner speech; but, graduates of Harvard College, I wish to make a suggestion to you, confidentially, prompted by a remark of President Eliot. I understand that the graduates of Harvard outside the State of Massachusetts have at last secured for themselves a representation in the Board of Overseers. In looking at the officers of this club I see several members of the committee on admissions of the University Club, and in their behalf let me ask you, gentlemen, in selecting members for the Board, to caution anybody you may elect to exercise great care in the admission of persons to honorary degrees at Harvard; for it is more than intimated that among those who seek for such degrees, and who are not graduates of Harvard, are those who do so for the purpose of be-

coming qualified for membership in the University Club. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, I might go on to any extent in speaking of the future of the University Club, with a membership limited only by the number of graduates of all the colleges in this country, — a membership it may be, in the near future, of two or three or five thousand. But I forbear. The rest of my time I give gladly to those who follow me. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT WELD then began the declamation of an Anacreontic ode: —

Ἐρασμὶή πέλεια,

Πόθεν, πόθεν πέτασσαι; etc.

amid loud cries of "Translate!" "Pony!" At the end of the ode, he remarked, "Εὐρηκα PROFESSOR GOODWIN."

#### WILLIAM W. GOODWIN'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, — Your introductory remarks show me that a great change has taken place since I was here four years ago. Then your venerable predecessor, who now sits on your right [Joseph H. Choate], invited me to come on to New York to say what could be said in memory of the Greek department of Harvard College, which he thought was either dead or rapidly dying. He had probably heard some bear story of this kind in Wall Street, and he naturally thought it would be respectful and proper to have the department taken out and buried decently with a funeral eulogy. Fortunately I was able to come here armed with a statistic (statistics are capital things to use at dinners, where nobody can look them up), by which it appeared that there were about twenty-five more students in Greek at Harvard under an elective system than at Yale in the same year under a required system like that which we once had. Now, however, no such erroneous notions appear to be current, even in New York. Indeed, we are now suffering from just the opposite trouble. We are suffering from the temptations and trials that result from too great prosperity. There has been a "revival" in Greek everywhere. We have constantly to ask for more rooms, more money, and more teachers; and in every way it is obvious that Greek is extending itself rapidly. There are all sorts of remarks made by our less fortunate colleagues insinuating that we are too much set up; and it has even been said that, when the Greek play comes off next May, we shall be insufferable in our pride. The Greek revival has reached even this distant city, as you see by the example of your President. You have heard his eloquent remarks, though you will perhaps hardly believe me when I say that in his letter of invitation to me he actually wrote a long Greek sentence, not borrowed from Demosthenes or Euripides, but one that he made up himself. He undertook to use the perfect participle of *γυμνασιάρχῳ* in the genitive plural, and made



it γεγυμνασιαρχήκτων! Please don't laugh at that. It was all right. What I want to show you is what a capital President you have chosen. And if you and he will all pronounce that word slowly to-night before you retire, and get through it safely, you may go to sleep with an easy conscience. [Laughter.] I have spoken of the Greek play. It is probably known to you that we are to exhibit the Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles next May in the University theatre, the dialogue to be spoken in Greek, and the choruses to be sung in Greek; and we hope the performance will mark a new era in the study of Greek tragedy in the College. The part of Oedipus is to be taken by Mr. Riddle, and the other parts by students of the University, who will well represent our Greek scholarship. The choruses will be sung by our own students, and they are devoting themselves to the work with great energy. As far as the dramatic performance goes, I feel very sure it will be a very good representation of a Greek tragedy. As to the music, I speak with diffidence, as I know nothing about music. But it is to be written by Professor Paine, who certainly knows as well as anybody what good music ought to be; and it is to be arranged to suit the Greek metres as far as may be. When I have ventured to explain to him what I thought Greek music *was not* (which is all that I dare do with any confidence), with a few hints of what I thought it might *possibly* be, he has always shaken his head and said that he did not think such music as that would be suited to the tastes of a modern audience. "It would be too thin," he says. [Laughter.] I for one should never dare to subject an audience to listening to my conception of ancient music, for fear that the performance might drive me out of the room and every one else. And so Professor Paine is to have his own way in arranging the music. I can only say that I know it will be good; whether it will be ancient or not, I cannot tell as well as others. But when you come to hear the play, you must not come with the ideas of choral metres that I taught you twenty years ago; for, I am sorry to say, they are nearly all wrong. I agree with one of my friends, who says that he has seen so many systems of Greek metres rise and fall, that he does n't take much stock in any new ones now. When I think of Greek metres and Greek music, I am frequently reminded of a story that I once heard at another college. A very enthusiastic student came to that college, determined to hear lectures on philosophy by the distinguished Dr. A. But an old student said to him: "Don't do that. If you go to Dr. A., he tells you what this one thought and what that one thought; and sometimes he tells you what he thinks himself; but generally he says he is n't quite sure how the thing is. But you just go to Mr. Z., and he will tell you everything about philosophy just as it really is." Now I wish that we had somebody like Mr. Z. to tell us everything about Greek music "just

as the thing really is." I only want to let you know that classic philology is a *progressive science* [laughter], as much as physics or astronomy. Thucydides and Aeschylus still remain firm, like the law of gravitation and the revolution of the earth; and the number of aorists is still the same as when your Class of 1860 graduated; but our whole system in teaching and all our smaller stock in trade are so changed that you would hardly know the old lecture-rooms if you were to come back to visit them. One word more about the Greek play. The Legislature of Massachusetts has now given us permission even to choose our highest officers from the Alumni in New York; and I wish to announce that one of the highest functionaries connected with the Greek play still remains to be appointed, and I am authorized to offer the appointment to the members of this Club. This is the office of Choregus. The Class of 1860 all know what that is, for I put it on one of their examination papers. This office was assigned to a person of influence and eminence at Athens, who was appointed to take the general charge of the play. He looked out for the chorus, arranged their dresses, and had the most conspicuous seat in the theatre. He was clad in gorgeous robes, sat in a handsome chair, and was the most important personage present. The Choregus had his name inscribed on a monument in connection with the poet, if the play gained a prize, — and ours is sure to gain the prize, as there is to be no competitor, — and his fame with posterity was assured. I ought to mention that after the performance he paid all the expenses. [Laughter and applause.] Now I would like to have our Choregus appointed from the Harvard Club. It strikes me I have exceeded the time which the President so carefully defined [cries of "No!" "No!"], and I will therefore merely add my thanks for your kind reception.

PRESIDENT WELD. The Professor's admission of the erroneous way in which Greek was taught when I was in College explains an incident in my college life that has often puzzled me. My proficiency in Greek compelled the recognition of the Faculty to such an extent that I was selected to take part in a Greek dialogue. My friend and myself were to translate the letter scene in *Pickwick* into Greek, and as a matter of form we took it to Professor Goodwin to look it over before we delivered it. We waited two days. On the third day we got a note requesting us to come and see him. We went to his room, and he said, with a saddened air: "I would not have believed it possible that two members of the Junior class, who have been studying Greek here for three years, could commit so many errors in so short a space. [Laughter.] I began by endeavoring to correct it, but I found that it

would be useless, and so I have been obliged to rewrite it entirely." [Laughter.]

The Club, led by DR. WILLIAM T. BULL (1869), then sang "A Home by the Sea"; and PRESIDENT WELD, after reading an anonymous poetical effusion, entitled "We are Seven," containing allusions to the Corporation, said: "There is a mystery here that we can hardly be expected to solve. Perhaps JUDGE HOAR may be able to explain it."

#### E. ROCKWOOD HOAR'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT OF THE HARVARD CLUB,—The profound ignorance that leads you to call upon me as a member of that honorable body is certainly impressive. I used to be a member of the Corporation many years ago, and in acknowledging the courtesy of your invitation to be present to-night—the first time I have ever had the privilege of meeting this body—I must say I feel a great deal like a reminiscence. Gentlemen, it will be fifty years this coming summer since I, a country boy, entered Harvard College, looking upon it as one of the greatest distinctions to be reached in this life; and I do not know but that from that day to this I have adhered faithfully to the same opinion. [Cheers.] In these gatherings of the clans to which the President of the University Club alluded, the Harvard colors have ever been dear to me. [Cheers.] As the Duke of Argyle said to Jeanie Deans, "My heart will be cold as death can make it when it does not warm to the tartan."

I have no doubt that the education which Harvard now gives is much more extended and full than it used to be in those early days. To be sure I was reminded just now by your venerable President, that we did get some knowledge of the classics. There was a classmate of mine who, as we were bringing our Latin exercises from Dr. Beck, looking them over to see the numerous corrections in the margin, found his exercise, to his astonishment, perfectly clear from one end to the other,—and he was not our best scholar by any means. At the bottom he read, *Vix dignum emendatione*. He looked at it with a little consternation, but recovering himself at once with the cheerful spirit that always distinguished the Class of 1835, flourished the paper in the air and cried, "Scarcely needs correction!" [Laughter.] But there were some things we did at Harvard which I remember with very great pleasure; and one thing which I think in this time of great growth and prosperity in the University it is well to remember. I was very much pained the other day, on hearing a young man, who had been nearly three years at the University, say of one of his classmates, that he did not know him and had never met him. In our day, classmates were like members of the same household. I hope if that

is to be the result,—the breaking up of class feeling,—that there will be in the mingling together of the graduates in such clubs as this something that will take its place. [Applause.] Though we had not all the modern improvements in Greek, certainly not in science, there were two things I know that we did have at Harvard in these earlier days;—viz. we had in Professor Channing a critic who drove out of the mind of every young man that came under his influence all propensity to gush, all froth of oratory, everything like pretence or boasting; and in that great man who then was the head of the College, Josiah Quincy [applause], we had the example of a man who impressed upon everybody his controlling sense of public duty and the courage of his convictions. [Applause.] I have been spoken of as a member of the Corporation. I have been for a number of years connected with the Board of Overseers, and I was rather sorry last year that the time expired for which I was eligible to membership, having held the office for twelve consecutive years, and that I was, therefore, to be deprived for the current year of seeing how the University has prospered since the Harvard Club assumed the management of its affairs. [Laughter.] I confess that, while that controversy was raging, I was a little surprised at the eagerness, the zeal, and the energy of this distinguished body, in seeking to take a share in the active government of the College for one of its members. I thought I knew something about the time required, the various vexations and inconveniences of the business, which even a person in the neighborhood experiences. And why it should be a subject of ambition I did not understand, until an incident occurred to me in relation to my first election to the position; and I thought that possibly the Harvard Club of New York might have an idea which was found in an old farmer who was a member of the Massachusetts Senate at the time I was elected an Overseer twenty-four years ago. He was a member from Worcester County, a worthy and substantial citizen. The legislature then elected the Overseers, and there was a vacancy caused by death; and a caucus of the legislature was held to select a successor. Some friend of mine suggested my name. It was received with favor by the caucus, when some member arose and said that he thought they had better elect Mr. Josiah Quincy, the ex-President of the College, then eighty-three years old. Then a friend of mine said that, while he would favor Mr. Quincy as the undoubted man for the place, still he was in the decline of life and would not be likely to accept the nomination. It was asked whether anybody knew whether Mr. Quincy would take the office. Nobody could say that he would; and it was talked over a little, and finally, to close the debate, this worthy gentleman from Princeton rose and said that he had the highest respect for Mr. Quincy, but he did not think it at all probable that his advanced age



would permit him to take the office. "Besides," he added, "I understand that Mr. Quincy is a very wealthy man, and he does n't need it!" [Laughter.] So I was elected. Now, if there is any idea prevailing in this body—and it may be natural, as, I suppose, most of you come to New York to make your fortunes—that the office of an Overseer of Harvard College is one of emolument as well as of dignity, I beg you to disabuse yourselves of the idea. I am very happy, gentlemen, to have had the pleasure and privilege of meeting you, and I wish most heartily for the success, and strength, and continuance of your Club. [Loud applause.]

PRESIDENT WELD. I myself have a faint recollection that the question of Overseers has been brought up before us at some past time, and we shall expect some definite information on that question from the REV. DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

#### EDWARD E. HALE'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—It is very cheerful, indeed, as we pass off the stage of the Board of Overseers, to see fifty or a hundred successors before us preparing themselves for the duties, which are not, it is true, very arduous. I recollect the instructions which the President of the University gave us at the inauguration. He blocked out the work for each subdivision,—the students were to attend prayers, and the Professors were not; and the main work of the Overseers was to keep up a general row. [Applause.] We try, in performing our duties, to do that as well as we can. It is said by the malcontents, that we continue to get the Greek books bottom up; we are not very sweet on the accents; and as to the metres we are very bad indeed. But we do something, and we prepare elaborate reports which are printed eventually, but the President has always had time to reform the work about three months before our recommendations come before the public. [Laughter.] The President said to me once what I have remembered ever since,—he said that the president of a university had enough to do if he did nothing else but secure efficient instructors. I want you, gentlemen, to look over the Catalogue some day and see what that duty involves. There are more instructors now at Harvard than there were students when George Washington was made a Doctor of Laws at that College. But if you intend making this a national university you have something to do besides getting your boys from Alaska, and Washington Territory, and Oregon, and San Francisco, and down at San Diego; your tutors and professors are to be selected from as wide a range as your students are. [Applause.] You must "get the best," as the publishers say. And one great secret of the strength of Harvard is

in the fact that every teacher in a school or college in any place in this country who knows anything about the education of the country, however poorly paid he may be, or wherever he may be at work, even in the poorest shingled cottage in Alaska, knows that he has a marshal's baton in his knapsack; he knows that, if he does good work as a teacher, the President of our College will hear of him, and before twelve months are over he will be invited to a chair in Harvard University. [Applause and laughter.]

I assure you, gentlemen, that when you see the growth of the nationality of this College you may be certain that it is due largely to the enthusiastic energy and watching of your President; you may be certain that he is looking all over this country and is ready to select the best men. [Applause.]

A curious incident happened to me a few years ago. I had to ask for information in one of the lecture-rooms of the University, a place where I used to eat my dinner at College, for in wandering around I was lost. I knocked at a door and found a hundred young fellows eagerly listening to the oral lecture of a professor. I never saw quite so droll a sight as their faces presented, when they turned around and glared upon me; it was as much as to say, "Well, what are you doing here? Why do you come to disturb us?" They were indignant that they were losing a moment from their exercises. I am sorry to say that in my day we should not have shown so much indignation if we were kept a couple of minutes from the contemplation of our books. [Laughter.] Well, I walked forward as rapidly as I could to ask the question of the professor which it was necessary to put, and I saw by their countenances as I passed them, when I was going to the door, that they would greet my absence with enthusiasm. [Laughter.] I saw them immediately return to their work. I never beheld such a hold as that professor had upon those lads. The next time I saw the President I asked him where he got that man. "Oh," said he, "I heard that he read a paper before the Philological Society,—he was a professor somewhere near the Mississippi, and we sent for him and got him." [Applause.] That is the kind of men who are going to make a university for you.

There is a vast deal of talk about the elective system, which reminds me of what Mr. Emerson expressed to his daughter. She wrote to her father, asking him if she should study Greek, botany, or metaphysics. [Laughter.] He wrote back to say that it made no difference what she studied; the question was with whom she studied. That is very true;—it does n't make any great difference whether you study Greek or Latin; it is whether you are studying under an enthusiastic, live man. [Applause.] We, who recollect Story, or Walker, or Ned Channing, or Agassiz, not to speak of living men,—we know what it is worth to have live men carry on instruction. You may be sure that



the government of a college is in good hands when the President looks over all this Union for such men.

I have been talking about things which I did not mean to advert to when I got up, and I will now say what I did mean to say. I wanted to say that my friend Greener, on the other side of the table, did not do himself justice when he spoke of the hospitality which the College has always accorded to all races of men. I can tell a story which illustrates at once that hospitality and Mr. Greener's use of it. For this story was called to my memory only a few days ago by the recent *parvenu* outburst of animosity to that great Hebrew race, from which, even if it do not yet understand the full purpose of God in history, none the less have God's greatest messages to this world been spoken. It so happened that it was my official duty, when Mr. Greener was yet connected with the College, to announce to a large audience one of those signal successes of his, which he has modestly forgotten in what little he has said of himself. It was the day of the Boylston competition, when selected speakers from all classes competed for what are the largest premiums, I believe, offered by the University. In announcing that result at the dinner-table, I had to say that it was a sad day for Anglo-Saxon pride,—for the first prize had been given to an African and the second to a Jew. To Anglo-Saxon pride this might be a blow; but there is no Harvard man who hears me who is not proud that our Mother distributes her honors where they belong, without favor, to the children of every race.

The President then introduced LEWIS C. LEDYARD (1872), who spoke in a humorous vein on "Harvard Dinners." His remarks were thoroughly digested by his hearers, and we are sorry that space forbids our presenting them in full, so as to tickle the palate of our readers.

The President continued: "Harvard stands alone, I believe, among the prominent universities in having graduated an Indian, and also a gentleman of African descent. It was my purpose to have both of these as our guests to-night; but I found, on turning to the Quinquennial Catalogue, that the former was graduated in 1665, and this obstacle in the way of securing his presence seemed to me insurmountable. But I am happy to say the other gentleman is with us here to-night in the person of PROFESSOR RICHARD T. GREENER, formerly of the University of South Carolina, whom I now introduce to you."

#### RICHARD T. GREENER'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHERS OF THE ALUMNI,—I always had a presentiment, while in

college, especially after reading in the history of the University the accounts of Indian students and graduates, that, if I ever obtained the coveted diploma of Harvard, my name would be inseparably associated with that of Cheeshahteumuck, the Indian graduate of 1665. Your reference, Mr. President, confirms my forebodings. I recall my dismay on reading of Chiscaarui and Jacoms, that in a little more than a year after graduation, notwithstanding "the best means the country could afford both of food and physick," Cheeshahteumuck died at the premature age of twenty, scarcely surviving the ordeal of civilization and the rigid college curriculum of that day, although a brilliant scholar and eminently pious. [Laughter.] Warned by the fate of another Indian youth, who disappeared from the recitation-room with a war-whoop, and took to the woods, at the auspicious opening of his Junior year, and the early taking off of Cheeshahteumuck, of blessed memory, the first representative of the negro race at Harvard wisely determined to curb a very strong desire to carry off a *summa cum laude* in college, in order that he might preserve his health, and, by a prolonged and useful life, reflect, in some small degree, honor on the ancient University which gave him her blessing with her diploma. [Applause.] But seriously, brothers, I was more fortunate than my Indian predecessors. The race to which I have the good fortune to be in part allied has always shown a remarkable aptitude and adaptability to every shade of civilization with which it has come in contact. And here, I take it, lies the peculiar hope of the African and his descendants in America. Neither the church, nor the school-house, nor the halls of Congress, have shown any restraints or terrors for him. Slavery and Reconstruction have not wiped him out of existence. On the contrary, the census of 1880 shows him grimly smiling at an increase of 33 per cent. [Applause.] My presence here to-night is both accidental and personal, and therefore I trust I may be pardoned, particularly since you have called upon me, Mr. President, as a representative of South Carolina, for placing myself among the modern iconoclasts. On this occasion, I must slay a myth—a legend quite widely believed—which represents me, an ambitious negro, boldly putting forth to sea on a raft from some Southern port, at the close of the war, weathering the blasts of Hatteras and Chesapeake, defying Cape Cod, landing at Long Wharf, and hastening out to Cambridge to pass the direful preliminary examination. [Laughter.] All that I am, save the accident of birth, I owe to Massachusetts and her traditional liberality to my race. I early drank in the culture of Cambridge and imbibed some inspiration from historic Boston. The whole region between the Charles and the Mystic, and from Long Wharf to Lexington, I explored in my boyhood. Indeed, I have had the honor of assisting the famous "Autocrat" launch his frail shell from West Boston

bridge, and have been amply repaid by a pull in the weather-beaten dory he habitually loaned to "muckers." In his expressive language, I was a "Port chuck," a *gamin Cantabrigiæ inferioræ*, one who loved to follow the scarlet-coated Lancers up Main Street on Commencement days, or to hold a horse while the warrior sweltered in the First Church, or daringly peep in at the back door as the magnificent President saluted the "*high juvenes*." In the little anteroom of Harvard Hall, filled with the trophies of bat and oar, I first listened to the learned and eloquent sons of Harvard, and saw them, like their worthy successors here to-night, discuss Smith's incomparable dinners. Even the wilds of West Cambridge were not unknown to me, nor the famous hostelry of Zach Porter, where thirsty Lancer and dusty Dragoon washed down gallons of punch and historic flip. [Applause.] Therefore, I feel, sir, that I have an undoubted right to feel proud of my Alma Mater, since her green and elms, and red brick educational factories, were among the first familiar objects of my childhood.

What Sir John Coleridge in his Life of Keble says of the traditions and influences of Oxford, each son of Harvard must feel is true also of Cambridge. The traditions, the patriotic record, and the scholarly attainments of her Alumni are the pride of the College. Her contribution to letters, to statesmanship, and to active business life, will keep her memory perennially green. Not one of the humblest of her children, who has felt the touch of her pure spirit, or enjoyed the benefits of her culture, can fail to remember what she expects of her sons wherever they may be: to stand fast for good government, to maintain the right, to uphold honesty and character, to be, if nothing else, good citizens, and to perform, to the extent of their ability, every duty assumed or imposed upon them, — democratic in their aristocracy, catholic in their liberality, impartial in judgment, and uncompromising in their convictions of duty. [Cheers and applause.]

Harvard's impartiality was not demonstrated solely by my admission to the College. In 1770, when Crispus Attucks died a patriot martyr on State Street, she answered the rising spirit of independence and liberty by abolishing all distinctions founded upon color, blood, and rank. Since that day, there has been but one test for all. Ability, character, and merit, — these are the sole passports to her favor. [Applause.]

When, in my adopted State, I stood on the battered ramparts of Wagner, and recalled the fair-haired son of Harvard who died there with his brave black troops of Massachusetts, —

"him who, deadly hurt, agen  
Flashed on afore the charge's thunder,  
Tippin' with fire the bolt of men,  
Thet rived the Rebel line asunder," —

I thanked God, with patriotic pleasure, that the first

contingent of negro troops from the North should have been led to death and fame by an alumnus of Harvard; and I remembered, with additional pride of race and college, that the first regiment of black troops raised on South Carolina soil were taught to drill, to fight, to plough, and to read by a brave, eloquent, and scholarly descendant of the Puritans and of Harvard, Thomas Wentworth Higginson. [Great applause and cheers.]

Is it strange then, brothers, that I there resolved for myself to maintain the standard of the College, so far as I was able, in public and in private life? I am honored by the invitation to be present here to-night. Around me I see faces I have not looked upon for a decade. Many are the intimacies of the College, the society, the buskin, and the oar which they bring up, from classmates and college friends. I miss, as all Harvard men must miss to-night, the venerable and kindly figure of Andrew Preston Peabody, the student's friend, the consoler of the plucked, the encourager of the strong, Mæcenas's benign almoner, the felicitous exponent of Harvard's Congregational Unitarianism. I miss, too, another of high scholarship, of rare poetic taste, of broad liberality, — my personal friend, Elbridge Jefferson Cutler, loved alike by students and his fellow-members of the Faculty for his conscientious performance of duty and his genial nature.

Mr. President and brothers, my time is up. I give you "Fair Harvard," the exemplar, the prototype of that ideal America, of which the greatest American poet has written, —

"Thou, taught by Fate to know Jehovah's plan,  
Thet man's devices can't unmake a man,  
An' whose free latch-string never was drawn in  
Against the poorest child of Adam's kin."

[Great applause.]

PRESIDENT WELD. A peculiarly happy opportunity now presents itself. We have a chance of welcoming a native South Carolinian and a member of my own Class, — once an earnest and hearty foe, and now an earnest and hearty friend. There is no one whom we shall always more gladly greet in our class reunions than COLONEL EDWARD F. STOKES of South Carolina.

#### EDWARD F. STOKES'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK, — It is with unalloyed pleasure that I am permitted to be with you to-night. In South Carolina, the Shibboleth of the great party to which I belong, we believe that virtue and intelligence shall always rule; and as we believe that these shall rule in the State, so I for one feel that virtue and intelligence shall always rule in the nation. [Applause.] To-night I feel proud and happy in being one in the company of those who



possess that virtue and intelligence which characterize the government of Harvard College. I am glad that our honored President of the University has struck the key-note to-night of the ascendancy of Harvard College over all others in the country, namely, its *nationalness*. It was that, Mr. President, which led me to come from South Carolina to enjoy the fraternal festivities of this occasion. We have been struggling since 1865 to get back into the Union, after trying for five years to get out of it; and there are few things which tend so effectually to unite the East and the West, the North and the South, as the fraternity of college association. When I sat down to this banquet this evening I realized that you were brothers of mine, and that, notwithstanding the fact that of the Class of 1860 a part died on the bloody fields for the Constitution and the Union as they felt it, yet as one of those who struggled against you in battle I feel to-night that we are one. And, Mr. President, there was only one feeling which was about to deter me from coming amongst you, and that was that I come from an impoverished section of the country; but upon second thought the following words of comfort came to me from the Holy Scriptures: "The poor ye shall always have with you." I am here to-night as one representing an impoverished country, but a country, I am glad to say, recuperating, as my friend over the way has told you, in every respect. And I feel that the time will soon come when the unpleasant war reminiscences of 1860 and 1865 shall be wiped away, and we shall stand united,—united to be a prosperous country from one section to another. Our honored President has said that we represent the Class of 1860,—*"the soldier class."* I am glad that it has shown its valor upon the field of battle, and I rejoice that the distinguished and accomplished gentleman who has been chosen to preside over the Harvard Club of New York, and who now leads us in the joys of this magnificent banquet, is none other than a beloved member of the Class of 1860. [Applause.]

Song by NATHANIEL S. SMITH, together with a chorus by the Club. It was "Dublin's Fair City, where the Girls are so pretty," but with the substitution of "Boston" for "Dublin."

PRESIDENT WELD said that they had been quiet until then, and that it was now time to look out for some coruscating sparks of scintillating genius, which were to be emitted by CHARLES C. BEAMAN, JR.

#### CHARLES C. BEAMAN'S SPEECH.

MR. BEAMAN began as follows:—

I had thought, Mr. President, that you would call upon me at the end, and in such case I was prepared, for I had a story to tell, and then I could have sat down; but as Mr. Choate, who is to speak

last, don't know the story, I shall have to tell it, even if you think it inapplicable to him. The story was told me by a parson's wife who lived in Northern Vermont. One of the parishioners had a family of twelve children, the eldest of whom, a girl eighteen years old, lived in the parson's family as the hired help. While she so worked, the thirteenth child was born, and Mary Jane was allowed one evening to go home to see her new sister. On her return, the parson's wife asked her how she liked the new baby. "Well," she replied, "she is a fine child, weighs about ten pounds, is white-headed and blue-eyed, just like the rest of us, and I suppose,—probably I don't know much about it,—but it does seem to me that there were a good many things that our family really needed more than they did another baby."

That is the story I was preparing to tell as a general *finale* or "wind-up," and it would then have had a moral; but now, Mr. President, you have got me up about midway in the family, and what shall I say?

After giving some account of the labors of the dinner committee of the Club in preparing for the food, wine, cigars, etc., MR. BEAMAN spoke of the pleasure experienced by the committee when some of the officers of the University accepted invitations to be present at the dinner, and of the regret felt when others wrote that they could not come, and then continued:—

Even if we did not all love you when in college, we do now, when no one can so link us with the joys of the past. Your presence takes us back to the scenes most dear to us, and in bringing you to our dinner we bring what is more than food and wine; we bring joy to the heart and sweet memories to the mind.

At a previous dinner, Mr. President, when I was expecting to speak, I of course, like everybody else, had a fine speech ready on the question of foreign Overseers, but to-night no member of the Club has yet said a word on the subject, and no one of us perhaps will hereafter at a dinner ever allude to it, for it is now a question of the past, and settled, of course, to the satisfaction of all; but I nevertheless have felt, as I have to-night listened to the words of you, Mr. President of the University, and of you, Judge Hoar of the Board of Overseers, that you have each failed really to appreciate our aims and objects with reference to this question. We did not desire to have the right to vote for a non-resident member of the board, so that, if elected, we might govern; nor have we desired to be represented there that some one of us might hold an office. The non-resident graduates of the College do not themselves expect to elect a foreign Overseer, nor can they ever do so if they would, without the votes of a large number of the resident graduates.

We have done what we have done as to this ques-



tion, because we have desired to be connected with the heart and brain of the University, and thus keep ourselves, though absent, yet ever present with it and with you. That is what we have wished. If a foreign Overseer shall interfere with the government of the University, he will not find this Club back of him. I have been in New York now for nearly fifteen years, and not half of Harvard's sons here to-night do I know by sight; not a quarter of them can I call by name, and probably there are not more than one in ten of them whom I have met twice since we dined here last year. And why is that? It is because here, in the great rush of life in which we all are, there is but little opportunity for us to see each other. The great object of our meeting together, as we do each month, and as we do at this our annual dinner, and the great object of whatever we as a club have done with reference to this Overseer question, has been to renew and strengthen our friendship for each other, and especially to maintain the circuit of close connection with the University; and this, as I have before said, we especially do when we bring the President and our old Professors to our dinners.

And remember, Mr. President Eliot, and you, Mr. Professor Goodwin, that you perhaps are the only persons here who know or have known this whole company, and it is you who now know and can call by name the most of us, but you can be certain that we all know and welcome you.

Have you, my fellow-graduates, appreciated what the President of the University has said as to the value of a college degree such as he will give this year, as compared with those that we have received? In the past we have compared the value of the degrees given by different colleges, but hereafter we shall have to compare the degrees of our own College. When any one learns that we are Harvard graduates, he will ask, Of what year? or he will look at bald head or gray hair, and say, You were before 1881, and you and your degrees are of an inferior value. But, Mr. President, there is one satisfaction that I have even in this prospective separation of the sheep and the goats; and that is, that when it takes place the President of the University and all you venerable graduates on the platform will be found with us, the goats.

#### EULOGY ON REV. DR. E. A. WASHBURN.

Afterward MR. BEAMAN said:—

I wish, Mr. President, to say one word more, and it is a word of memory. Two years ago there sat at our table the Rev. Dr. Washburn<sup>1</sup> of this city, a graduate of the Class of 1838. Within a few weeks he has died, and I wish to speak of him in illustration of the lifelong friendships that exist between Harvard classmates. When Dr. Washburn was at our dinner last, you will, all of you, remember

how he rose, and in accents thrilling and in voice trembling declared his allegiance to our University and to this Harvard Club. He said in substance, "I recognize you all as brothers, and while I am alive I wish to cherish this brotherhood, and to always attend the annual dinners."

As we heard his words, a thrill ran through all our hearts, and each of us who knew the speaker must have said to himself: "There is a man sent to New York by our College that has done and will do her honor. There is a pastor loved and followed by his flock; a clergyman honored and respected by other denominations, and a vigorous helper in all good works throughout the city." Two years have passed, and this Alumnus is with us now only in memory. Not long before his death, he sent for me and told me that he wished me to draw up his will. I found him in bed, feeble in body, but strong in will and clear in mind. The directions as to the disposition of what he had that in the surrogate's court would be especially called personal property were soon given, but it remained to give directions as to the disposition of what he most valued, and of what was especially his personal property; and that was his library, his books, the tools with which he had worked, those volumes in which he had sought for truth and believed he had found it. His desire was that these books should go to an institution in the far West, where, under the charge of his loved friend Bishop Whipple, Indians are being educated for the ministry; but first he desired that some of his old friends should be allowed to select therefrom, each for himself, some book as a remembrance of him; and as he read me a list of those so to be mentioned in his will, he came to the name of the Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis, of Boston, and while I in my own mind was saying, "These two men have not been in close relation in the ministry in the last years, when they both have been working to make the world better, but each in his own way," he said to me, "Ellis is a dear old classmate." No difference in residence or in church or in faith had ever chilled his affection for this classmate, and when he was giving what he loved to those he loved, this loved name of the past and of the present came to him in no sense as a memory, but as it did when perhaps they grasped hands around the old tree on Class Day.

Certain it is, Mr. President of the University, that there is something here in our life and in our very absence from the College that links us more strongly to it, and to our classmates; and when here, either in health or sickness, we find time to think or speak of what is dear to us, it is, I assure you, very often of our College and its friendships.

I feel that you will all pardon this perhaps too personal allusion to one for whom, I am certain, classmates and college-mates are now mourning, and yet are happy as they remember their experience of his mind, his will, and his heart.

<sup>1</sup> A biographical sketch of Dr. Washburn (accompanied by a portrait), by Rev. E. A. Renouf, will appear in our April issue. — *Editor.*

"St. Patrick's Birthday" was then sung by DR. WILLIAM T. BULL.

"MR. JAMES C. CARTER," said PRESIDENT WELD, "assures me that he has nothing to say, and I am sure you are all as anxious as I am to hear him say it."

#### JAMES C. CARTER'S SPEECH.

MR. CARTER, after making an apology for having nothing to say, spoke as follows:—

I was very much delighted to hear from the President of the University. I am always delighted to hear from him his joyous account of the general prosperity of Harvard College; and I was especially gratified as well as interested to hear of its particular prosperity during the past year. Three hundred thousand dollars in money contributed during the brief period of three months! Many new enterprises entered upon! I must ask him what he thinks *now* of the expediency of electing Overseers from other places besides "Boston and those six adjoining towns." If this long stride onward is not to be attributed to the new policy relating to elections to that body, and the presence therein of a New York member, then there is no virtue in the maxim, *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*. The fact is, that New York is coming to the front. [Applause.] We have entered upon a new era; and all we need to make it a glorious one is to have *more* New York men in office. Indeed, under the exultation inspired by the recent great movements in the financial world, I look forward to the time when there shall be a grand consolidation of colleges under the power and the name of Harvard, in which we shall swallow Yale, Williams, Amherst, Bowdoin, and Dartmouth, transferring to the intellectual world the great triumphs of Wall Street, and completely outdoing the recent achievement of the Western Union. The only question is whether we have a man at the head capable of becoming the Gould or the Vanderbilt of this new era. If not, I think we can find a New York man who is; and we shall not have to go outside the list of membership of this Club to find that man.

There is one thing mentioned by Professor Goodwin in his speech that irritated me a little. He said that the whole system of Greek metres as taught to us has been overthrown, and he really seemed to chuckle with delight in saying it. Does he imagine that such things are calculated to please a fellow as old as I am? This is a point upon which I have felt sore for some time. We go to Harvard, pay for our tuition, study diligently for years, — and as soon as we are fairly out in the world disporting ourselves in our fine acquirements, our Alma Mater goes to work to show that they are for the most part worthless rubbish. [Laughter.] I used to think I understood Latin; and it was an amiable weakness of mine to seek to garnish my little

speeches with snatches from that noble language; but I don't dare attempt it any longer, from the fear of incurring ridicule and disgrace on account of my antiquated pronunciation, which was so industriously taught me in college. And so it is in any department. Our new men of learning are overthrowing everything we used to think so true and so valuable, and chuckling like Professor Goodwin over the ruin they make. Nor do they hesitate to unsettle our faith, and are not very particular about giving us a new one. They don't seem disposed to let us believe anything. Hell they robbed us of long ago [laughter]; and now, not satisfied with that, they seem bent upon stripping us of heaven. If they do not furnish us soon with something certain and positive, nothing will be left us but to turn *pessimists* and go a-fishing. This takes away all the poetry of life, and naturally enough we see no new poets springing up. Who are to succeed Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, and Lowell, who when I was in college were rising or risen stars? President Eliot gave you a charming picture of the recreations of college-bred old men after the heavy work of life is over, in reading the books showing the advancements in the studies they once loved; but if I am to be fed on nothing but proofs to show that all I once thought to be true knowledge is only error, I am afraid I shall have a rather dismal time of it. Now, the moral of all this grumbling, called out by Professor Goodwin's glee over the ruin in Greek metres, is to beg these learned Professors of Harvard to give us something solid and enduring, something that will last all our lives, and spare us the mortification of feeling so ignorant upon those points on which we once thought ourselves so wise. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT WELD then introduced the last speaker of the evening, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, who spoke on the "Harvard Annex."

#### JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT, — I hardly hope to reveal to you any such home truth as my brother Beaman did when he told the story of the newly arrived baby. [Laughter.] I shall confine myself to the very interesting subject assigned me, and I think you will discover in it the dawn of the new era for which Mr. Carter was so solemnly sighing; and before I get through, you may perhaps discover where we are to look for the poetry, the sentiment, and the imagination which he thinks were still lingering in the classic shades of Harvard when he was an undergraduate. Now, as there are no reporters present, — those common enemies of mankind, whose chief business seems to be to mutilate human utterance and to embitter the amenities of speech, — and, as I am glad to observe, there are no ladies present [laughter], for I should hardly dare to speak my mind fully in their presence, and to say all I think of them face



to face, I shall endeavor to speak my mind freely about the Harvard Annex. I don't know exactly what the Harvard Annex is, and quite distrust my ability to appreciate its full dimensions. The President of the University has been a little reticent about it. At present, as I am told, it exists only by sufferance; but I expect to live to see the day when our youthful President will appear in the Sanders Theatre on Commencement day, and for once take off his Oxford hat as he gives his arm to some fair Maid of Arts, whose diploma under the great seal of the College shall be as clear and as significant as any that the most manly Bachelor has received on that platform. The fact is that the world moves, and Harvard College moves with it. After two centuries of devotion to study and letters, the men that control her destinies have begun to trample down the barriers of ignorance, and to dig up ancient prejudice by the roots; and, as you have had illustrated here to-night, they have discovered not many years ago that the colored race, or at least some of its members, are just as capable of the higher education as any white citizen that America has ever boasted; and now within two years they have discovered a new fact, — they have found out that *women have brains which the masculine gender is bound to respect*. We were not the first to make the discovery. Our English friends found it out some time ago. George Eliot has demonstrated that woman is just as capable of the finer work of the human brain as any man that ever lived. Already the old University of Cambridge has closely connected with it two colleges for the education of women, — Girton College and Newnham, — which are resorted to by the young women of England who aspire to a better education than Englishwomen have enjoyed before; and it is a significant fact, as showing the favor with which the movement is regarded, that the daughter of the present Premier is the secretary of Newnham and an active manager of its affairs. Now this invention of the Harvard Annex is a contrivance, as I understand it, devised for the purpose of mitigating the austerities of college life, — that is, to the college man [laughter], — surrounding the whole University, (at present they are admitted only to the outskirts of the temple of learning,) but surrounding it nevertheless with a galaxy of beauty, and poetry, and sentiment, which will inevitably reach and pervade its most secret cloisters. Just think what it would have done for some of these older graduates if they had enjoyed such gentle privileges! [Laughter.] Suppose such a tender and soothing intercourse possible in the college days of the men around me, — of Judge Hoar, and Mr. Prichard, and these other venerable Alumni. What different men they would have been [laughter] if, instead of spending their evenings in the rude and crude dissipations of the undergraduates of those days, they had been soothed and softened by sharing with some fair sisters in the pursuit of learning the innocent

cup that cheers but not inebriates! [Laughter.] But what these women are doing there now, I do not know. I look over the programme of their studies, and it is altogether beyond the common apprehension. It seems to me, however, that they are going to excel the women of former ages, and with their own elevation to exalt the plane of human life in all its departments. I saw, for instance, there was one course they were taking with Professor Peirce, of blessed memory, in the unknown subject of Quaternions. Now, Mr. Chairman, what are Quaternions? [DR. WELD. — I shall have to refer you, sir, to the President of the University.] I do not believe the President himself can tell what Quaternions are. The term sounded to me like something good for breakfast; and I thought that in the future we should have the domestic cuisine of the Alumnus enriched with that new edible, — if edible it be.

Then I saw that they were reading the Odes of Pindar, the Tragedies of Æschylus, and those of Sophocles, with Professor Goodwin; and see what a charming effect this sweet association has had upon our worthy Greek Professor already. [Laughter.] See how he appears to-night compared with what he was when we were in College! [Laughter.] How this experience has softened, and sweetened, and mellowed, and rounded, and smoothed, and generally ameliorated him! In fact, as we learn from the published programme, there is no subject of human knowledge which the fair maids of the Annex are not permitted to drink in as freely as their more stalwart brethren. It was high time for this new departure to be made. New England started wrong on the subject of woman, and the Pilgrim Fathers did n't bring over with them the most exalted ideas that English civilization and English culture had already developed with regard to her before their departure. Why, Shakespeare, and Spenser, and Sir Philip Sidney had given woman her true place in life before the Pilgrims sailed from Delfthaven; but I am afraid that none of the volumes of those glorious poets were found in the cabin of the Mayflower; and none of them are embraced in the list of that little library with which John Harvard founded the College in 1638. The founders of New England got their idea of woman's place in the scale of being from the Mosaic record, which, as Mr. Carter has intimated, gave birth to many other ideas which modern theories have exploded and abandoned. They looked upon woman, as Moses set her forth in the beginning, as being only a small part of the man; created out of a single rib, she was only bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. And although it was shown clearly in the sacred record that it was she whose ambitious thirst for wisdom first plucked at the fruit of the tree of knowledge, they condemned her as *particeps criminis* with the serpent who tempted her in that direction; and for the first century and a half, at least, of New Eng-



land history, you hear nothing of education for woman, or of any attempt to treat her as the intellectual equal of man.

But at last she is beginning to be recognized — not quite as man's equal, because she is still only in the Annex; but by and by she will stand shoulder to shoulder, and march arm in arm to the recitation-room, with her prouder and duller brother.

I have been examining lately the synopsis of the last census, and I find the significant fact that there are 888,000 more females than males among the population of the United States, and of course it is for these fair supernumeraries — for this vast number for whom no man has been provided — that the Harvard Annex is intended [laughter]; and I throw out this significant fact as being of itself the source and promise of boundless material and support for this new institution, and assuring it rapid and triumphant success.

There shall be no lack of students for the Annex if it will only furnish the learned professors. Perhaps the pecuniary returns may not, at the outset, be good, — but at Harvard they make no account of

money. I looked at the record of the Chinese department in the treasurer's report, and found the amount of fees from students, \$30.00; the annual expenses, \$4,936.00. Now that don't look promising at first, but if it results, as we know it will, in producing before long a graduate of Harvard who will rank as the second Confucius, it will be cheap at any price. [Laughter and applause.] So as to the Annex. We ought to give it all the encouragement and support of which, as men, we are capable; and by and by, in the next generation, we shall find that, instead of being educated only in accomplishments which are forgotten almost as soon as attained, the women of the future will be the fit helpmeets for the truest, the wisest, and most learned graduates of Harvard, or of any other university. [Applause.]

In conclusion, the Club sang "Fair Harvard," and the fifteenth annual dinner ended. Some spent a short time in a sort of informal reunion, and others remained for a considerable time to have a jovial ending to an extremely pleasant evening.

## NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

*Aspects of German Culture.* By GRENVILLE STANLEY HALL, Ph. D., Harvard University Lecturer on Contemporary German Philosophers, and on Pedagogy. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 12mo, pp. 320.

THE contents of this volume have already appeared in print in different periodicals; but, as here brought together, they have a continuous and fresh interest, and impart in an agreeable manner considerable information which could not easily be obtained elsewhere. Most of this information is not drawn from other books, in the way which is familiar to many bookmakers who know how to decant liquids from one vessel into another, but is derived from the writer's own thought and observation. He has had good opportunities and large experience, and has made excellent use of them. After obtaining his post-graduate degree of Ph. D. at Harvard, by passing an examination in philosophy, for which he had qualified himself by his studies here and at a German university, he went a second time to Germany in the same pursuit, and spent, in all, about five years in that country, dividing his time between four different universities. He thus became personally acquainted there with

some of the most distinguished metaphysicians and men of science; and in this volume he tells us very pleasantly something about their personal appearance and history, as well as their doctrines. He gives us agreeable and instructive sketches of Hartmann, Lotze, Zeller, and Laas. These and the other papers are generally well written, and one often finds in them bright thoughts, pungent expressions, and condensed statements of philosophical doctrine. Sometimes, however, the writer's perfect familiarity with a foreign language has not had a good influence on his English style; and the rather involved syntax of some of his long sentences reminds us provokingly of one unhappy characteristic of the German language. One does not with impunity cease for years to speak or write his mother tongue but he is led almost unconsciously to employ such phrases as "*tendence-works*," "*Gemüth-religion*," "*Zeitgeist*," "The new *Cultus-war*," and "*Kathedersocialism*," in the use of which his own mother certainly would not recognize her offspring. One of these phrases has come to be so frequently employed of late as to require an earnest protest against it; when even Matthew Arnold writes *Zeitgeist* on al-

most every page, one is tempted to set him down for a pedant and an arrant humbug. Such writers, as Shakespeare reminds us, seem to "have been at a great feast of languages and stolen the scraps," and to "have lived long in the alms-basket of words."

Among the shorter papers in this volume, two of the most pleasant and instructive are those on "The Present Condition of Philosophy," and "First Impressions on Returning Home." In the former, Dr. Hall justly remarks that, "so far as old sanctions, laws, systems, and institutions decay, and so far as men are capable of being affected by rational considerations, just so far philosophy is becoming, and is sure to become, the dominant influence in the intellectual world." On the other hand, "in the special sciences, laboratory work and mechanical methods are becoming more absorbing and essential, and, for the average observer, more in danger of becoming finalities." Hence, "even the workingman instinctively reacts against the narrowing tendencies of machine-work and special skilled employments, and speculates wildly and crassly about political, social, or religious problems. The religious mind has probably never been more accessible to matured philosophical truth than now." To these statements I may add the testimony of one who has been, in his small way, a university teacher of philosophy for over forty years, that never during this period has so warm an interest in philosophical speculations been expressed by undergraduate students as within the last five years.

In the latter of the two papers to which I have alluded, Dr. Hall says, speaking of Americans: "We may be born larger, carry less flesh, mature earlier, dry up and decay younger than the Germans; but in despatch, executive ability, impromptu practical judgment, we as far excel them as they excel us in science and philosophy." Some persons have grave doubts whether the Germans generally and as a rule, whatever may be said of a few shining examples, do excel average Americans in science and philosophy; and in his amusing papers on "Popular Science in Germany," on "*The German Science*," and on "*A Few Recent Philosophical Works*," I must say that Dr. Hall furnishes some very substantial reasons for these doubts. Wilder and more fantastical and absurd doctrines — *hallucinations*, would be a more fitting word — were never harbored in any heads that could be found outside of an

insane hospital. And such nonsense in speculation is to a large extent a typical product of the average German mind. There must be somewhere a crack in the skull which allows all the common-sense to escape, that would otherwise expel such absurdities. You never hear of similar follies being broached in France or England, where the utterer of them, indeed, could not even obtain a hearing; but they are gravely discussed on German ground, where a propensity to dogmatize on insufficient data, or rather on no data at all, and to construct metaphysical castles in the air, sure to be dissolved and dispersed by the first breath of logic, seems to be indigenous in the soil.

The ablest paper in the volume, that containing the results of a philosophical and protracted examination of Laura Bridgman's case, surely has nothing to do with "German Culture" in any "aspect" whatever; it is distinctly American from beginning to end. An American, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, was her sole educator, and won for himself undying honor by the skill and patience with which he completed that wonderful task, and thereby seemed almost to create a living soul within the ribs of death. When a German shall accomplish as difficult a task, we shall be more inclined than we are at present to admit the assumed superiority of the science of his fatherland. Out of place as Dr. Hall's paper on the subject is, in this volume, the public will welcome it as an important and original contribution to psychological science.

Francis Bowen.

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*British and American Education. The Universities of the Two Countries compared.* By MAYO W. HAZELTINE. New York: Harper & Brothers. [Harper's Half-Hour Series.] 1880. pp. 197.

THIS small volume contains much information regarding the scope and methods of higher education in the British Isles. In the prosecution of the plan many incidental references are made to the training given by American colleges, of which Harvard is used as a type. The position of the principal studies, as science, mathematical, physical, and mental, history, and modern languages, as well as law, medicine, and the fine arts, is considered; and chapters are devoted to Dublin Trinity College, London University, Owen's College, pecuniary aid and prizes, and the expenses of living. We can in no better way indicate the nature of Mr. Hazeltine's volume, or inter-

est our readers, than by selections from several chapters in which he summarizes his comparisons of the universities of the two countries. The judgment is more favorable than has been passed by some who have before written on Oxford and Cambridge, and the Scottish universities, —

“that a first-class at Oxford represents considerably more, both as regards comprehensiveness and thoroughness, than the maximum attainments in the same direction at present secured by the most studious Harvard undergraduates. It is wellnigh certain that the latter is likewise inferior, in respect of technical accuracy, to the first-class man in the classical Tripos at Cambridge. On the other hand, the tests applied at Harvard to the candidates for classical distinction are apparently quite equal in range and precision to those enforced by the University of London; nor can our preliminary assertion be contested, that the possession of a Harvard diploma means more work and more accomplishment than is signified by the simple degree of Bachelor of Arts secured by pass-men at Oxford or Cambridge.”

“The amount of work demanded by Scottish universities, whether we have in view the regulations for pass or class, falls decidedly below the present Harvard scale, though it answers well enough to the measure of attainment exacted at the latter seminary half a century ago.”

“It seems clear that the scope of inquiry embraced at the American college under the three main branches of natural science is quite as extensive as that outlined for candidates in the corresponding honor-schools of Oxford and Cambridge.”

“As regards the last-named element of her philosophical course, viz. the considerable space assigned to political economy, it cannot be denied that Harvard compares most favorably with Edinburgh and Glasgow. And although the Scottish universities are likely to retain for some time their well-earned pre-eminence in ethics and metaphysics, a candid survey of the data above cited will indicate that the American college has already reached an honorable standard, and is rapidly expanding the circuit of acquirement in her school of philosophy.”

“Such is the scope of acquisition open to the candidate for honors in history at Harvard. When we bear in mind, moreover, that his proficiency is subjected not only to a strict final examination, but also to repeated intermediate tests, we cannot but think his attainments will be found equal, if not superior, to those of a first-class man in the Cambridge historical Tripos. A close scrutiny, on the other hand, of the data here collected leads to the conclusion that the Harvard man who graduates with honors in history is still somewhat behind the Oxonian who is credited with first-rate proficiency in the same field of learning.”

The volume is written in a good style, excepting an occasional flavor of the newspaper—the *New York Sun*—to which the sketches composing it were contributed. We regret to see the use of “resurrected,” in the expression the “newly resurrected establishment,” p. 114.

Charles F. Thwing.

*Iliad I.* Translated by CHARLES WELLINGTON STONE. Cambridge, 1880.

SINCE the title-page of this little volume bears only the name of the printer, it seems probable that it was intended for private circulation.<sup>1</sup> It may be welcome to the author's friends as showing his interest in classic poetry, and as a specimen of his early efforts to reproduce Greek thought and metre; thrown upon the public market, it is one of those books that do positive harm. If it were the beginning of a person's acquaintance with Homer, it would probably be the ending. Very few quotations need be made to justify these strictures. The author endeavors to represent the Homeric simplicity and absence of strain by modern familiarity and commonplaceness of language; e. g. “clear up and down through the lines”; “rattle the shafts went behind”; “do not, albeit so smart, . . . seek to dissimulate thus”;

“I should be called a poltroon,

And a fellow with not a thing in him”;

“don't be dictating to me.” At the same time there are many grandiloquent and forced expressions, the contrast between these and the former being very unpleasant; e. g. “he evolved a mephitic miasma,” “thou bidst me unriddle the wrath,” “under the shag of his breast.”

Many of the hexameters are incorrect, requiring an unnatural accentuation. But the most unfortunate feature, and the one most directly opposed to the original, is the curious manner in which the author has burlesqued the Homeric epithets; for instance, “the sea that is salt and unrestful,” “the day-spring with fingers of carmine,” “the autocrat offspring of Kronos,” Zeus, “the Olympian lightener,” Thetis, “the briny deluvian's daughter,” some of which are more suggestive of a minstrel-show than of Homer. Besides these there are many expressions like “the savor and smoke together went spirally curling,”

<sup>1</sup> We do not notice privately printed books unless sent to us for that purpose. — *Editor.*



and "the future that shall be." And, most puzzling of all, "Deep was the sough of the darkling wave round the stem as *she* clove it."

It is not necessary to proceed farther to questions of interpretation, to show that the book will do harm, and not good, as a new presentation of Homer.

H. N.

*Witchcraft of New England explained by Spiritualism.* ALLEN PUTNAM, ESQ. Boston: Colby & Rich, 1880. pp. 482.

ALL the problems suggested by what is called Spiritualism are difficult to deal with, and, in the present state of our knowledge, impossible to solve. The mediums known to be honest are vastly outnumbered by those believed to be dishonest; the manifestations occurring under scientific conditions are in no proportion to those occurring under the most free and easy circumstances; for one serious and significant performance we have a thousand absurdities; for one sensible communication we have ten thousand sententious assurances from the spirit of Bacon or John the Baptist, that if we are good we shall be happy, that light will overcome darkness, and that a "beautiful, bright spirit-home" awaits us.

The present volume presents more difficulties than the ordinary spiritualist writings. It is evidently the work of a man who is quite familiar with his subject, and who has spared no labor nor thought to get to the bottom of the questions he has proposed to himself. There is in it much that is new and much that might be most advantageously copied by other writers on the subject. Anti-spiritualist criticism *per se* is disarmed by the author's evident fairness and honesty. For instance: "No reluctance attends our publishing such a narrative; we are less solicitous to win a sceptic's laurels than to make distinct statement of any facts pertaining to occult forces in nature, which we have experimentally learned." "Descent to free and reiterated insinuations and allegations that the best individuals and communities of old were infatuated, credulous, deluded, stultified, because some of their statements and actions are unexplainable by our theories and philosophies, is unbecoming any generous and philanthropic spirit." "The 'legitimate boundaries of knowledge'! Where are they? Surely not within any domain where knowledge can supersede ignorance and

its consequent superstitions." These and similar utterances find a ready sympathy in any honest mind. But, on the other hand, when the author passes on to explain the communications and account for the manifestations, we feel at once that we are on the old slippery and unscientific ground. For instance, the following technical explanation of the pains supposed to be inflicted by an old woman on a child at a distance, savors of the commonest spiritualist clap-trap. "If in her anger the old woman forced or found rapport between her own sphere or aura and that of Martha Goodwin, way was opened for injection of germs of suffering to the girl's system, and the systems of others in rapport with her." Again, the way in which we are told that William Morse prevented his manuscript being carried off by the spirits raises a smile. "My wife and I, being much afraid that I should not preserve it for public use, did think best to lay it in the Bible, and it lay safe that night." In spite of its quaintness there will be different opinions about the following: "When dead wood and iron, when leather and wool, when sausages and bread, when an iron wedge and a spade find legs and arms and wings, — when such become things of seeming life, of forceful life too, and of self-guiding actions, — they preach with power which no mere human tongue can command. No eloquence from its common sources can equal theirs in forcing conviction." We fear that these preaching sausages would find but few or indifferent hearers. The author says that "the reincarnated spirit is a somewhat mystical being." After reading these extensive accounts of its extraordinary performances we cannot help thinking that he would have been within the limits of the strictest veracity, had he called it an "extremely mystical being." Of all the curious things in the book, however, the funniest is the statement that certain children, supposed to be under the influence of wicked spirits, although able to read in Popish and Quaker books and the Common Prayer without any difficulty, were "struck dead at the sight of the Assembly's Catechism and Cotton's Milk for Babes." In another place we are told that "the parsonage kitchen — that nestling-place of John Indian and his wife Tituba — may have been that winter a little Delphos or a little Mount Horeb; that is, a spot where developing nourishments of mediumistic germs were collected in unusual abundance, and were unwontedly operative."

Notwithstanding much of this kind that we cannot accept, or at least cannot understand, the book has considerable value. It is a very thorough and able attempt to prove that the extraordinary phenomena collectively known as "Salem witchcraft" were spiritualist manifestations, and are fully explicable on that hypothesis. Most readers who have carefully examined Spiritualism doubtless think that Spiritualism does not explain anything, and therefore cannot explain the phenomena of witchcraft. This volume, however, throws much light on the connection of witchcraft and modern Spiritualism, and presents many facts that have never before received sufficient attention. Any one who is familiar with the subject will be struck with the similarity of the occurrences in the house of old William Morse of Newbury, in 1679, and those in the study of the Leipsic physicist Zöllner, two years ago. Many such correspondences are indeed suggested by the author, who narrates several remarkable and often well-authenticated occurrences. (See pp. 94, 103, 135, 154, 245, 326.)

There is no longer room for doubt that phenomena have appeared at various times and places which are inexplicable by any scientific theory yet propounded. The most remarkable one is Zöllner's well-known hypothesis of a fourth dimension, and this—were it even sure that mental paralysis would not result from a successful effort to understand it—is but the vaguest of guesses. The facts, we say, must be admitted; the explanation of Spiritualism is as far as possible from being satisfactory,—it is childish, ignorant, and unscientific; most people justified in having any opinion on the subject will regard it, with Wundt, as "a sign of the materialism and barbarism of our time," rather than, with Ulrici and the author of the present volume, as "fraught with evidences, and some sensible proof positive of a future life," and the only efficient means of retaining faith in immortality, in the minds of thinking men. Scientific examination of the facts is what is needed. In Germany this is likely to be given; indeed, an earnest "Aufruf zur Parteiergreifung" was published by an enthusiastic Leipsic student more than two years ago. It should not be neglected here. In the mean time, therefore, however much we may disagree with our author as regards his explanations, for his attempt to classify the facts we owe him our thanks.

Henry Norman.

*Columnæ Adiposæ.* A newly described structure of the *Cutis Vera*, with its pathological significance in Carbuncle and other affections. By J. COLLINS WARREN, M. D. Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1881.

To such as read the medical journals, the substance of this small *brochure* is not new. To all physicians, the subject treated so clearly, and for the first time in anatomical literature, by Dr. Warren, should possess some interest and value. The author claims the discovery of slender columns of adipose tissue perforating the thick *cutis vera*, as numerous as the hairs which seem to emanate from and are always just above them. It would now appear, from the author's studies, that the *columnæ adiposæ*, which are always found where the skin is thick, offer a passage for the growth of certain diseases towards the surface, and that the vesicles or papules in any cutaneous eruption may conform in their distribution to that of these channels.

In a case of anthrax, for instance, the earliest changes seen at the extreme periphery are scattered collections of wandering cells in the subcutaneous adipose tissue, and as we approach the centre we find clusters of these cells in the *columnæ adiposæ*, which appear to follow some of the numerous natural channels of the tissue in their progress, probably the lymphatics. As we proceed inwards, the cells become more numerous, until the entire subcutaneous tissue is occupied by them; at this point the columns of the skin are already filled at their bases with the round cells, while a few rows of cells extend to the apex. As soon as we arrive at the point where the columns are entirely filled with cells, we begin to observe an infiltration of other portions of the skin, which are reached through the lateral horizontal clefts, branching on either side from the columns midway from base to apex. A blood-vessel is usually seen in these clefts. By finer subdivision of the clefts, the cells penetrate the fibrous tissue upwards and downwards, until erelong the whole *cutis vera* is invaded. The book shows the careful studies of its author, and is made more interesting and instructive by the addition of several illustrations drawn by Dr. H. P. Quincy.

G. Lowell Austin.

PROFESSOR JOSIAH P. COOKE (1846) will soon issue a thoroughly revised edition of his "First Principles of Chemical Philosophy."

## THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER.

The subscription price is \$3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,  
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BOSTON OFFICE: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. III.

MARCH, 1881.

No. 3.

THE DISCONTINUANCE OF  
THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE next issue of *The Harvard Register* will be the last. For this sudden determination there are two potent reasons. First, it does not receive sufficient pecuniary support, and has been maintained to the present time at considerable loss. Second, the University, as will be seen from the following announcement, purposes to publish for free circulation a paper of her own.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY BULLETIN.

GORE HALL, March 1, 1881.

Friends of the University having kindly given money for the purpose, and the Corporation having authorized the change, the Library Bulletin with the issue for April, 1881, will be enlarged and become a BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY, for the publication (in addition to the material furnished by the Library) of *official information*, first notices of original research in the various departments of the University, records of results in investigations, and *literary or scientific intelligence of special interest* to members of the University, — such announcements being necessarily brief, and without the details usually making part of extended papers or memoirs.

You are invited to make such communications to the Librarian, *who will be assisted in the editing by gentlemen representing the various faculties of the University.*

JUSTIN WINSOR, *Librarian.*

The President of the University writes that neither he nor any member of the Corporation, in authorizing the issue of the *Bulletin*, had any intention of injuring the *Register*, and suggests that the first issue of

the new publication will show that there will be but little conflict between the two. But the Editor, Mr. Winsor, writes that he fears the first number "will not be a good sample"; for, as he says, "the University staff cannot at so short notice (as April) be brought into harness."

Under the circumstances, therefore, it has seemed best to me to withdraw, and give way entirely to the *Bulletin*, so that the Librarian, with his corps of "gentlemen representing the various faculties of the University" may with the "money kindly given for the purpose by friends of the University," issue a paper that will reflect the utmost credit on the institution which the whole country loves so well. Immediately after the next issue of the *Register* every subscriber will receive in money the full amount due him for the unexpired time of his subscription, so that the discontinuance can nowise be considered an ordinary business failure, for I alone sustain all the loss involved. Nor can it be called a Harvard failure, for I alone started the *Register* on my own authority, and have conducted it manifestly as a personal enterprise. The Corporation never recognized it as an official publication, although, besides extending to it encouragement in several ways, they did contribute \$300 towards its actual cost of \$12,000 a year. And it is perhaps not surprising that the graduates were not inclined to support a paper published by merely an undergraduate in the Collège. Therefore, on my shoulders, alone, should fall all discredit, if any there be, occasioned by the starting, conduct, and discontinuance of *The Harvard Register*. To whom I am most indebted will appear in the next issue.

Now one statement only in my behalf: The *Register*, although a personal enterprise, has been conducted in the most conscientious manner in every particular, and from first to last, with the utmost fidelity to the University, and with her interests always most prominently in view. The contents and appearance of the paper have spoken for themselves during the past fifteen months; the total circulation includ-



ing the next number amounts to 102,500 copies, and the cash outlay has been \$15,000. That my work has been of at least some service to the University is my sincere hope.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher.*

THE next issue of *The Register*, although its last, will also be by far its largest and best. For in it will be used most of the matter and illustrations that were accumulating for several successive issues. It will contain biographical sketches, with *portraits*, of

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,  
Rev. Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE,  
Professor FRANCIS BOWEN,  
Rev. Dr. EDWARD A. WASHBURN,  
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and  
ROBERT TODD LINCOLN;

also historical and descriptive sketches, accompanied by *views*, of Massachusetts Hall; Dane Hall, — the Law School; Phillips Andover Academy; “Elmwood,” — the home of Lowell; the Old Burial Ground between the First Parish and Christ Churches; and Matthews Hall; and, besides a large variety of university news and graduate items, an exceptionally good collection of articles by the following named persons: —

Prof. EZRA ABBOT,  
Prof. JOSIAH D. WHITNEY,  
Prof. N. S. SHALER,  
Rev. ARTEMAS B. MUZZEY,  
Rev. Dr. GEORGE E. ELLIS,  
Rev. Dr. A. P. PEABODY,  
CHARLES F. THWING,  
GAMALIEL BRADFORD,  
JESSE H. JONES,  
MELVIL DUI,  
GRENVILLE STANLEY HALL,  
Rev. Dr. GEORGE Z. GRAY,  
HENRY SYLVESTER NASH,  
MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,  
GEORGE H. WHITMAN,  
JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY,  
SAMUEL GARMAN,  
JOHN FISKE,

CHARLES DEANE,  
GEORGE L. CHANEY,  
HENRY WARE,  
JOEL A. ALLEN,  
HENRY WHEATLAND,  
ARTHUR GILMAN,  
GEORGE A. HILL,  
Rev. Dr. WILLIAM NEWELL,  
Rev. Dr. W. C. LANGDON,  
Prof. GEORGE L. GOODALE,  
Prof. JOHN TROWBRIDGE,  
Rev. E. A. RENOUF,  
Judge GEORGE W. WARREN,  
MARSHALL T. BIGELOW,  
GEORGE F. BABBITT,  
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,  
Dr. LUTHER D. SHEPARD,  
and several others.

This issue will contain not less than one hundred pages, besides a full index to the three hundred pages issued since the first of the year. If extra copies are wanted they should be ordered at once, as only a limited number will be printed. The price of this issue will be fifty cents a copy.

IT has been charged that the College does not offer its advantages to the citizens of Cambridge with sufficient freedom. Those making the charge do not probably recall the privileges afforded them by the Library and by the Museums. They surely do not know that in the “evening readings” are given great opportunities of instruction and pleasure for which many would be glad to pay liberally. These readings from the masterpieces of ancient and modern literature, by scholars who have made special study of them, began about eight years ago. Though primarily designed for students, they are open to the public. To listen to James Russell Lowell’s reading of Cervantes, Professor Norton’s of Dante, Professor Bôcher’s of Molière, Professor Child’s of Chaucer and Shakespeare, — not to name others, — is a rare privilege. We are not aware that the system, as a system, is pursued in any other college; but to the students and residents of Cambridge the advantages afforded by it are of great worth.

AMONG the most useful documents relating to education are the annual reports of the officers of universities and of colleges. The institutions which make an annual report, unfortunately, are few. That their officers could produce papers on college questions of interest and usefulness is unquestioned. But, beyond any question of expediency, we venture to say that it is the duty of the managers of large trusts, as those of the colleges, which in a sense are of a public character, to make a report to the public of their management.

MANY remarks of Professor Wait in his essay in this number on “Advanced Instruction in American Colleges” have no direct or indirect reference to Harvard. Particularly true is this the case in his statement that “very little pains is taken by those in authority to make known the needs of their colleges.” For only a short time ago, by reason of persistent efforts, a new endowment of the Divinity School, amounting to \$140,000, and a new building for the Law School, to cost perhaps \$100,000, were secured; and at present active work is doing to secure additional funds for the Botanic Garden, the Physical Laboratory, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, the Bussey School of Agriculture and Horticulture, the Dental School, the Observa-

tory (especially for the publication of its *Annals*), and other general and special University expenses.

A LARGE number of the Alumni from all the Classes, from all parts of the country, and from all parties, have united in asking President Hayes to sit for a full-length portrait which may be added to the Memorial Hall gallery. The President has consented, and William M. Chase of New York City is to paint the picture, now that the President is relieved from official care. The proposal of the picture has called forth a very wide expression of gratification and pride in Mr. Hayes's spotless administration.

THE reports of the gatherings of the Alumni of the colleges, held this winter, indicate a universal enthusiasm concerning Alma Mater. These gatherings have never been more numerous or more largely attended. Their influence is potent. They serve to foster the knowledge and regard of graduates for the college, to direct public attention, and to attract students to it. Among the most influential of these associations is that of Harvard in New York. The report of its annual meeting of Feb. 21 shows that the interest of its members in their College abides.

AN edition of the "Benjamin Peirce" Memorial has been issued in neat cloth and gilt binding. It will be remembered that this "Memorial" consists of a collection of biographical sketches, sermons, and addresses occasioned by the decease of Professor Peirce, who, with a single exception, served the University for a longer period, than any other officer. The contents comprise, besides a good portrait as a frontispiece, four Sermons, by the Rev. Drs. A. P. Peabody; James Freeman Clarke, Cyrus A. Bartol, and Thomas Hill; three Poems, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas W. Parsons, and George Thwing; Resolutions of the President and Fellows, the Faculty of the College, and the Social Science Association; Biographical Sketches reprinted from *The Harvard Register*, *Boston Daily Advertiser*, *Boston Journal*, *New York Tribune*, *the Nation*, *Springfield Republican*, *Woman's Journal*, *Boston Evening Transcript*, *Journal of Science*, *London Nature*, *Journal of Social Science*, etc. The volume is printed on heavy, calendered paper, with wide margins

and untrimmed edges. Copies (cloth \$1.00, paper 50 cents) will be sent upon receipt of price by the publisher of *The Harvard Register*.

THE offer to exchange bound volumes of the *Register* for 1880 (half morocco, cloth sides, and gilt lettering) for the loose numbers and \$1.15, will have to be withdrawn after the 1st of April, as our supply is almost exhausted. The complete set forms a volume of 254 large quarto pages, handsomely printed, well illustrated, and thoroughly indexed to authors and subjects. It will be sent postpaid on receipt of \$3.15.

WE should be glad to receive from the secretaries or committees who have in charge the so-called "class funds" and "college funds" a record of the present amount of these trusts, together with any comments they may have to offer. Before the lapse of many years, it is probable the College will receive proceeds from the oldest of them, and the expediency of successive classes continuing these funds can now well be determined.

WE will pay twenty cents each for copies of the *Register* for March, 1880, and the same price for the issue dated January 15, 1880.

IF any one wishes to complete his file of *The Harvard Register* for the year 1880, he would do well to send in his order for back numbers (20 cents each) without delay.

#### NOTES.

THE January number of the Boston Public Library Bulletin contains a full account of the Massachusetts Election Sermons. It was prepared by Lindsay Swift (1877), and shows great research on the part of the writer. It gives many bibliographical facts of interest and value, never before brought together, concerning this annual address before the Governor and Legislature, which has been printed for more than two centuries.

THE Massachusetts Historical Society in 1795 was presented with a large copper-plate engraving of the three college buildings standing at Cambridge in the first half of the last century; viz. Harvard Hall, built in 1675, Stoughton, in 1699, and the present Massachusetts, built in 1720. The engraving was dedicated to Governor Dummer. Upon a panel



underneath it there was discovered, a short time ago, a similar engraving dedicated to Lieutenant-Governor Phipps.

"HARVARD AND ITS SURROUNDINGS," which is the only guide-book to this University, is a very useful reference book for any one who has need of information regarding Harvard University, or who has any interest in seeing how all of the many buildings appear. It comprises one hundred pages, and is profusely illustrated. It can be obtained by sending \$1.00 to Moses King, Cambridge.

THE President of the University desires to complete a few sets of the President's Reports, and needs the following : —

All to 1830-31 inclusive. 1833-34, 1845-46 to 1850-51 inclusive, 1852-53, 1854-55, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1859-60, 1866-67 to 1869-70 inclusive.

Also the following Treasurer's Statements : —

All to 1830-31 inclusive, 1833-34, 1854-55, 1866-67, 1869-70, 1875-76.

Any of these Reports and Statements received at the President's office, No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge, will be duly acknowledged.

A RECENT investigation, conducted in the physical laboratory of Harvard University, has led to the discovery of the remarkable fact that intense cold can deprive magnetized steel bars of nearly all the magnetism which may have been imparted to them. The intense cold was produced by solid carbonic acid. This fact has an important bearing upon observations of the magnetic condition of the earth taken in high latitudes ; for what appear to be daily and yearly changes in the earth's magnetism may be due in large part to conditions of temperature, which affect the magnets used in the observations. It must also be concluded that the molecular condition of steel is changed by great cold. — *Boston Journal of Commerce*.

THE ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS OF SOPHOCLES will be performed in the original Greek in Sanders Theatre, on the evenings of May 17, 19, and 20. The regular sale of tickets will begin at the University Bookstore in Cambridge, and at 146 Tremont Street, in Boston, on Monday, April 4, at 10 A. M. Five hundred tickets for the first performance, at \$3.00 each, and eight hundred for each of the other performances, at \$2.00 each, will be offered to the public. Of these tickets a number not exceeding 100 for the first evening, and 200 for each of the succeeding evenings, will be assigned by the committee to persons living in places distant from Cambridge. Applications for these may be made to Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, and must be received by him on or before March 25.

Two graduates, one in the Class of 1876, and one in the Class of 1880, have collected a number of college songs that are now sung at Harvard,

Yale, and other colleges, and have published them in an attractive and cheap form. Everybody knows that there are many college songs always floating about which are worth preserving, but as they are known to only a few in each society they are likely to die out and be forgotten unless they find their way into print. It was with this in mind that the two editions of "Students' Songs" have been published. The first edition, 6,000 copies, was exhausted in four months, and the second edition, containing an entirely new collection of songs, is selling rapidly. It is with pleasure that we call attention to these songs, and wish the compilers a good reward for their exertions. The second edition, containing twenty-five songs with music, can be obtained by sending twenty-five cents to Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge.

#### THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY.

From Professor Pickering's report we obtain the following items about the Observatory : —

A NEW photometer has been constructed for the comparison of stars moderately near each other, but too distant to be brought into the same field by any of the photometers previously in use. The polarized images of the two stars are brought to equality by turning a Nicol prism, and both images are seen under the same conditions. The range of positions in which the double-image prism may be placed is greater in this than in the previous photometers made on the same general principle. The instrument has hitherto been used, when attached to the equatorial, for the observation of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. . . . While photometric observations in general give results somewhat less accordant than those obtained by the naked eye under favorable circumstances, this instrument appears to surpass the unaided eye in precision, without losing the advantage common to all good photometers of supplying results independent of each other and reducible to a definite standard.

THE second part of Volume XI. of the *Annals of the Observatory* has been completed and distributed during the past year. It contains a discussion of a part of 25,000 photometric observations made with the large equatorial in 1877, 1878, and 1879. This discussion relates chiefly to the fainter objects observed, such as the satellites of planets and minute stars situated near brighter ones. No photometric observations of most of these objects were previously in existence, and these must accordingly have a considerable value, although they cannot be expected to be as accurate as the observations of brighter objects, made with photometers of a different kind, and discussed in Part I. of the same volume. The faint objects should, if possible, be reobserved by some



method wholly different from that first employed, and this work will probably be undertaken here at some future time. Volume XII., which contains the results of observations made in 1874 and 1875 by Professor W. A. Rogers with the Meridian Circle, has also been completed and distributed. This volume includes a discussion of the proper motion of 618 stars, and a comparison of their places as found here and at other observatories. The values of the probable errors show that the work compares favorably with the best done elsewhere. The list of stars is substantially the same as that of Volume X. In that volume the times of transit over the separate wires were given in full; but in Volume XII. only the means have been published; and the expense of publication makes it probable that still further abridgment will be necessary in future volumes of the same class.

A CIRCULAR inquiring to what extent the series of Annals of this Observatory was complete as far as Volume XI. inclusive, was prepared last winter, and over two hundred copies of it were sent in February to the institutions and to some of the astronomers among whom our publications are distributed. . . . The volumes for which the demand relatively to the stock on hand is greatest are: II. Part I. (Observations of Saturn), III. (Comet of 1858), and V. (Nebula in Orion). These can be supplied only in exceptional cases. Any duplicate copies will be thankfully received, and will be used in completing broken sets.

A RE-EXAMINATION has been made of the equatorial observations taken in 1866-76. A second reduction of the measurements of double stars is now nearly complete. The observations of nebulae and of occultations are also nearly ready for the press. The observations of asteroids and comets have in most cases lost their value; but, as they may be much needed in special cases, it is proposed to publish an index to them, so that any which are wanted can be furnished on application to this Observatory.

A BEGINNING has been made in the reduction of the meteorological observations from 1840 to 1880. Owing to their great bulk, it is probable that only the monthly means will be published. These, with the Meridian Circle observations, the recent photometric observations of the large telescope, the work with the Meridian Photometer, and the observations of Jupiter's satellites, will fill at least six volumes, which are in a more or less advanced state of preparation for publication.

NOTWITHSTANDING the additional shelves placed in the Library, more room is now much needed, and it will probably be necessary soon to devote the room opposite to library purposes.

THE principal want of the Observatory at the present time is means for the publication of its Annals. The large number of volumes (Vols. IV. Part II., VIII., IX., X., XI. Parts I. and II., and

XII.) issued during the past five years has exhausted the accumulated interest of the Sturgis Fund; only one more volume can be paid for at present from the Quincy Fund; and no other funds are especially intended to defray the expenses of publication. The cost of each volume will be about two thousand dollars, or, where the two parts are published separately, about a thousand dollars for each part. Some volumes, especially the results of the zone observations and of the Meridian Photometer, are likely to be standard works of reference for many years. It is hoped that persons may be found willing to further the cause of astronomical science by contributing to this object.

LAST spring Professor Rogers made a brief visit to France and England to procure copies of the standard yard and metre, and to determine the relation between them, and collected the material for what promises to be a valuable contribution to this subject.

THE signals sent from this Observatory are used in New York, in connection with those of the United States Naval Observatory and of the Allegheny Observatory for the regulation of the New York time-service.

THE Observatory and the Waltham Watch Factory are in telegraphic communication; and an arrangement has been made with the Watch Company which permits the use of an excellent clock at the factory for comparison with the clocks of the Observatory. This is chiefly serviceable as an additional security in the observations made with the meridian circle, but it may be of occasional use also in the distribution of time-signals in case of accident or during a long continuance of cloudy weather.

MUCH progress has been made in measuring the light of all the stars visible to the naked eye between the north pole and  $-30^{\circ}$ . The Meridian Photometer consists of a transit instrument in which polarized images of the star to be measured and of the pole-star are placed side by side in the field, and brought to equality by turning a Nicol prism inserted in the eyepiece. The instrument is so constructed that the two objects are viewed under precisely the same conditions, with the same magnifying power, the same aperture, the same background, and the same emergent pencil. Moreover, their positions are reversed during each observation. The observer remains in comparative darkness and confines his attention to the settings, all the readings of circles and the recording being done by an assistant. A large number of preliminary measures were made, during which various sources of error were detected. These were finally eliminated, and the first zone was taken on Oct. 25, 1879. Owing to bad weather and other causes, only twenty zones were taken before December. Since then two or three zones of about an hour each have been taken by different observers on

almost every clear evening. Before Nov. 1, 1880, 298 zones were taken on 137 nights. The working list contains about four thousand stars, each of which is to be observed on three different nights by different observers. Four settings are made each night. To determine the atmospheric absorption, a hundred circumpolar stars are observed at their upper and lower culminations. Each of these stars will be observed on about ten or twelve nights. The stars of the first and second magnitude will also be observed on about twelve nights. Except in a few of the early zones, two images of the pole-star are compared at the beginning, middle, and end of each zone, thus eliminating differences in the two objectives and prisms. The number of separate settings is as follows: 30,076 of ordinary stars, 2,996 upper culminations, 3,168 lower culminations, 1,268 of bright stars, and 2,848 of the pole-star. Total, 40,356. Besides these, many measures have been made of the brighter planets, of Vesta, and of the brighter variables and their comparison stars.

More than half of the work is now done, and it is probable that the observations will be completed during next October, unless the weather is very unfavorable. It is possible, however, that additional observations will be made of the brighter stars and of the variables, and the work thus extended through another year. In this case the total number of settings will doubtless exceed one hundred thousand. The average difference in the three measures of the pole-star taken in each zone is somewhat less than 0.08 magnitude. The probable error in the mean of the three measures of a star is also about 0.08 magnitude. When the three measures differ so much that the probable error exceeds 0.2, another observation is taken, and this is repeated until the error is reduced to 0.2, or until one of the observations is shown to be erroneous. Although the reduction of a single observation is very simple, yet the great number taken renders the clerical work very laborious, the manuscript already filling about seven reams of letter-paper.

IN "The Harvard Book" (Vol. I. p. 156), it is stated, in a biography of President Everett, that the Observatory was established on its present site in his administration. This is a mistake. In 1839, W. C. Bond was appointed Astronomical Observer to Harvard University, and took possession of a house in Cambridge, prepared for him by President Quincy, as a rudimentary Observatory. During 1842 and 1843, the generosity of President Quincy's friends, chiefly among the capitalists of Boston, enabled him to purchase several acres of land in Cambridge, and to erect thereon the Sears Tower, and a house for the Observer, and to order a great Equatorial Telescope. In September, 1844, Mr. Bond removed to the new Observatory, and on May 8, 1845, with the assistance of his son G. P. Bond,

he there observed a transit of Mercury. Before Mr. Quincy resigned the office of President, in August, 1845, he completed the purchase of the Equatorial Telescope, and, although it was not finished, paid for it. It arrived in Cambridge early in 1846. During these years Mr. Everett was United States Minister in England, and had no part in any of these arrangements. The Observatory and the Equatorial Telescope belong to the administration of President Quincy. — *A Subscriber.*

According to the Annals of the Observatory, Vol. I. p. xviii, the object-glass arrived on Dec. 4, 1846, and the machinery, June 11, 1847. — *Editor.*

## THE REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE FACULTY.

### ELECTIVE STUDIES, VOLUNTARY ATTENDANCE, ETC.

THE long table of elective studies in the report of Professor Charles F. Dunbar, the Dean of the College Faculty for 1879-80, exhibits strikingly that wholesome intermingling of students of different departments and classes which the elective system brings about. The first course on the list — that in Hebrew — was attended by 2 Seniors, 1 Junior, 1 Sophomore, 1 unmatriculated student, and 2 graduates, besides 11 Divinity students. The course in Plato and Aristotle was attended by 13 Seniors, 3 Juniors, 1 unmatriculated student and 5 graduates. One of the courses in English Literature was attended by 13 Seniors, 30 Juniors, 20 Sophomores, 1 Freshman, 2 Scientific students, 2 graduates, and 1 Law student. The course in Biology was attended by 8 Seniors, 16 Juniors, 4 Sophomores, 1 Freshman, 1 graduate, 5 unmatriculated students, and 1 Scientific student. These are strong cases of the mingling of different classes; but in the whole list of 101 courses there are only seven in which the students came from a single class or department, and a majority of these seven are mathematical courses.

The report demonstrates that the choice of electives by the average student is an intelligent one. The Dean says: "As regards the influence of the system upon the individual, the experience of the last ten years shows that in the majority of instances the choice of studies is made from year to year with a good degree of continuity and system. Especially is it the case among the more successful students that the choice is usually found to be the result of a judicious grouping of studies upon some general plan. To illustrate this fact I present herewith a statement showing the studies elected by the first forty students in rank of the Class of 1880. When it is remembered that among the motives acting on these young men, the ambition for academic distinction is one of the most obvious, and that half of the number were applicants for scholarships, and therefore engaged in a keen competition,



the course of studies actually followed by most of the number reflects great credit upon their devotion to scholarly ends, and justifies the confidence with which they have been left to determine for themselves the direction of their work. If space permitted the exhibition of the same tests as applied to a greater number of students, or to other portions of the class, results might be shown which are similar and scarcely less marked in degree. Inconsiderate choices may no doubt be found, and perhaps some combinations nearly as heterogeneous as those of the traditional prescribed course of study; but as a rule the work even of students of low rank will be found to arrange itself in the direction in which, from the capacities and circumstances of the individual, there is the best promise of willing and profitable study." The comparison of the courses of study laid out by individuals under the elective system, with the traditional prescribed course of study, is not a severe one; for nothing could well be more heterogeneous than the modern curriculum of the average American college, such as Williams or Dartmouth, to take examples which are not unfavorable.

The report contains a table which shows the number of individuals at work in the several departments of study. The total number of students in the three upper classes, whose choice of studies this table exhibits, increased seven and a half per cent from 1874-75 to 1879-80. In proportion to this general increase, Greek shows a decided gain, while in Latin there is not only a comparative, but an absolute loss. English increases enormously, the number of students being five-fold greater than in 1874-75; a gain due in part to the establishment of new electives. German increases largely; French barely holds its own; Italian and Spanish show a decided gain. Political Economy shows an increase, while History is studied by about the same absolute number in 1879-80 as in 1874-75, and therefore exhibits a relative decline. Fine Arts (*i. e.* the history of the Fine Arts) shows a great gain. Mathematics and Physics show a decrease, while in Natural History, owing to the establishment of new courses and to a better arrangement of the whole group of electives, there is a decided increase. "As a general result of this comparison, while some of the traditional studies have gained, and others have fallen off, that class of studies on the whole have lost but little ground, and, allowance being made for temporary fluctuations, may fairly be said to retain their hold upon the attention of students unimpaired. The additional time secured for elective work has been used largely in diversifying the range of studies, and has enabled many students to give a certain share of attention to subjects formerly little dwelt upon in a college course. But the general result exhibits no tendency toward the extinction of some classes of studies and the absorption of attention by others. The mass of students may be trusted, in their selec-

tion of studies, to have regard to serious considerations; and while this is the case, courses of studies will continue to be elected for their recognized intrinsic worth, and every branch of sound knowledge will continue to have its due proportion of followers."

It appears that, although the maximum is required in only two subjects, the number of candidates for admission to College who offer the maximum requisitions in more than two subjects, is increasing. In 1878 ten candidates offered the maximum requisitions in more than two subjects; in 1879 fifteen; and in 1880 twenty-six. This marked increase shows that the schools are preparing their students on a greater variety of advanced subjects, in spite of the fact that the regulations do not at present permit a student to shorten his college course on account of such advanced preparation.

The report describes the important change which has been made in the regulations as to attendance. It is to be remarked that, in spite of the increased freedom permitted by the new regulations, the College is by no means on the same footing in this respect as the professional schools, where students are left entirely to their own responsibility, no account whatever being taken of attendance. "Dealing with this subject in the light of a considerable experience, the Faculty determined to adopt the simple provision with respect to students of all classes, that habitual absence is *prima facie* evidence that the student is not fulfilling the purposes of his residence at the University, and calls for inquiry, explanation, and such action as may be found to be fitted to the special circumstances; and that irregularity of attendance, unless accompanied by good scholarship, is to be regarded and treated in the same way. No scale of penalties is stated, and no precise line of absences or scholarship is given, the design of the rule being to deal with individuals and not with sharply defined classes, and to deal with them by such flexible methods as are necessary in distinguishing between cases where the student proves his capacity to act on his own responsibility and those where he needs more or less support from discipline. The application of such a system necessarily implies a much closer supervision of individuals and of discretion on the part of those charged with its administration, than is required under any scheme of fixed rules; and it is accordingly provided that the oversight of the Freshman Class as regards attendance shall be entrusted to a committee of Freshman instructors, and that the other classes shall be under the charge of the administrative officers of the College, the Faculty reserving the power of decision as to action called for by the reports of these committees.

"In the revision of the regulations, as well as in the system of elective study, the Faculty have had constantly in view the purpose of encouraging young men when approaching their majority to act



upon their own responsibility, and to learn to make a considerate and profitable use of that full liberty of action which they are so soon to enjoy. The results already attained justify the belief that by this means, without loss of scholarly attainment or of regularity of work, the College may still more effectively perform its duty in the formation of character and the preparation of its students for the duties of life."

### UNSUCCESSFUL BOWDOIN PRIZE DISSERTATIONS.

AMONG the papers in the office of the College are numerous unsuccessful essays and translations offered in former years in competition for Bowdoin prizes. It is desired to return them to their authors, but this in many cases is impossible because the authors' real names are unknown. A list of these papers, with their dates and subjects, and the assumed names of the authors, is given below. Any one finding on this list a paper written by him will please send for it to Frank W. Taussig, President's Secretary, Cambridge. The papers uncalled for within a reasonable time are to be destroyed.

1847. BERNAL DIAZ DE CASTILLO. — "What light is thrown on the original settlement of this country by the recent discoveries in South America?" *Φιλόδημος*. — "The Progress of Constitutional Principles of Government in Europe."

1848. MARCUS. — "The Consulate of Cicero." J. STRAWS. — "The Consulate of Cicero." PHILIP PHILIPSON. — "An Estimate of the Character of Richard III." SYROPHENIX. — "An Estimate of the Character of Richard III." ONE OF THE SENIOR CLASS. — "The Norman Conquest." ROBERT GUISCARD. — "The Norman Conquest." ALPHA. — Latin poem, "Stella errans nuper inventa." FUTURUS. — Latin poem, "Stella errans nuper inventa."

1849. SALMASIUS. — "The Different Representations of the Character of Socrates by Plato, Xenophon, and Aristophanes." ENNIUS. — Latin verse, translated from Thomson's "Seasons." MEDICINE. — Latin verse, translated from Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

1850. STETE DORO. — Latin verse, translated from Macaulay's "Horatius." JUNIOR. — Greek prose, translated from Thirlwall's "Greece."

1851. Φ. — "The Study of the Physical Sciences as a Source of Mental Culture and Practical Knowledge." IGNOTUS. — "The Study of the Physical Sciences as a Source of Mental Culture and Practical Knowledge." SIGMA PHI. — "Athens in the Time of Socrates." LATINUS. — "The Importance of Modern Foreign Language and Literature to the Scholar."

1854. THAMYRAS. — "The Character of Lucretius as a Poet and as a Philosopher."

1855. Ψ. — Greek verse, translated from "Paradise Lost." NOS CEDAMUS AMORI. — Greek verse, translated from "Paradise Lost." PALMAM QUI MERUIT, FERAT. — Latin hexameters. AT OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT. — Latin hexameters. JULI FLORE, QUIBUS TERRARUM MILITAT ORIS. — Latin verses. HOS EGO VERSICULOS FECI. — Latin verses, headed "Thanatopsis."

1856. AUDENDO MAGNUS TEGITUR TIMOR. — Latin verses, translated from Wordsworth's "Laodamia." POETA NASCITUR, NON FIT. — Latin verses, translated from Wordsworth's "Laodamia." ΕΛΛΙΣ. — Greek Prose: "The Government of the Thirty at Athens." A B C D. — "The Relations between Aristotle and Alexander the Great." NECESSITY. — "The Last Words of Psychology on the Connection between Body and Mind."

1857. CICERO. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." NUMA. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." HAEC MEA SUNT. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." MINUANTUR ATRAE CARMINE CURAE. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." DELTA. — Latin verses, translated from Cowper's "Heroism." RHO. — Greek prose: "The Last Days of Demosthenes." CARITAS. — "The Character of Germanicus, Civil, Military, and Literary."

1858. Δ. — Greek prose: "The Athenian Navy at the Time of Demosthenes." CRITO. — Greek prose: "The Athenian Navy at the Time of Demosthenes." Δ. — Greek prose: "The Athenian Navy at the Time of Demosthenes." IGNOTUS. — Latin hexameters, translated from Tennyson's "Lotos-eaters." SERMONIS FIDA MINISTRA. — Latin hexameters, translated from Tennyson's "Lotos-eaters." SEPES. — Latin hexameters, translated from Tennyson's "Lotos-eaters." PYTHAGORAS. — "St. Paul and Seneca." CLEON. — "Grote's View of the Character of Cleon." HUMBLE SINCERITY. — "The Attempts of Modern Writers of Fiction to inculcate Doctrines of Philanthropy and promote Schemes of Social Reform in their Writings." ALISON. — "The Attempts of Modern Writers of Fiction to inculcate Doctrines of Philanthropy and promote Schemes of Social Reform in the Writings." LONGFELLOW. — "The Past and Present Work of the Christian Church in the Abolition of Slavery." A. Z. — "The Past and Present Work of the Christian Church in the Abolition of Slavery."

1859. ARCHIAS. — Latin verse, translated from Southey's "Joan of Arc." POSSUNT QUIA POSSE VIDENTUR. — Latin verses, translated from Southey's "Joan of Arc." Δ. — Greek prose: "The Island of Salamis." TROS TYRIUSVE MIHI NULLO DISCRIMINE AGETUR. — "Macaulay's Treatment of William Penn." Ω. — "The Women of the Iliad and Odyssey." DIOMED. — "The Women of the Iliad and Odyssey." WAHRHEIT. — "Auguste Comte." HECATAEUS. — "Cicero's Orations against Verres."

1862. ALUMNUS. — "The History of the United States as influenced by their Physical Geography."

1865. CARMINA QUI SCRIBIT, MUSIS ET APOLLINE NULLO. — Latin verses. MACKENZIE. — Latin verses, translated from Thomson's "Seasons."

1871. HENRY ST. JAMES. — "The Hohenstaufens"

1875. THEORICIEN. — "The Cause of the Decline of Poetry in the Eighteenth Century in England." SAMUEL JOHNSON. — "The Cause of the Decline of Poetry in the Eighteenth Century in England." SOMETIMES. — "The Political and Financial Consequences of the Large Accumulations of National Debts." GEORGE WARRINGTON. — "The Revolution of 1688 compared with that of 1789."

## THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

WE take the following on "The Harvard Medical School and Reforms in Medical Education" from the *Medical Record*:—

The Annual Report of Harvard University for the year 1881 is extremely interesting to those who care to know what progress is being made in elevating our methods of medical education. The medical department of this University is in a prosperous condition, and has great reason to congratulate itself upon the good work that it has done. The whole number of students in attendance during the three terms of the past year averaged two hundred and fifty-one. An appreciation of the advantages of spending the time of study at the College is shown by the fact that eighty-six per cent of the graduates in the above year had been in attendance during six collegiate terms. The difference between this condition of things and that in most other medical schools, where two terms is the maximum, is very striking.

The plan of introducing preliminary examinations has had an extremely favorable effect upon the *personnel* of the College. Nearly one half the students have literary or scientific degrees. The President of the College says, referring to this subject: "It is notorious that medical students have been, as a rule, a rougher class of young men than other professional students of similar age. In this University, until the reformation in 1870-71, the medical students were inferior in bearing, manners, and discipline to the students of other departments; they are now indistinguishable from other students. A corresponding change in the medical profession at large would be effected in twenty years if all the important medical schools in the country should institute a reasonable examination for admission."

The Harvard school is one of the few medical institutions which dares to publish the figures showing the number of students who come up for final examination and the per cent rejected. The proportion last year was nearly one third. It is the belief that in one of the largest, if not the largest, colleges in this city the proportion rejected is about one fiftieth, — which means that all but a scant half-dozen are rushed through the tests, to the great financial comfort of the college and the shame and damage of the profession.

With the manifest benefits which a system of medical education like that of Harvard confers upon our profession, it is a duty, as well as for its interest, to encourage this particular school and all others conducted on a similar plan.

## THE LIBRARY.

THE "Book of Leinster," sometime called the "Book of Glendalough," has lately been received from the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. It is a large folio volume, beautifully printed, and contains a collection of pieces, prose and verse, in the Irish language, compiled about the middle of the twelfth century, and is now first published, from the original manuscript in the library of Trinity College, by the Royal Irish Academy.

## MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ (1855), the Curator of the Museum, and J. Walter Fewkes (1875), his assistant, will spend a couple of months on the island of Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, in studying marine forms of life found in the Gulf Stream.

## GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

EDWIN G. MERRIAM (1874) is practising law in St. Louis, Mo.

ROBERT S. RANTOUL (1853) has been elected Mayor of Salem.

ARTHUR ROTCH (1871) has established himself as an architect in Boston.

EDWARD H. STROBEL (1877) is travelling with a pupil in Southern Europe.

CASSIUS K. BRENNEMAN (1869) is practising law in San Antonio, Texas.

GEN. FRANCIS W. PALFREY (1851) is Treasurer of the Fairchild Paper Co. of Boston.

THOMAS RUSSELL (1845) is Chairman of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts.

REV. HENRY F. JENKS (1863) was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at the February meeting.

EDWARD B. LEFAVOUR (1876) has recently been appointed Verifier of Weights and Measures in the Coast Survey, at Washington, D.C.

DR. ELBRIDGE G. CUTLER (1868) is Assistant Medical Examiner of the Boston Agency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark, N.J.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1838) is the subject of an interesting illustrated article by Francis H. Underwood in *Harper's Magazine* for January, 1881.

THOMAS M. SLOANE (1877) is practising law in Sandusky, Ohio. His firm is King & Sloane, and his offices are rooms 12, 13, and 14, in Sloane Building.

GEORGE REED KELLY (1880), is member of the firm of Chase & Kelly, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in fine slippers and low-cut shoes, in Haverhill.

JESSE ROWLAND NORTON (1879), who has been studying law in Philadelphia, Pa., has left there to accept a position with the Iron & Steel Co., Ironton, Ohio.

DR. DAVID H. STORER (1825) has been the Boston Medical Examiner of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J., one of the strongest and most successful American life insurance companies, for — years.

CLEMENS HERSCHEL, of Holyoke (s. 1860) has lately been appointed one of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts.

DR. JAMES M. FLINT (m. 1860), Surgeon in the United States Navy, is on special duty at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

DR. JOHN M. BROWNE (m. 1852), Medical Director in the United States Navy, is on special duty at the Navy Department in Washington, D. C.

JOHN ALBEE (t. 1858) has placed us under obligations by sending us a copy of his "St. Aspenquid of Mt. Agamenticus, an Indian Idyl," published in 1879.

GEORGE I. JONES (1871), of St. Louis, Mo., is now publishing a very bright and successful weekly paper, *The Spectator*, devoted to the drama, art, music, society, and other topics.

FRANCIS ALMY, the Secretary of the Class of 1879, having entered into business in Chicago, Ill., has placed his resignation as Class Secretary in the hands of the Class Committee.

W. GIBSON FIELD (1863) has lately been re-elected Secretary of the Farmers and Mechanics' Institute of Northampton Co., Pa.; also re-elected a director of the Y. M. C. A. of Easton, Pa., where he practises law.

DR. BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD (1844), director of the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic, has been elected a corresponding member of the French Institute by the unusual compliment of a unanimous vote.

RICHARD WALLACK, ex-Mayor of the city of Washington, D.C., who died there on the 4th of March, was the son of Richard Wallack (1807), who was born in Boston, and, after graduation, went South, married in Alexandria, Va., and settled in Washington, where he died in 1835.

JAMES M. CASSETY (1856), who for eleven years past has been teaching in the Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., has become Superintendent of the Normal School at Cortland, N.Y. He began his duties there Feb. 9, and is said to be progressing finely with the school, which is a large one.

J. L. M. CURRY (t. 1845) has been appointed general agent of the Peabody Educational Fund with a salary of five thousand dollars. He served in the Mexican war; was a Representative in Congress for four years; subsequently was a member of the Confederate Congress and a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate cavalry.

GRENVILLE STANLEY HALL (Ph. D. 1878), who has been appointed Lecturer on Pedagogy and Philosophy at Harvard University, and began his lectures last month, fitted for college at Easthampton, graduated from Williams in 1867, and from Union

Theological Seminary in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was Professor at Antioch College, Ohio, and afterward was Instructor in English at Harvard for one year, taking the degree of Ph. D. here in 1878. Since that time, he has been in Europe, studying at Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Bremen, and elsewhere in Germany, as well as in Italy, France, and England.

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874), instructor in elocution at Harvard College, on Saturday evening, Feb. 26, took the part of *Melnotte* in "The Lady of Lyons," in which Mary Anderson appeared as *Pauline*. The occasion was Miss Anderson's last performance in an exceptionally successful engagement of two weeks at the Boston Theatre, — one of the largest and finest theatres in America. The appearance of Mr. Riddle certainly had some influence in attracting to the theatre that night the largest audience that has ever been admitted. It is said on good authority that nearly four thousand persons were present, and among them were many officers, graduates, and students, who seemed to show their interest in the work of a Harvard man, as well as their appreciation of the great genius of the distinguished actress.

## HARVARD MEN AS OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

COMPILED BY GEORGE HENRY JOHNSON.

IMPORTANT political offices of the United States government have been filled by graduates of Harvard College as follows:—

### *Presidents of the United States.*

John Adams (1755), 1797-1801.  
John Quincy Adams (1787), 1825-1829.  
Rutherford B. Hayes (l. 1845), 1877-1881.

### *Vice-Presidents.*

John Adams (1755), 1789-1797.  
Elbridge Gerry (1762), 1813-1814.

### *Members of the Cabinet.*

Timothy Pickering (1763), Secretary of State, 1795-1800.  
John Quincy Adams (1787), " " 1817-1825.  
Edward Everett (1811), " " 1852-1853.  
Samuel Dexter (1781), Secretary of War 1880; Secretary of the Treasury, 1800-1802.  
William A. Richardson (1843), Secretary of the Treasury, 1873-1874.  
Timothy Pickering (1763), Secretary of War and Navy, 1794-1796; Secretary of State, 1795-1801.  
William Eustis (1772), Secretary of War, 1809-1812.  
George Bancroft (1817), Secretary of the Navy, 1845-1846.  
Timothy Pickering (1763), Postmaster-General, 1791-1795.  
Samuel Osgood (1770), Postmaster-General, 1789-1791.  
Levi Lincoln (1772), Attorney-General, 1801-1805.  
Caleb Cushing (1817), " " 1853-1857.  
E. Rockwood Hoar (1835), " " 1869-1870.  
Charles Devens (1838), " " 1877-1881.



*Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

Jonathan Trumbull (1759), 1791-1793.

Robert C. Winthrop (1828), 1847-1849.

To these names may be added that of John Hancock (1754), who was President of the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1777.

*Ambassadors and Ministers Resident to Foreign Countries.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Adams (1755), 1785-1788.

Rufus King (1777), 1796-1804.

John Quincy Adams (1787), 1814, 1815-1817.

Edward Everett (1811), 1841-1845.

George Bancroft (1817), 1846-1849.

Charles Francis Adams (1825), 1861-1868.

John Lothrop Motley (1831), 1869-1870.

James Russell Lowell (1838), 1880.

FRANCE.

John Adams (1755), appointed 1778.

Elbridge Gerry (1762), " 1797.

PRUSSIA.

John Quincy Adams (1787), 1797-1801.

George Bancroft (1817), 1867-1868.

SPAIN.

James Bowdoin (1771), appointed 1805.

Caleb Cushing (1817), " 1873.

James Russell Lowell (1838), " 1877.

RUSSIA.

Francis Dana (1762), appointed 1781.

AUSTRIA.

John Lothrop Motley (1831), 1861-1867.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

George Bancroft (1817), 1871-1874.

J. C. Bancroft Davis (1840), 1874-1877.

HOLLAND.

John Adams (1755), appointed 1780.

William Eustis (1772), " 1814.

John Quincy Adams (1787), " 1794.

Wm. Pitt Preble (1806), 1829-1831.

PORTUGAL.

John Quincy Adams (1787), appointed 1797.

BRAZIL.

James R. Partridge (1841), appointed 1871.

TURKEY.

Edward J. Morris (1836), 1861-1870.

VENEZUELA.

Charles Eames (1831), 1854-1858.

Thomas Russell (1845), 1874-

CHINA.

Caleb Cushing (1817), 1844-1845.

*Justices of the Supreme Court.*

William Cushing (1751), 1789-1810.

Joseph Story (1798), 1811-1845.

Benjamin R. Curtis (1829), 1851-1857.

*Judges of Court of Claims.*

John J. Gilchrist (1828), 1855-1858.

Edward G. Loring (1821), 1858-1877.

William A. Richardson (1873), 1874-

J. C. Bancroft Davis (1842), 1877-

*Rear-Admiral of the Navy.*

Charles Henry Davis (1825), 1863-1877.

FORMER MEMBERS.

H. S. BALLOU (*f.* 1881) is studying philosophy at the University of Berlin. He contemplates taking a three years' course.

HENRY D. BARBER (special student 1878, 1879) has become a member of the Western banking firm of Barber Brothers & Co., Polo, Ill. Among other studies he paid special attention to the courses in political economy and finance when in the University.

COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

HENRY J. DIXON JONES (1881), who, it will be remembered, was awarded the First Boylston Prize for Elocution last year, is to give miscellaneous readings in the Seventh Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3. On the next evening he reads in Carmel, N. Y., and on the following evening in New York City.

GEORGE LYON, JR. (1881), of the Senior Class, read several of his popular selections before the American Legion of Honor, on Feb. 7, in Cambridgeport.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

HARVARD NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. Six hundred and eighty-ninth regular meeting, Feb. 15. William Morris Davis (*s.* 1869) presented a communication on "Railroad Geology."

THE Harvard Club of Plymouth, organized ten years ago in a town having about 7,000 inhabitants, has twenty-two members, among whom is William Thomas (1807) now the second oldest living graduate.

A MEETING for the organization of a Dante Society was held in Cambridge, on Friday evening, Feb. 11, at the house of Henry W. Longfellow, who has been chosen President. A set of by-laws was drawn up, and referred to a committee to be reported upon at the next meeting. The object of the Society is the encouragement of the study of the life and works of Dante. Although the Society was organized at Cambridge, its membership will include persons resident in all parts of the country. The Secretary is John Woodbury (1880), Cambridge.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. General Meeting, Feb. 16. Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot (S. D. 1878) discussed the question of a common larval type among Annelids, Mollusks, and Vertebrates. The President, Samuel H. Scudder

(s. 1862), spoke of the carboniferous insects of Great Britain, and the Secretary, Edward Burgess (1871), spoke of the aorta in the Lepidoptera. At the General Meeting, Feb. 2, F. W. Putnam (Curator of the Peabody Museum) showed an Indian relic from the Peat, and Lucien Carr (Assistant Curator of the Peabody Museum) spoke of the raising of corn by the Indians east of the Mississippi.

## ORGANIZATION OF A UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE following circular was recently issued :

SIR, — With the view of bringing together gentlemen connected with or specially interested in Harvard University it is proposed to form a club, which may be called THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, and which shall embrace the Corporation, the Board of Overseers, the Academic Council, and the leading representatives of the Library and Peabody Museum.

The suggestion originated with the late Professor Benjamin Peirce. It is believed that an opportunity for personal acquaintance, for a frank and unrestrained expression and exchange of opinion upon University topics, and for agreeable social intercourse between the different officers of the University, cannot fail to be productive of the best results.

Ex-members of the Corporation and Board of Overseers, and gentlemen not officially connected with the University in any way, but taking a warm interest in its welfare, may be elected honorary members and may take part in the meetings of the Club.

It is proposed that there shall be four or more meetings of the Club in each Academic year ; that these meetings shall be held in the evening, at time and place to be determined, and that a simple but sufficient supper shall be provided, without wine and at low cost.

The only officer of the Club will be a Secretary, who shall send out notices of the meetings and shall have general charge of the arrangements. There will also be a Committee, to consist, at first at least and provisionally, of one member of the Corporation, one member of the Board of Overseers, and one member of the Academic Council, whose duty it shall be to suggest special subjects for discussion for each meeting, and in advance.

It is to be understood that the meetings are to be for conversation, and not for speeches or formal discussions.

Should this outline of the proposed plan meet with your approbation, you will please notify at your early convenience PROFESSOR WOLCOTT GIBBS OF CAMBRIDGE.

CHARLES W. ELIOT,  
J. Q. ADAMS,

MARTIN BRIMMER,  
A. AGASSIZ,

*For the Corporation.*

HENRY LEE,  
O. W. HOLMES, JR.,  
MORRILL WYMAN,  
LE BARON RUSSELL,

MOORFIELD STOREY,  
WM. AMORY,  
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

*For the Overseers.*

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON,  
HENRY W. TORREY,  
EZRA ABBOT,  
JAMES B. AMES,  
WOLCOTT GIBBS,

FRANCIS J. CHILD,  
JOSEPH LOVERING,  
HENRY P. BOWDITCH,  
GEORGE L. GOODALE,

*For the Academic Council.*

A favorable response having been received to this circular, a meeting was called to take place on February 16, at the rooms of the St. Botolph Club, 85 Boylston Street, Boston. Some fifty or more members of the above designated bodies were present.

Professor Wolcott Gibbs called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock, and on his nomination Professor Charles E. Norton was chosen Chairman of the meeting.

Having briefly explained the purpose for which the meeting had been called, the Chairman asked that the organization of the Club be completed by the election of a Secretary and a Committee of three, in accordance with the plan stated in the circular. The election resulted as follows: Dr. James C. White (1853), Secretary; Alexander Agassiz (1855), to represent the Corporation; Oliver W. Holmes, Jr. (1861), to represent the Overseers; and Professor Francis J. Child (1846), to represent the Academic Council.

On motion of Dr. Gibbs, all ex-members of the Corporation, and such ex-members of the Board of Overseers as had been elected by the Alumni, were declared honorary members of the Club.

After adjournment the Club enjoyed a modest supper in the adjoining gallery. The enthusiasm manifested by all who were present, and the unanimous expression of opinion as to the usefulness of the organization, furnish a promise of the success of the Club. The thanks of all interested in the University are due to the officers of the St. Botolph Club for their courteous hospitality.

## THE PI ETA SOCIETY.

THE Class of 1866 was large, as classes at Cambridge were then reckoned, and, while winning an exceptionally high average rank in scholarship, seemed unusually inclined towards new projects and untried experiments. The first base-ball nine in the University was organized among its members in their Freshman year. The boating pennant, too, which had been lost by several preceding classes in a series of disheartening defeats, was won back by a crew composed with but a single exception of '66 men. The project of forming a Senior society, to be devoted to literary and social purposes, which had been much discussed among certain members of the Class, first assumed definite shape in November, 1865. To the successful establishment of the new society, its members brought the same energy and enthusiasm which had won many of them distinguished places on the rank list, at the bat, or in the racing shell. In January, 1866, the Pi Eta had been fully organized and put in working order under a constitution which has remained substantially unaltered to the present time. The first President of the new Society was James William Hawes (1866), the first scholar in his

Class, and now a well-known lawyer in New York. In March, the Society occupied its first permanent quarters, consisting of a small and inconvenient hall and anterooms on Brighton Street, which had been previously occupied by W. P. Atkinson's (1838) private school. Here the Society remained for seven years, with numbers of graduate and undergraduate members soon becoming far too numerous for its narrow quarters. In the summer of 1873, the Corporation granted the Society the use of the northern half of the upper floor of Hollis, and, owing to the tireless efforts of the undergraduates of that day and the generous co-operation of the Pi Eta Alumni Association, formed at Commencement, 1873, a sufficient sum of money was obtained to fit up and furnish the new rooms, which promised to afford ample accommodation for the Society for many years.

With the occupation of these rooms, the Pi Eta seemed to enter on a course even more prosperous than that of its earlier years, but, like all prosperous periods, it left behind it very little to chronicle. In 1875, the first decennial catalogue of the Society was issued, showing a total of three hundred and eighteen members.

But an event was at hand which was to try severely both the courage and the resources of the Pi Eta. On the morning of Jan. 26, 1876, a fire broke out in the roof of Hollis, from some undiscovered cause, and in a short time destroyed not only the rooms of the Society, but nearly all its property. Scenery and stage fittings, a new piano, a valuable musical and dramatic library, pictures, books, photographs, and programmes met a common fate. Fortunately, the Pi Eta records were not kept in the rooms, and fortunately, too, the most precious art possession of the Society, a large painting by Frank D. Millet (1859), had been removed for the purpose of framing. This picture, the only extant relic of the old rooms, is now set in the wall of the Society's auditorium in Brattle Square.

While the ruins of the old rooms were still burning, the graduate members of the Society were summoned by post and telegraph, and assembled with the undergraduates the same evening in Holden Chapel. At this meeting, a sufficient sum of money was pledged to insure the fitting up of new quarters, and at subsequent meetings held in Boston further subscriptions were made, and a building committee and treasurer appointed. Temporary quarters in Moore's Block were secured for the use of the Society, and the committee at once undertook the difficult task of finding permanent rooms. After much discussion, and canvassing of different plans, it was decided to rent on a lease for ten years the upper floor of the building, which was then in process of erection, known as Estes's (now Roberts's) Block, in Brattle Square. A board of graduate trustees was appointed, in whom the legal title to the rooms and property of the Society was permanently vested. The plan of the rooms was made by Theodore Minot

Clark (1866), architect, assisted by James Rogers Rich (1870). The construction, decoration, and furnishing of the rooms were placed in charge of Mr. Clark. The work was pushed as rapidly as possible, and the rooms, completely finished, furnished, and decorated, were formally dedicated to the uses of the Society on the evening of Oct. 25, 1876, just nine months from the date of the Hollis fire. The accomplishment of this work so promptly, in the face of many difficulties, and without leaving a dollar of debt on the shoulders of the Society, was due chiefly to the enthusiastic and generous co-operation of the graduate and undergraduate members of the Pi Eta. Indeed, what at first seemed an irreparable calamity proved in the end a decided advantage, by drawing the attention of its graduate members to the work and needs of the Society, and awakening a fresher interest in its concerns.

The present Pi Eta rooms are perfectly adapted to the purposes intended, and reflect the highest credit on the architect who designed them. They include a stage, well appointed and fitted with sets of scenery, a commodious green-room, an auditorium seating about three hundred persons, a supper-room, and a library. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and when lighted produce a rich and cheerful effect. It is to be hoped that they may continue to be the home of the Pi Eta until such time as the "building fund," now rapidly increasing by the subscriptions of successive classes, shall afford means for the erection of a building to be owned by the Society itself.

Of the internal history of a college society there is little that can be fittingly written for the general eye. The warm and eager discussions, the solemn debates, the music and songs, the presentations of mimic life upon its stage, all these things are for the eyes and ears of the initiated alone. Of the Pi Eta it is enough to say here, that it has won an honorable place among the social and literary institutions of the University, and that its prosperity has more than realized the best anticipations of its founders. It is their hope and belief that in the long future, as in the short fifteen years of its past history, it will so order and direct all its affairs as to justify the words selected in the beginning for a motto on its seal, — "Semper Fama Crescat."

Henry F. Buswell.





## TYNGSBORO', MASS.

## AN INTERESTING LETTER.

THE following letter from a distinguished graduate of the University will probably prove interesting to many of our readers. It would be gratifying to us to receive similar letters from other towns.

TYNGSBORO', February, 1881.

EDITOR OF THE HARVARD REGISTER:—

THIS little town, delightfully situated on both sides of the Merrimack River, in the northerly part of Middlesex County, bordering on New Hampshire, with which it was formerly connected, as were many other towns, under the name of Dunstable, has been much identified, by its citizens with Harvard College and Harvard graduates. By the town we mean the territory from its earliest settlement, while it was part of the old township of Dunstable as well as after its incorporation as a parish or district, and subsequently as a town. It never contained many more than eight hundred inhabitants, and most of the time the number has been far less than that. The facts which we have found, in the course of our historical researches of a more general character, and which we will endeavor correctly to relate, show to a marked degree the influence which individuals exert in the neighborhood of their residence, and among relatives and friends everywhere, in respect to the College.

We put the names of graduates in capital letters, followed by the year of graduation in parentheses.

Edward Tyng, who came to this country from London before 1640, settled in Boston, but subsequently acquired a large landed estate here, came to reside upon it, and died here in 1681. It is understood that his wife, Mary Sears, was born in Dunstable, England, from which place the old township took its name in honor of her. Mr. Tyng was a benefactor of the College to a small extent, as early as 1653, according to President Quincy's History of Harvard University; and Mr. Quincy refers to him as of "one of the earliest, wealthiest, and most influential families in the colony." His second daughter, Rebecca, married JOSEPH DUDLEY (1665), who was the colonial governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. His third daughter, Hannah, married two Harvard graduates: first, ABIJAH SAVAGE (1659); second, REV. THOMAS WELD (1671), and the REV. ABIJAH WELD (1723), who was for fifty years the minister in Attleboro', where he died, was their son. His fourth daughter, Eunice, was the wife of REV. SAMUEL WILLARD (1659), who was Vice-President and Acting President of the College from 1701 to 1707. The landed estate of Edward was given to his only son, Jonathan, who resided upon it, and was a man of much distinction and influence.

JOHN TYNG (1691) was the first son of Jonathan. After graduation he took an active part in the Indian wars of that time, and was major of a regiment employed in expeditions against hostile bands. He died in England, unmarried; some writers give a different account of his death, but JUDGE JOHN TYNG (1725) so states the fact to be, in a memorandum in his own handwriting, which we have examined. It is not probable that Judge Tyng could have been mistaken in relation to so important a family matter, since he was born before the death of his uncle, whose brothers and sisters were still living when the judge had attained the age of manhood.

William Tyng, second son of Jonathan, married Lucy, the daughter of the REV. THOMAS CLARK (1670), who was the second minister at Chelmsford. Their first daughter, Sarah, became the wife of REV. THOMAS SMITH (1720), minister at Casco, Maine, and the REV. PETER THACHER SMITH (1753) was their son.

A daughter of PETER THACHER SMITH (1753) was married to John Farwell of this town, and their only son, who was born, always lived, and died here, was a Harvard graduate, — JOHN FARWELL (1808). The REV. JOHN FARWELL MOORS (1842), who was born in Groton, was their grandson.

The second daughter of William Tyng, Mary, married the REV. NATHANIEL PRENTICE (1715), minister at Dunstable. The only son of William was JOHN TYNG (1725), commonly spoken of as Judge Tyng. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1763 to 1786, having been reappointed and made chief justice of the court after the Revolution. He held other offices and was distinguished for his ability and force of character. He lived upon the estate which he took from his grandfather Jonathan. His only daughter, Mary, married JOHN PITTS (1757), of Boston, who was at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives, and who held other important positions of honor and trust. Mrs. Pitts having acquired the large landed estate of her father, she and her husband came here to live, and they divided their time between this town and Boston.

ELEAZER TYNG (1712) was the third son of William. He took one half the landed estate of his father Jonathan, and the other half was given to JUDGE TYNG (1725). Eleazer resided here, was a prominent man in the Province, holding important civil and military offices, and taking much interest in the public affairs of colony, county, and town. The only daughter of Eleazer, Sarah Tyng, became the wife of John Winslow, of Boston. She gave a sum of money to the College in trust to pay the income of it to the support of a grammar-school master and a settled minister within the district, in equal moieties, subject to certain conditions by which, in case of failure on the part of the town to comply with the terms of the donation, the fund is to be forfeited to the College. This trust is still in existence, and the College regularly pays over the income to the teacher of the school and the minister of the First Parish, as appears by the treasurer's annual report. It was on account of this donation, and at her request, that the town took the name of Tyngsborough, in honor of her family. She died and was buried here in 1791.

Mrs. Winslow had no children. She was more attached to the name of Tyng than to that of Winslow. Perceiving that her family name was about to become extinct in this country in the male line, she induced her relative, DUDLEY ATKINS (1781), of Newbury, to take the name of Tyng upon the assurance that she would give him part or all of her property. Mr. Atkins accordingly had his name changed by an act of the Legislature in January, 1790, to that of DUDLEY ATKINS TYNG (1781), as it now stands in the College Catalogue.

Mrs. Winslow gave to him most, if not all, of the landed estate which she inherited from her father, ELEAZER TYNG (1712), and he came here and resided upon it. During the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, he seems to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town.

But Judge Tyng, who was a man of strong will, and great prejudices, was never reconciled to the taking of the name of Tyng by Mr. Atkins, and did many things to

annoy and harass him. The estate given to him did not afford a sufficient income for his support, and he sold the land to Nathaniel Brinley, and removed to Newburyport, where he was Collector of the Port. Afterwards he resided in Boston, and was the reporter of the first sixteen volumes of Massachusetts Reports, except Volume I. The College gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1823, and he was one of the Overseers from 1815 to 1821. He had two sons who graduated at Harvard: DR. DUDLEY ATKINS (1816), who resumed the family name of Atkins; and REV. STEPHEN HIGGINSON TYNG (1817), the elder of the two distinguished Episcopal clergymen of that name in New York, to whom the College gave the honorary degree of S. T. D. in 1851.

REV. NATHANIEL LAURENCE (1787) was the first minister of the town after its incorporation, and remained here until his death in 1843.

DR. SAMUEL L. DANA (1813), LL. D., distinguished as a physician, chemist, and author, passed the latter years of his life here, upon the estate of REV. MR. LAURENCE, which he purchased. He married the youngest daughter of PRESIDENT WILLARD, and SAMUEL DANA KITTREDGE (1876) is their grandson.

REV. HORATIO WOOD (1827), now of Lowell, succeeded Rev. Mr. Laurence as pastor of the First Parish; his son is Horatio Wood, Jr. (1857).

Rebecca Bancroft, a daughter of Col. Timothy Bancroft, a life-long citizen, married REV. EBENEZER HILL (1786), the minister of Hollis, N. H. Their two only children, twins, both graduated at the College; — REV. JOSEPH B. HILL (1821), and JOHN B. HILL (1821), who has published in pamphlet form his "Reminiscences of Old Dunstable," including the town of Tyngsboro, where he passed much time in the family of his grandfather during the years 1824, '25, '26, and '27.

WILLIAM BANCROFT HILL (1879), who was the Class Day orator, is a son of the REV. JOSEPH B. HILL.

FRANCIS BRINLEY (1818), although born in Boston, and now living in Newport, R. I., lived here several years, was town clerk, took a conspicuous interest in town affairs, and did good service in matters relating to schools and education.

CHARLES BUTTERFIELD (1820) was born and lived here continuously until his death. He was one of the founders of the once famous "MED. FAC. SOCIETY," as stated in the "HARVARD BOOK," and as we have often heard him relate.

DR. AUGUSTUS PEIRCE (1820) was the only practising physician here for many years immediately preceding the time of his death, which occurred here in 1849. He was the author of the "REBELLIAID," which was delivered before the Engine Club in 1819. It is a remarkable production in some respects, for a boy, then only about sixteen years of age, and the youngest member of his class. The College library has long had a valuable printed copy of it, and has recently received the original manuscript, carefully written out by the author from notes which he used at the time of its delivery. His son, DR. WARREN PEIRCE (*m.* 1869), is a successful physician in West Boylston, Mass.

DR. CALVIN THOMAS (M. D. 1824), the immediate predecessor of Dr. Peirce, lived and died here. The College gave him the honorary degree of M. D. in recognition of his eminent attainments as a physician.

DR. JAMES SWAN (1818), who died in Springfield, in 1846, was one of his students after graduation.

LENDALL P. CAZEAUX (1842) lived here at intervals for several years.

ROGER B. HILDRETH (1843) taught for a time the school established by Mrs. Winslow. Other graduates have no doubt been masters of this school, but we have not at hand the means of obtaining their names.

Here were born three Richardson brothers, sons of the late Daniel Richardson, a lawyer of this town. Two of their uncles were Harvard men. WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON (1797), who was born in the adjoining town of Pelham, N. H., was twice elected to Congress from Groton, Mass., and was afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire; and JOHN R. ADAMS (1818), an uncle on their mother's side, born in the neighboring town of Chelmsford, studied law here and practised his profession in Lowell.

DANIEL S. RICHARDSON (1836), who is a practising lawyer in Lowell, where he is President of the Prescott Bank and of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, and has been President of the Common Council, Alderman, Representative, Senator, and Chairman of the County Commissioners. He took the degree of LL. B. in 1839, and that of A. M. in 1865.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON (1843), who took the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. in 1846, and was one of the overseers twelve years, from 1863 to 1875. He was Judge of Probate and Judge of Probate and Insolvency for this county, subsequently Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and is now Judge of the United States Court of Claims at Washington, D. C.

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON (1850), who is a lawyer in Lowell, where he has been President of the Common Council, Alderman, and Mayor of the city, and Senator. He also took the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. in 1853.

DR. CHARLES DUTTON (*m.* 1863) is the present practising physician in town.

ANGUS R. KENNEDY (*z.* 1868) was for a time pastor of the First Parish, and married here.

We are able to name but two persons who have gone hence to any other College, and none who, having graduated elsewhere, have come here to reside. The two to whom we refer studied law and went to other places to practise their profession. They are JOSIAH DANFORTH (Dart. 1811) and GEORGE BANCROFT (Dart. 1839), and the latter married a daughter of a Harvard graduate, BENJAMIN M. FARLEY (1804).

We doubt if there be any other small town which can show a record of its inhabitants so impressed with the influence and so connected with the graduates of Harvard College as this. If there be such a town we hope its history will be written. COLLEGI AMICUS.

## BIRTHS.

1861. Wesley Caleb Sawyer, a son, John Birge, born in Appleton, Wis., Jan. 17, 1881.

1865. Henry William Poor, a son, Henry Var-num, born in New York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1880.

1867. Bennett Franklin Davenport, a son, John Coolidge, born in Boston, Feb. 23, 1881.

1868. Charles William Durham, a daughter, Mary Ely, born in Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 23, 1881.

1870. Richard Theodore Greener, a daughter, Ethel, born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1880.



## MARRIAGES.

1871. Alfred Stackpole Dabney, to Tina S. Sears, daughter of Frederick Richard Sears (1843), by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D. (1855), all of Boston, in Boston, Feb. 3, 1881.

1876. Francis Louis Wellman to Cora L. Allen, both of Brookline, at the Harvard Church, in Brookline, June 8, 1880, by the Rev. Daniel P. Noyes.

1876. William Frederic Duff of Dedham, Mass., to Louisa Bell, daughter of the late Leonard D. Shepley of Portland, Me., in the latter city, Feb. 9, by the Right Rev. Henry A. Neely.

1879. Edward Robinson to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Gould, of Boston, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, at the Trinity Church, Monday evening, Feb. 21, 1881.

1879. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, of Albany, N. Y., to Louisa Greenough, daughter of Professor George M. Lane (1846) of Cambridge, in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge; on Nov. 3, 1880, by the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.

## DEATHS.

OBITUARY SKETCHES of all whose deaths are recorded below will appear in our next number. It is intended to have in *The Harvard Register* a sketch of the life of every graduate of all departments of the University. To make these sketches satisfactory and valuable, the acquaintances of the deceased are earnestly requested to send us voluntarily such information as they may think worth embodying in the sketch.

Any one knowing of the decease of a graduate will place us under obligations by informing us of the fact.

1811. John Chipman Gray, in Boston, March 3, 1881.

1817. George Barrell Emerson, at Chestnut Hill, March 4, 1881.

1838. John Fothergill Waterhouse Ware, in Milton, Feb. 26, 1881.

1838. Edward Abiel Washburn, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New York, N. Y., at New York, Feb. 2, 1881.

1845. John Morison Pinkerton, at 3 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Feb. 6, 1881.

1853. Charles Frederic Blake, in New York City, Feb. 21, 1881.

1856. Robert Edward Babson, in Newburyport, Feb. 9, 1881.

1871. Charles Burnham Sanders, near Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 11, 1881.

1874. Arthur Clifford, Feb. 26, 1881.

## RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[Under this head it is intended to give a record of all published work of Harvard graduates and officers. To make the record complete it is absolutely necessary that the writers themselves should send to this office the necessary data. If any Harvard publications of last or of this year have been omitted, we should be pleased to have the memoranda of them sent to us.]

JOSIAH QUINCY (1821). — "John Randolph in the Senate." *The Independent*, Jan. 20.

"Commodore Stockton," *Ibid.*, Feb. 10.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829). — "Did Shakespeare write Bacon's Works?" *North American Review*, February.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (1829). — "Boston to Florence," a poem sent to "The Philological Circle" of Florence for its meeting in commemoration of Dante, Jan. 27, 1881, anniversary of his first condemnation. *Atlantic Monthly*, March.

"The Pulpit and the Pew." *North American Review*, February.

WENDELL PHILLIPS (1831). — A Lecture in reply to Chancellor Crosby's "Calm View of Temperance," published in full in the *Independent*, Feb. 10.

SAMUEL L. ABBOT (1838) and REGINALD H. FITZ (1864). — "A Case of Hydrophobia of Doubtful Origin." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 17.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE (1839). — 1. "The Sunday Laws." 2. "Subsoiling." 3. "Law and Gospel." 4. "The Men of Gadara." 5. "These Three Abide." 6. "Christ the Giver." 7. "Christ the Friend." 8. "All Things New." 9. "The Abolition of Pauperism." 10. "Things Above." 11. "Not Less but More." 12. "Christian Realism." 13. "Thomas Carlyle." A series of sermons preached in the South Congregational Church, Boston, published in pamphlets by George H. Ellis, Boston.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON (1841). — The following contributions to the *Woman's Journal*: — "A Business Man's Advice to Women," Feb. 5. "Progress in France," Feb. 12. "Mothers in Egypt," Feb. 19. "Miss Cobbe's Duties of Women," Feb. 26.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON (1846). — "A Denial of the Statement that the 'Assos Expedition' had been Nipped in the Bud." *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 18.

JOSIAH P. COOKE (1848). — "On the Solubility of Chloride of Silver in Water." (Contributions from the Chemical Laboratory of Harvard College.) *American Journal of Science*, March. pp. 220-225.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN (1851). — "Review of Morris's Classical Literature." *University Press*, Dec. 16.

MONCURE D. CONWAY (t. 1854). — "Bedford Park." *Harper's Magazine*, March.

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY (1854). — "London Streets and London Sights." *The Iowa Churchman*, February.

"The Spirituality of the Church's Worship." *Ibid.*

"The Episcopal Address of the Bishop of Iowa." Davenport, Iowa: Printed for the Convention, 1880. Pamphlet, pp. 13.

"A Brief Account of the Proceedings of the General



Convention held in the City of Boston, Mass., Oct., 1877, with notice of the principal matters to be considered by the Convention of 1880." Published in pamphlet together with the Rules of Order of both Houses. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1880.

A series of perhaps fifty interesting sketches by Bishop Perry has been printed in the Davenport, Ia., *Democrat*, under the headlines "The Bishop's Letter. Sights and Scenes Abroad," followed in each number by the name of the place sketched.

WILLIAM J. POTTER (1854).—"Will Free Religion create a Church?" "Comments on Mr. Johnson's Letter," "The Line drawn again between Unitarianism and Free Religion," and other miscellaneous editorials. *Free Religious Index*, Feb. 3, Feb. 17, and Feb. 24.

"Elements of Heroism." A discourse delivered before the First Congregational Society, New Bedford. *Free Religious Index*, Feb. 17.

THEODORE LYMAN (1855).—"The Stomach and Genital Organs of Astrophytidæ." *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, Vol. VIII. No. 6, pp. 9, 2 plates.

JOHN ALBEE (t. 1858).—"The Dawn." A poem. *Free Religious Index*, Feb. 3.

FREDERIC MAY HOLLAND (1859).—"British Novelists." *Free Religious Index*, Dec. 9.

"American Novelists." *Ibid.*, Jan. 27.

CHARLES WISTAR STEVENS (1860).—"The Education of Woman from a German Standpoint." *The Woman's Journal*, Feb. 19.

CHARLES W. SWAN (1860).—"Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 10.

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER (s. 1862).—"The Structure and Affinities of Eupherbia Meek and Worthen, a genus of Carboniferous Myriapoda." *American Journal of Science*, March. pp. 182-186.

A. E. VERRILL (s. 1862).—"Giant Squid (Architeuthis) abundant in 1875, at the Grand Banks." *American Journal of Science*, March. pp. 251, 252.

REGINALD H. FITZ (1864).—"Diabetic Coma; its Relation to Acetonæmia and Fat Embolism." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Dec. 20. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 10. [See also under Samuel L. Abbot (1838) above.]

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## OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1808. **EBENEZER ALDEN**, one of the oldest citizens of Randolph, Mass., his native town, died on Wednesday, Jan. 26, being almost ninety-three years of age. He was born on March 17, 1788, graduated from Harvard College in 1808, pursued his professional studies with Nathan Smith, M.D., at Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of M.B. in 1811, attended the lectures of Drs. Rush, Barton, and others in Philadelphia, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He settled as physician in his native town, where he resided during his entire life. He was laboriously devoted to his profession, and was well known for many years as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Norfolk County. During more than half a century of active life he gave some of his best energies to philanthropic, benevolent, and educational trusts. For over sixty-five years he has been a member of the First Church of Randolph, was the first Superintendent of the Sabbath School, formed in 1819, and held that position for nearly forty years. He was an earnest advocate and for many years an instructive lecturer upon temperance. For over thirty years he was a trustee of Amherst College; also of Phillips Academy and the Theological Seminary at Andover. He was one of the oldest corporate members of the A. B. C. F. M., having been elected in 1840. He was also for many years one of the Directors of the American Education Society, and one of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. His devotion to music was almost a passion, as his associates and the old Stoughton Musical Society would abundantly testify. For many years he has been one of the Directors of the Randolph National Bank, and was one of the original trustees of the Thayer Academy of Braintree, to which he was nominated by his personal friend, its founder. He delighted to honor his pious ancestry, tracing back his lineage through two lines from both father and mother to John Alden of the Mayflower, and was enthusiastic in all genealogical and antiquarian researches. For many years he was an active member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and has contributed by his pen several articles of permanent value, particularly in the biographical sketches of physicians. His prime characteristic, as related to the varied trusts of his prolonged life, was conscientious fidelity. Three of his six children survive him, two sons and one daughter. One of his sons for over thirty years has been pastor of the First Church of Marshfield; the other is one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M.

1817. **BENJAMIN FESSENDEN** died at Valley Falls, R. I., on the 6th of January last. He was a son of William and Martha (Freeman) Fessenden, and was born at Sandwich, June 13, 1797. After preparing at the then celebrated Sandwich Academy, under Elisha Clap, who was distinguished as an educator, he entered college in 1813, having as room-mate through his course the late Judge Charles Henry Warren. He graduated with fair honors and an unsullied reputation, and at once began his studies for the ministry in the Cambridge Theological School. His choice of a profession was largely

influenced by the wishes of his father, whose grandfather, Benjamin, of the Class of 1718, was a clergyman, and whose father, of the same name, of the Class of 1746, was prevented from entering the ministry only by failing health. Upon the completion of his studies he preached for a short time in Yarmouth, and in 1821 was settled as pastor of the church in East Bridgewater. The same year he was married to Mary Wilkinson, of Pawtucket, R. I., who survives him, and with whom he lived nearly sixty years. If a pastor's success be measured by the respect, confidence, and attachment of his people, Mr. Fessenden was eminently successful in his work. Of winning and graceful manners, by instinct as well as culture a gentleman in the highest sense, with fine social qualities, a pleasing writer, and an impressive speaker, he seemed admirably adapted to his profession. But failing health, and, as we know, a growing distrust of his fitness for some of the graver duties of his calling, induced him, after the lapse of four years, to resign his pastorate and withdraw from the ministry.

He then removed to Pawtucket, R. I., and engaged in mercantile business; and in 1833 settled in Valley Falls, having become interested in the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1855 and 1856 he was elected to the General Assembly, and was chosen Speaker of the House; and in the years 1869 and 1870 was a member of the Senate. In 1865 he withdrew from active business, his conduct of which was ever marked by sterling honesty and integrity. For eight years, from 1870, he was postmaster at Valley Falls.

In all the relations of life Mr. Fessenden was true; true to himself and therefore false to no one. With no ambition for political distinction, he shrank from the discharge of no public duty. With scholarly tastes and habits and a passionate love of home, he yet kept his interest in public affairs almost to the close of his long life, and was quick to render all possible service. Of his theological views, it matters not to inquire. He was a good man, — one whose temper was not soured by trials, and whose native graces of character were heightened and enriched by Christian charity.

1823 *m.* **ELIJAH COLBURN**, of Nashua, N. H., who died January 13, 1881, was born in Hudson, N. H., September 8, 1795. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy and afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Kittredge, of Andover, Mass. He entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in the Class of 1823, of which he was the last surviving member. On his graduation he took up the practice of medicine and surgery in his native town, and after a short time removed to Nashua, N. H., being the second physician to enter the place. Here he attended to his practice for more than fifty years, in which he gained high renown. He was also connected with all the best interests of the city. For a number of years he was Master-Mason of Rising Sun Lodge. He was one of the original grantees of the Nashua Gas-Light Company, and a member of the Unitarian church. His benefactions to the church were liberal. He leaves a wife and one son, Dr. E. A. Colburn.



## COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

A CLASSMATE of Robert T. Lincoln (1864), the newly appointed Secretary of War, says of him: — "I doubt if I can give you any serviceable matter concerning Robert Lincoln; but if you are merely trying to get from his classmates an average estimate of him I will chip in a few words. Of course, as the son of his illustrious father, he was a marked man in the Class, and I remember that there was considerable satisfaction when the result of the examination for admission showed that Bob was safely landed in '64. His father had then just received the Republican nomination of 1860, which fact, together with the good opinions of his classmates from Exeter, gave him a good vantage-ground of popularity. On the evening after the result of the November election was known, a party of his friends mounted him, *nolens volens*, with true Freshman effusiveness, on some kind of a fence-rail affair (in allusion to the great rail-splitter) and bore him about in triumph, accompanied by torches and uproarious demonstrations. He had an honest, earnest face, was sufficiently level-headed, and, I think, not at all disposed to make capital out of his father's distinction. His rank during our Freshman year was good, — not among the best, but well above the average; and, though I was not in his division and did not hear him recite, I think he was rated as having excellent natural ability. His rank fell off in the subsequent years. His room-mate for a part of the time was Anderson (nephew of Fort Sumter Anderson), a rich fellow from Cincinnati, and their room was, I think, more of a resort for the elegant young gentlemen of leisure of the Class than for hard students. I don't remember how Bob stood in the esteem of the Faculty, but, if his own stories about himself were true, he had considerable ground sowed to wild oats during a part of his course. This agricultural proclivity was, of course, long ago satisfied, and his classmates confidently expect him to show good ability and an honest purpose in the dignified position which he has just attained."

It was my pleasant lot to be a member of the Story Club, one of the secret societies of the Law School, organized mainly for moot court discussions, and composed of some forty members. At the close of the term in the spring of 1861 we were having a farewell "spread" at the rooms of one of the members, in Harvard Square. The war had already begun by the firing upon Fort Sumter. Most of the Southern members of the school had departed for their homes, and many of the members of the Club were about enlisting for the war, including some of those whose studies were but partially begun as well as others ready for graduation. As might be expected, the gathering under such circumstances was pre-eminently a patriotic one. Patriotic speeches interspersed with patriotic songs were the feature of the evening. The society was especially favored, too, with a large number of fine singers. As the festivities were progressing into the "wee sma' hours," some one conceived the happy idea of serenading Professor Parker, and no sooner was it suggested than it was made a unanimous vote, and immediately the members proceeded in marching order to his elegant residence on Craigie Street, directly opposite

Berkeley Street. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and on arrival at the gateway the Club struck up "The Red, White, and Blue," singing it in their best style. They then proceeded just within the inclosure, and, halting, sang the "Star-spangled Banner." Meanwhile lights began to appear in the Professor's dwelling, and before the final chorus, "O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," was concluded, the front door opened, and slowly walked forth the grave and venerable gentleman himself in his dressing-gown, evidently having hastily risen from his slumbers, and proceeded down the walk to where we were, and, saluting us, inquired, "Gentlemen, whom have I the honor of welcoming on this occasion?" To which our President responded by presenting us as the Story Club. After gracefully acknowledging the compliment paid him by the serenade he cordially invited us in, heading the column as we advanced up the walk and into his spacious parlors. Excusing himself for a few moments, presently the doors opening into the rear parlor were swung apart, and there was disclosed to our astonished vision a large table spread with a tempting collation, well flanked with full and uncorked flagons, and bottles of various brands, and the Professor himself, beaming with hospitality, bidding us to a hearty repast — an invitation, it was needless to add, that was becomingly accepted. With enthusiastic alacrity the Professor proceeded to uncork the bottles, and with well-filled glasses proposed the health of the Story Club. And we in our turn proposed the health and long life of the Professor. Then was proposed a hearty wish all around for the speedy triumph of the Union cause, the Professor not failing to impart to us, especially to those about leaving for the seat of war, earnest, patriotic sentiments of encouragement and cheer, which he felt so strongly and knew so well how to express. After a most entertaining interview and interchange of cordialities and good wishes, revealing to us a larger and broader view of the great and true heart of our learned instructor and friend, we departed with a farewell song, carrying away with us a remembrance that will live in perennial sweetness through all life's journeyings. — *Roger H. Lyon.*

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD. — When Josiah Quincy, formerly a President of Harvard College, was in his ninetieth year, he was visited, one day, by his friend Dr. James Walker. The latter found Mr. Quincy seated at a table, with a volume of maps open before him, and other books near him, which he seemed to be consulting. Dr. Walker pleasantly pointed to the maps and asked Mr. Quincy what he was doing. "Studying geography," was the answer. Then continuing, as if in explanation of a pursuit which, in many minds, is more intimately connected with youth than with any other period in life, Mr. Quincy said: "I am getting to be an old man, and will soon be called upon to visit other shores and to witness other scenes. With the prospect of that 'undiscovered country' before me, it has lately seemed to me that I am lamentably ignorant of this country in which I have so long dwelt. Therefore, I have made up my mind that I will study geography, so that in case I



should be questioned, in the regions to which I shall go, in regard to localities on this sphere, I shall not appear wholly dumb and stupid concerning them." — *Troy Daily Whig*.

CHARLES SUMNER (1830) had a passion for book-collecting, and George W. Smalley makes this the text for an entertaining letter to the New York *Tribune* recently. Mr. Smalley was very often with Mr. Sumner during his last visit to Europe in 1872. One day Mr. Sumner said to him: "I make it a rule never to buy a useful book." He explained this by saying that he had the great public libraries at his command, and that neither he nor any other private student could afford to buy all the books they wanted to refer to. He had the range of the Boston Athenæum, the Public Library, the Harvard Library, the library of Congress, etc. Mr. Smalley says that Mr. Sumner bought extravagantly, paying larger prices than he could afford to pay, and often much more than his purchases were worth, for, like a true American, he would never haggle about a price. Mr. Sumner was rather omnivorous in his book-collecting tastes, and he made his purchases for various qualities which they possessed. Latterly he took an interest in bindings, but Mr. Smalley says he had not given the time and trouble to the history of bindings which a man who wishes to be a judge of them must give. "I doubt," he continues, "whether he knew the history of the art of binding accurately or could have named the great binders off-hand in their chronological order. It is certain that he had no such minute acquaintance with the styles of the great artists of the past times as a man should have in order to buy skillfully. But Mr. Sumner knew very well what interested him, and what he liked he was keen to possess and ready to pay a very long price for. So of modern work. He wanted specimens of Trautz-Banzonnet, the only binder of the present century whose name and work will be treasured by the next. He bought several. They are in Harvard College Library now, and they are good examples of one or two styles of the master, but not of his best style. It was characteristic of Mr. Sumner that he bought them without stopping to consider how much he was paying for the binding, which was what he wanted, and for the book itself, which he did not want at all. Occasionally, when I was asked, I took the liberty of saying I thought some purchase which he meditated was too dear, upon which he would put it down reluctantly, and go to something else. But when I went to see him the next morning the book in question was tolerably sure to be on his table. If he saw me looking at it he would say: 'Yes, I know I paid too much, but it gives me pleasure, and why should I not indulge myself?'" — *Boston Herald*.

To the Rev. A. B. Muzzey (1824), of Cambridge, we are indebted for the three following paragraphs: —

A KINSMAN of mine, Timothy Boutelle (1800), used to relate many anecdotes in regard to Rev. Dr. Willard, the President of Harvard College. Dr. Willard was a man of rare intellectual endowments and scholarship, and excelled specially in the science of astronomy. Being called upon often to officiate at ordinations, he naturally drew illustrations from his favorite department. When the candidate possessed great abilities, and perhaps in general, he would pray that he might be a star of the first magnitude. On one occasion, the candidate not

promising to reach a high position in his profession, the conscientious President felt constrained to modify his petition thus. With an unusual hesitation he prayed, "May thy servant be a star — a star — of pretty considerable magnitude."

WITH a formality not unaccustomed in the college presidents of that period, he was in the habit of introducing his remarks to the students with the phrase, "It is expected." Being on a vessel from which he unhappily fell overboard, in his distress he cried aloud, "It is expected some one will extend a rope to me."

GEORGE B. EMERSON (1817), who has just left us for a higher sphere, the last survivor of my instructors when in College, a man of the rarest distinction as a scientist and a teacher, was a pleasant companion: and, although ordinarily grave, yet on occasion he indulged in a vein of facetiousness. While he was on the Board of Education, I was present with him at an examination of the Normal School in Framingham. The Governor of the Commonwealth had been expected to make an address at the time. In his absence Mr. Emerson was called upon to take his place. "This," said he, "is a difficult vacancy for me to fill. But it is not the first time I have been pressed into such service; and I may say, as a good man once did who was asked by some of his friends to stand as candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, 'Well, I have been Lieutenant-Governor in my own house for forty years, and perhaps I may accept this place, where my duties would not be wholly new.'"

CHARLES A. NELSON, of the Class of 1860, sends us the two following anecdotes: —

IN 1857 "Uncle Sammy" Taylor, of Andover, was on the Examining Committee in Greek. The Freshmen had been reading the *Odyssey* with Professor S——, who was even then the venerable Nestor of professors. There were some passages in which the Professor's interpretations varied from those of "Uncle Sammy," and some criticism in a previous report of the Examination Committee had a little piqued the Professor. One of these passages during the oral examination fell to the lot of a student who was posted, and who consequently took advantage of the situation, and gave with emphasis the interpretation of the Professor. "Uncle Sammy" murmured, but the student repeated the Professor's, giving also the other as incorrect. A gleam of satisfaction shot out from beneath the shaggy eyebrows, as the Professor slowly said, "That is correct"; and the pleased Freshman afterwards found his mark for examination to be 7+ in a possible 8.

At a reception at President Felton's in 186—, the President and Professor T—— were the centre of a group who were discussing the capture and release of the Rebel commissioners to England, Mason and Slidell. "Mason habitually chews tobacco," said President Felton; "he continually spits; I wonder how he will get along in Lord Palmerston's parlors. Palmerston won't like to have him spitting on his carpets."

"Oh!" replied Professor T——, "the man who did not hesitate to spit on the Constitution will have no hesitation about spitting on Lord Palmerston's carpets."

\* \* College recollections and personal reminiscences gratefully received from any graduate.

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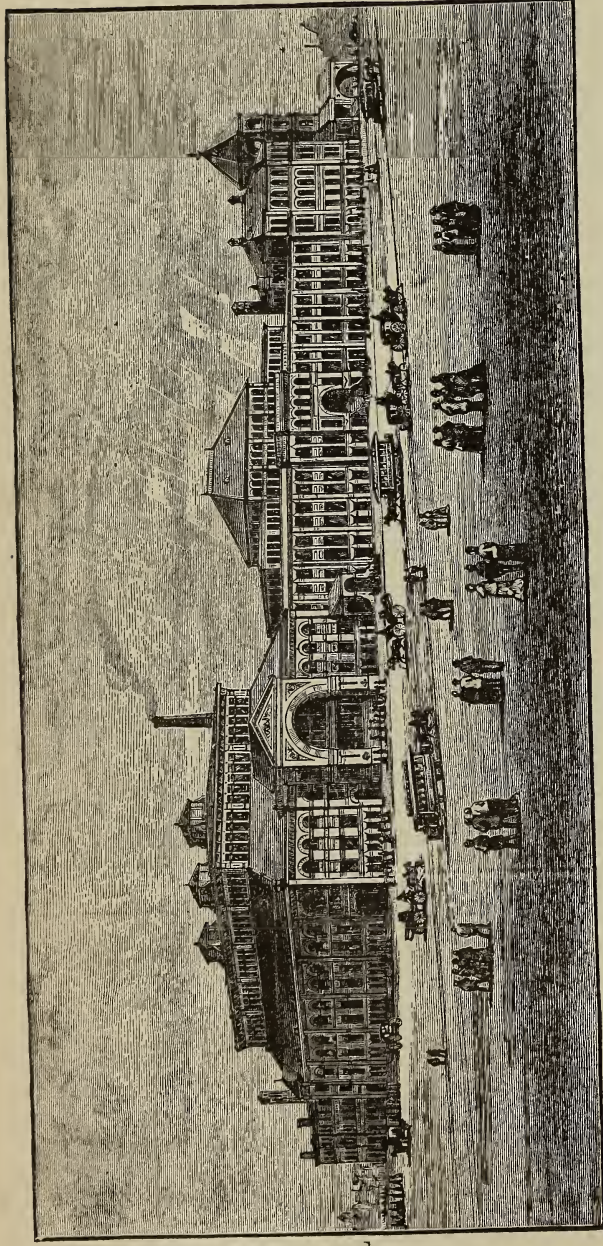
## AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

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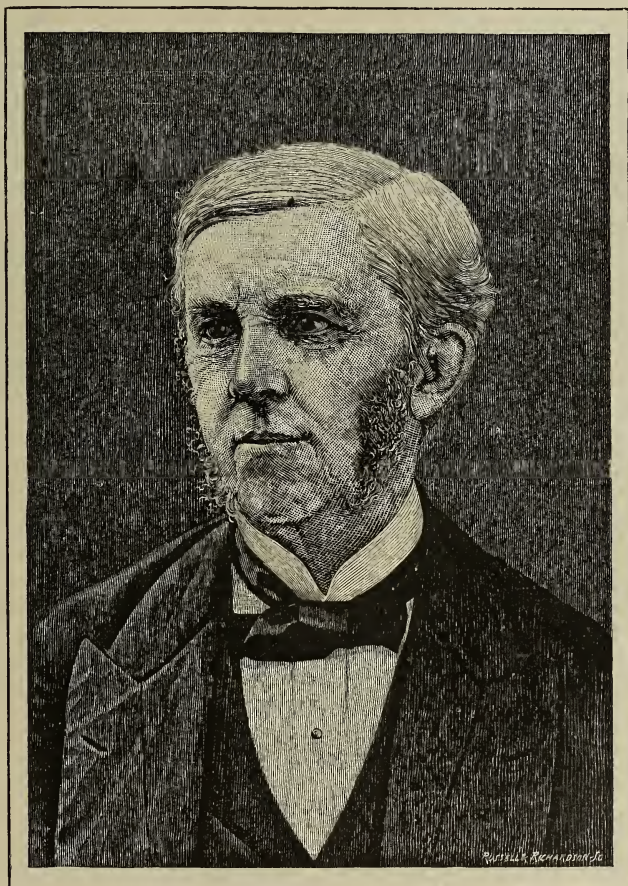
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## OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

BY ARTHUR GILMAN.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is son of Abiel Holmes, D.D., for forty years pastor of the First Church in Cambridge. He was born in that city on the 29th of August, 1809, in the house still stand-

ing on the edge of the Common, into which his father moved in 1807. His early education was obtained in the Cambridge schools, and at Phillips Academy, Andover. He entered Harvard College, and graduated in the



Class of 1829, and after graduation studied law for a year at the Harvard Law School. During this time he contributed many poems to the college periodical, called the *Collegian*, among which were "The Height of the Ridiculous," "Evening, — by a Tailor," and "The Last of the Dryads." At the end of the year at the Law School, however, he turned to the study of medicine, and in the spring of 1833 went to Europe to continue his studies. His medical studies there were pursued mainly in Paris.

In the autumn of 1835 he returned to Cambridge, and in 1836 received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He practised medicine for a while in Boston, and in 1839 was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, — an appointment which he held for two years only. He then returned to his practice in Boston. On the resignation of Dr. John Collins Warren, in 1847, he was called to succeed him as Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of Harvard College, — a position which he still holds.

Dr. Holmes, as has already been said, began to print his poetry before he left college. A good deal of it was of a humorous nature. His first volume, however, was published in 1836, and contained "Poetry," a Phi Beta Kappa poem. It was followed in 1843 by "Terpsichore," in 1846 by "Urania," and in 1850 by "Astræa," all occasional poems. Since 1851 Dr. Holmes has pretty regularly contributed a class poem to the annual reunions of the Class of 1829.

In 1852, Dr. Holmes delivered a course of lectures on "The English Poets of the Nineteenth Century." He also lectured in many different cities and towns in New England and other parts of the country.

In 1857 Phillips, Sampson, & Co. proposed the establishment of a new magazine, and the editorship of it was offered to Professor James Russell Lowell. He at first declined, but finally concluded to accept the position, provided Dr. Holmes could be prevailed upon to become one of the regular contributors. To this Dr. Holmes objected, considering that his time for writing

had passed, and that it was desirable that younger men should support the magazine. His objections were, however, overruled, and with the first number of the magazine he began a series of articles entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which Mr. Lowell said *made* the *Atlantic*. They were read with a great deal of interest in all parts of the country, and were so popular that Dr. Holmes continued to contribute to the *Atlantic* in the same vein.

In 1861 he wrote "The Professor's Story," which was afterwards published as a book, with the title "Elsie Venner." "The Poet's Story" followed in 1868, and was published afterwards as a volume, with the title "The Guardian Angel."

His pen had not been idle in the domain of poetry in the mean time; and in 1864 his poems, which had appeared at intervals, were collected in a volume, entitled "Songs in Many Keys." In the same year he also published a volume entitled "Soundings from the Atlantic," which gave rise to the saying that he had given the name *Atlantic* to the magazine in order that he might have at a future time a good title for a book.

In 1870 Dr. Holmes published a volume entitled "Mechanism in Thought and in Morals." His professional writings have been so far overshadowed by his poems and his prose works of a philosophic and humorous nature, that it is almost forgotten that, in 1837, he published a volume comprising three prize essays, — on "Intermittent Fever," "Neuralgia," and "The Nature of Direct Explorations in Medical Practice"; and that since that time he has written "Homœopathy and Kindred Delusions," and other very important essays of the same character. In 1861 he published a volume entitled "Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science."

Boston has long been Dr. Holmes's place of residence, but from 1849 to 1856 he had a summer home in Pittsfield, on an estate which descended to him from one of his ancestors. In a poem which he recited at Pittsfield at the time of his residence there, he thus humorously expressed the feel-

ings which he had in enjoying the freedom of the country : —

“ Poor drudge of the city, how happy he feels,  
With the burs on his legs and the grass at his heels !  
In yonder green meadow, to memory dear,  
He slaps a mosquito and brushes a tear,  
The dewdrops hang round him on blossoms and  
shoots,  
He breathes but one sigh for his youth and his boots.  
There stands the old schoolhouse hard by the old  
church ;  
The tree at its side had the flavor of birch.  
O, sweet were the days of his juvenile tricks,  
Though the prairie of youth had so many big licks !  
By the side of yon river he weeps and he slumps,  
His boots fill with water as if they were pumps,  
Till, sated with rapture, he steals to his bed,  
With a glow in his heart and a cold in his head.”

Dr. Holmes at present lives on Beacon Street (in the house numbered 296), in Boston, and from the windows of his library can distinctly be seen the tower of Memorial Hall in Cambridge, which is very near his first home.

In all of Dr. Holmes's writings his love for the place of his birth and for the College from which he graduated are marked features. Many touching verses that he has written are expressive of this feeling.

He has naturally become the poet laureate, not only of Harvard College, but of Boston. His services are called for whenever there is a demand for an occasional poem in that city, and have been when any distinguished visitor has come to Boston, from 1845, when he read a song after the dinner given to Charles Dickens by the young men of Boston, to the present moment.

His poems are marked by their humor and pathos, as well as by patriotism and earnest expression of the author's love for freedom and hatred of oppression of any kind.

One of the lyrics included in his Phi Beta Kappa poem entitled "Poetry" is remarkable, because it was circulated on hand-bills at Washington, D. C., and caused the preservation of the old vessel called "The Constitution," which the government had prepared to break up. The verses were first printed in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. They had been written by Dr. Holmes in the library of the old house, his birthplace in

Cambridge, at a single heat, and their forcible and effective lines stirred the heart of the people, while they proved the power of poetry to effect an object which prose was incapable of accomplishing.

In one of Dr. Holmes's articles, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1872, he gave a most affectionate description, not only of his life in the old homestead, but of the building itself. He describes his happiness to have been born in the old house, haunted by such recollections as that was, with harmless ghosts walking its corridors, with fields of waving grass, and trees and singing birds, and that vast territory of four or five acres around it, which gave him the sense that he was born to a noble principality. He deprecates exceedingly the feeling which Americans are prone to accept, that it is not necessary to have a permanent home, and says, "We Americans are all cuckoos, we make our homes in the nests of other birds." Another touching reference to old scenes is found in one of his poems, entitled "The Opening of the Piano." He says : —

"In the little southern parlor of the house you may  
have seen,  
With the gambrel-roof and the gable looking west-  
ward to the green,  
At the side toward the sunset, with the window on  
its right,  
Stood the London-made piano I am dreaming of to-  
night.

"Ah me ! how I remember the evening when it came !  
What a cry of eager voices, what a group of cheeks  
in flame,  
When the wondrous box was opened, that had  
come from over seas,  
With its smell of mastic varnish, and its flash of  
ivory keys !

"Then the children all grew fretful in the restless-  
ness of joy,  
For the boy would push his sister and the sister  
crowd the boy,  
Till the father asked for quiet in his grave paternal  
way,  
But the mother hushed the tumult with the words,  
'Now, Mary, play.'"

The Clementi piano, that had been made for the family, was a wonder in those days ; and the poem introduces us into the family



circle, and exhibits the pathos which runs through all of Dr. Holmes's verses.

When the country was entering upon the throes of civil war, Dr. Holmes showed the kindness of his spirit in some verses which he contributed to the *Atlantic*, for May, 1861, entitled "Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline." He begins:—

"She has gone,—she has left us in passion and pride,—

Our stormy-browed sister, so long at our side!  
She has torn her own star from our firmament's glow,

And turned on her brother the face of a foe!"

After expressing the sympathies that have existed between the South and the North, and the hope inspired by the "Star-flowering Banner," he closes with the following touching words:—

"Go, then, our rash sister! afar and aloof,  
Run wild in the sunshine away from our roof;  
But when your heart aches and your feet have grown sore,  
Remember the pathway that leads to our door!"

Thoroughly patriotic, Dr. Holmes was not tainted by the unlovely spirit of hatred for the Secessionists. He wrote "A Voice of the Loyal North," for the National Fast of January, 1861, the "International Ode," which was sung in unison by twelve hundred children of the Boston Public Schools, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, "Freedom our Queen," the "Army Hymn," "The Flower of Liberty," and other stirring pieces, but all of them express his natural kindliness. There was, however, biting sarcasm in "The Sweet Little Man," dedicated to the "Stay-at-Home Rangers," which closes with this stanza:—

"Now then, nine cheers for the Stay-at-home Ranger,

Blow the great fish-horn and beat the big pan!  
First in the field that is farthest from danger,  
Take your white-feather plume, sweet little man!"

A very interesting specimen of the delicate humor of Dr. Holmes's verse is found in a poem which he published in the *Atlantic* for January, 1878, entitled "My Aviary," in which he imagines himself gazing over the Charles River from the oriel window of

his library, and watching the sea-fowl as they fly over the water. There is one of the birds of which he desired to say to his reader that it is not worth shooting; and in the verse he takes the opportunity, when the bird is making a dive, to give expression to this fact, in order to do it without making a derogatory remark in the presence of the fowl.

"And while he's under—just about a minute—

I take advantage of the fact to say  
His fishy carcass has no virtue in it  
The gunning idiot's worthless hire to pay."

It is difficult to think of Dr. Holmes as an old man, and yet he talked of himself twenty-five years ago as past the productive period, and at first declined to take up his pen at the suggestion of Mr. Lowell; but now, as he looks backward, he finds that he had more left to say than he was aware of. He found writing pleasant and readers kindly disposed, and recalls his long connection with the *Atlantic Monthly* with unmingled pleasure.

Since the publication of "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," Dr. Holmes has published three volumes. In 1874 his poems which had been contributed to magazines were collected in a volume entitled "Songs of Many Seasons." In 1878 he published a memorial of his old friend, John Lothrop Motley. In 1880 appeared "The Iron Gate, and other Poems," a volume which received its title from that of the verses which he read on the occasion of the breakfast that was given him by the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, at the Hotel Brunswick, in honor of his seventieth birthday. In the volume was included also the inimitable poem entitled "The Schoolboy," written for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Phillips Academy at Andover, at which he had been a student.

The time has not yet come to write the biography of Dr. Holmes, and this imperfect outline of his life and works is but a memorandum that may in some sort satisfy the desire of his numerous admirers to bear in mind the progress of his genius. May he long live to postpone the possibility of a more thorough record of his achievements!

## THE REVOLUTION OF 1688 IN BOSTON.

BY JOHN FISKE.

THE four years from 1684 to 1688 were the darkest years in all the history of New England. Massachusetts, though she was not lacking in the spirit, had not as yet the power to beard the tyrant as she did so successfully eighty years later, under the glorious leadership of Samuel Adams (H. U. 1740). Her attitude toward the Stuart kings had always been haughty and defiant enough, but when, in October, 1684, a little more than three months before the death of Charles II., her charter was abrogated by order of the Court of Chancery, there seemed to be nothing to do, for the time being, but to submit, and await the course of events. To appreciate the full force of this terrible blow aimed at the liberties of our forefathers, we must pause for a moment and bethink ourselves what it involved. The right to the soil of North America had been regarded in England, on the strength of the discoveries of the Cabots, as an appurtenance to the crown of Henry VII., — as something which descended from father to son, like the palace at Hampton Court or the castle at Windsor, but which the sovereign might alienate by his voluntary act, just as he might sell or give away a piece of his royal domain in England. Over this vast territory Parliament was supposed to exercise no authority, and the rights of Englishmen settled there had theoretically no security save in the provisions of the various charters by which the crown had delegated its authority to individual proprietors or to private companies. It was on the charter granted by James I. to the Company of Massachusetts Bay that not only the cherished political and ecclesiastical institutions of the Colony, but even the titles of individuals to their lands and houses, were founded. By the abrogation of the charter, all rights and immunities that had been based upon it were at once swept away, and every rood of the soil of Massachusetts became the per-

sonal property of the Stuart king, who might, if he should possess the will and the power, turn out all the present occupants, or otherwise deal with them as trespassers. Such at least was the theory of Charles II., who, after his successful assaults upon boroughs and corporations in England, and after his judicial murders of Russell and Sydney, began to feel that he might now safely renew the attempts of his father to rule over Englishmen despotically. To show that he intended to carry out his designs upon Massachusetts with no gentle hand, he appointed as Governor of the Province the brutal Percy Kirke, — the same Kirke whose doings in the southwest of England the following summer, in company with Scroggs and Jeffreys, make up one of the most shameful and horrible chapters in modern history. The death of Charles in February, 1685, and the events attending the accession of his equally infamous and far more stupid brother, delayed the coming of Kirke until he had had an opportunity of giving such signal proofs of his wickedness that James made up his mind that it would never do to spare such an exemplary villain from his own personal service in England. So James, turning it over in his mind who might be the next sorriest knave at his disposal for wreaking his evil will upon America, bethought himself of Sir Edmund Andros, who was sent over in December, 1686, the place being occupied for a few months in the interim by the New England renegade, Joseph Dudley (H. U. 1665).

On Dudley's arrival, in May, 1685, the Rev. Mr. Ratcliffe, a clergyman of the Church of England, requested the use of one of the three meeting-houses for the purpose of conducting the Episcopal service. As Dr. Palfrey observes, "if the demand had been for the use of the building for a mass, or for a carriage-house for Juggernaut, it could scarcely have been more offensive"



to the people. The request was refused, and he was told he might hold his meetings, if he liked, in the east end of the town-house, — a building that stood upon the site now occupied by the Old State House, at the head of State Street. When Andros arrived he made a formal demand for the use of one of the meeting-houses. The demand having been firmly withstood, at last, on the 25th of March, 1687, the Governor sent peremptory orders to the sexton of the Old South Church to open the meeting-house and ring the bell for the Good Friday service. The sexton, Goodman Needham, was frightened into compliance with the order, and thenceforward Episcopal services were held at the Old South on Sundays and other church holidays until the overthrow of Andros, two years later.

The petty spite of the Governor toward the people whom he had been sent to maltreat and insult used here to show itself in ludicrous ways. Sir Edmund thought it a great joke to notify Mr. Willard, the pastor of the church, that he might have the use of the meeting-house at a certain specified time of day, and then to keep minister and congregation waiting for an hour or two in the street. So keenly did he relish this feeble joke that during the two years he was perpetually altering the hours of divine service for the annoyance of Mr. Willard and his people. In thus making free with other people's property, Andros was simply carrying into practice the general theory in accordance with which he was sent to govern New England. In far more serious ways he tried to carry out this theory, as in imposing arbitrary taxes, in seizing upon private estates, in encroaching upon common lands, and in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. The popular assembly was also abolished, and in October, 1687, Dudley declared in open Council that the people of New England had now no further privileges left them than not to be sold for slaves. Such a state of things, in such a community as this, could not last very long. On the 4th of April, 1689, a young man named

John Winslow brought to Boston the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England. For the space of two weeks there was quiet and earnest deliberation among the outraged citizens, as the success of the Prince's enterprise was not yet regarded as certain. But all at once, on the morning of the 18th, the drums beat to arms, a signal was set up on Beacon Hill, a meeting was held at the town-house, militia began to pour in from the country, and Andros, summoned to surrender, was reduced to beseech Mr. Willard of the Old South, with Increase and Cotton Mather, and two or three other citizens, to intercede for him. The ministers declined. On the following day the Castle was surrendered, the *Rose* frigate riding in the harbor was seized and dismantled, and Andros was arrested as he was trying to effect his escape disguised in woman's clothes; Dudley and the other agents of tyranny were also imprisoned; and thus the revolution was accomplished here a little more quietly and speedily than in England.

In the preceding January a letter had been addressed to the New England Colonies by the Prince of Orange, enjoining it upon the colonists to bear with Andros yet a little longer, until the new government could have time to devise measures for the better administration of colonial affairs. But Increase Mather<sup>1</sup> (H. U. 1656) had prevented this letter from being made public. Otherwise the revolt might perhaps not have proceeded quite so smoothly. But within five weeks from the imprisonment of Andros, the men of New England were directed to proclaim King William and Queen Mary, which was duly done amid such rejoicings as Boston had never seen before; and free government was at last restored to New England.

<sup>1</sup> INCREASE MATHER at the time of this revolt was President of Harvard College, and was the first native American who held that office. He was elected in 1685, and continued till 1701. In 1692, the "*University* (as now it was) thought it their Duty to Present unto their Præsident, a *Diploma* for a Doctorate, under their *Seal*, with the Hands of the Fellows annexed; . . . being the *First* and the *Sole Instance* of such a Thing done in the whole English *America*."

## EXTENSION OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

THE growth of the Signal Service in popular estimation has been very marked during the past ten years; for this service is a branch of applied science that appeals to every one. The observations in meteorology which were formerly carried on at nearly every American college, in connection with astronomical observatories, have been for the most part discontinued; since local observations, however industriously made, are far less valuable than observations taken simultaneously at a large number of stations. The Signal Service thus appears to have relieved the scientific department of colleges from the necessity of a certain class of meteorological observations, and to have left to them problems which are more rigidly scientific, and which require more delicate apparatus than can be provided at signal-service stations.

There are directions, however, in which the universities can aid in the extension of the Signal Service. Very little is known in regard to the electrical state of the atmosphere; and no systematic observations of it are taken in America. It is well known that northwest winds along our Northern coast are usually accompanied by a positive charge of the atmosphere, and east winds by a negative charge, or the absence of any appreciable charge. The coming of these winds can be predicted to a certain extent by observations on the electricity of the air. The approach of thunder-storms is also heralded in a clear sky by the delicate instruments which have been lately constructed.

Since our knowledge of meteorological phenomena depends upon simultaneous observations extended over large areas, a number of stations for observing the electrical state of the air should be established in connection with the Signal Service. The practical difficulties, however, in establishing

such stations are great. Each station would require an original outlay of not far from \$1,000, and the salary of an observer must make part of the yearly expense of the station. This observer must be an experienced man, of a higher grade than the assistants in an ordinary meteorological station. The original outlay of \$1,000 would include a modern electrometer with a photographic self-registering attachment, which would give the electrical state of the air at every instant. In view of the large expense for equipping and maintaining such electrical stations, it is not probable that the Signal Service will establish them, until it has been shown that the observations from such stations possess great importance to commerce and agriculture.

By a simple plan of co-operation with the Signal Service, Harvard University, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton Colleges, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Johns Hopkins University could enable the United States government to try the experiment of establishing electrical stations with the minimum of expense. The expense of erecting suitable buildings and of providing experienced observers could be greatly diminished if each institution would furnish observers and suitable rooms. These institutions form a cordon of nearly a thousand miles along the Atlantic coast where commerce is most active. It is probable that they would be relieved of the routine work necessary for simultaneous observations on the electrical state of the air, when it had been shown that such observations are valuable from a commercial point of view; for as soon as the universities have performed their high function of leading in scientific inquiry, and the results affect the daily pursuits of mankind, new observations in meteorology, which require special scientific inquiry in physical laboratories, should lead the Signal Service to again extend its observations.

I have taken the subject of simultaneous observations upon the electrical state of the air to illustrate the text that the universities have a duty to perform in leading the Signal Service to extend its inquiry into the laws of nature which affect the daily avocations of humanity. With each scientific discovery the demands of mankind upon scientific men and scientific laboratories become more inexorable. Science puts dynamite into the hands of villains to blow up buildings or railway trains, it is said ; but

since dynamite is a result of scientific investigations, we must regard it as one of the links in the chain of progress, and look to progress in science for protection. Thus it is that the scale upon which modern physical investigations are conducted continually outgrows popular conceptions, and it is the duty of a professor of physics, not only to teach what has been done, but to make the needs which are essential to the progress of science, and therefore to humanity, known to the general public.

## THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE admirable Act of 1865 in relation to the Board of Overseers limited the right of suffrage to Bachelors of Arts of five years' standing, Masters of Arts, and persons who had received some honorary degree. To make a precise enumeration of the persons who under this act possessed the right of suffrage at the last Commencement, or at any particular time, would be a long and difficult task ; but the approximate number of possible voters in June, 1880, can be readily obtained with an accuracy quite sufficient for my present purpose from the Quinquennial Catalogue which was then issued. It was as follows :—

Surviving Bachelors of Arts (not including the Class of 1880) . . . . .	3574
Deduct the Classes of 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879 (survivors) . . . . .	637
A.B. voters . . . . .	2937
Honorary degree voters . . . . .	142
Ph.D. or A.M. voters (not Harvard A.B.'s) . . . . .	10
Total constituency, 1880 . . . . .	3089

The act prescribed, however, that the voter must personally cast his vote in Cambridge on Commencement Day, no proxies being allowed. This wise but very restrictive provision has the effect to reduce the number of votes cast to a small fraction of the number of possible voters. The following table shows the number of votes cast for

the candidate who received the highest number of votes in every year since the election was placed in the hands of the Alumni.

### VOTES CAST FOR THE LEADING CANDIDATE.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1866.	438.	1871.	392.	1876.	449.
1867.	372.	1872.	371.	1877.	501.
1868.	356.	1873.	375.	1878.	587.
1869.	494.	1874.	494.	1879.	680.
1870.	414.	1875.	454.	1880.	459.

In 1865 the exclusion of the graduates of the Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Science from all participation in the election of the Overseers could be readily explained and justified. The College was the only department which refused to admit uneducated persons, enforced upon its students a long residence in common, and offered some reasonable guarantee that most of its graduates were educated men. At that time the Divinity School gave no degree and held no examinations ; the Law School held no examinations, either for admission or graduation, and its prescribed period of residence for the degree was eighteen months ; the Medical School set no examination for admission, and its examination for graduation was scarcely more than a form ; and in the Scientific School there were no requisitions for admission except some elementary mathematics in the engineering department, and the studies of the School were highly



specialized. Under these circumstances it seemed natural and proper that the graduates of these Schools should not be placed on an equality with the graduates of the College in exercising such control over the University as the power of electing the Overseers gives. Within the past ten years, however, the professional schools have undergone such transformations, that many of the differences between them and the College, which were so striking in 1865, no longer exist. Thus every department of the University, except the Dental School and the Bussey Institution, now has an effective examination for admission; every department except the Dental School has a course of study covering at least three years; and every department gives its degree only upon thorough examination. Moreover, the student life in common exists in the professional schools to a much higher degree than formerly, and an admirable spirit of strenuous work pervades them all. Finally, the interest which the recent graduates of the professional schools feel in the University and its management is quite as strong as that of the graduates of the College, and is quite as likely to be productive of good to the institution.

I believe it is time to consider whether the constituency of the Board of Overseers ought not to be enlarged so as to include all persons who have received a degree from the University, the five years' limitation being applied to all except honorary degrees. An enlargement of the franchise seems to promise certain clear advantages, — such as a better security against the pettiness of cliques, the exclusiveness of sects, or the passions of parties, a broader basis of sympathy and good-will, and a wider representation among the voters of the various intellectual pursuits and of the different parts of the country. It would also be a just and timely recognition of the dignity and worth of the professional departments. To offset these prospective advantages is the chance that the enlarged constituency may not prove as intelligent, interested, or high-minded as the present one. This chance seems

to me too small to take into practical account.

The numerical effects upon the constituency of such a change in the Act of 1865 are approximately exhibited in the following table: —

Surviving graduates of the Divinity School	300
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876-79	18
D. B. voters	282
Surviving LL.B.'s	1675
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876-79	161
LL.B. voters	1514
Surviving M.D.'s	1706
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876-79	211
M.D. voters	1495
Surviving D.M.D.'s	84
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876-79	29
D.M.D. voters	55
Surviving S.B.'s	177
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876-79	12
S.B. voters	165
Surviving C.E.'s and M.E.'s	22
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876-79	14
C.E. and M.E. voters	8
Surviving S.D.'s (not Harvard S.B.'s)	3
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876-79	3
S.D. voters	0
Total	3519

From this total about one fifth must be deducted to allow for Harvard Bachelors of Arts whose names stand in the Quinquennial under the schools in which they subsequently took a professional degree. This rough allowance being made, it appears that the proposed change in the Act of 1865 would nearly double the present constituency of the Board of Overseers. The change in the act would also work, in all probability, a corresponding change in the constitution of the Association of the Alumni.

If this change in the constituency seemed inexpediently sudden and comprehensive, limitations would be easy to devise. Thus the franchise might be conferred only on graduates of the Schools since 1870 or 1875; or the enlargement might date from the passage of the new act, so that earlier graduates would not be enfranchised at all.

## REV. EDWARD ABIEL WASHBURN, D.D.

BY REV. EDWARD A. RENOUF.<sup>1</sup>

MANY, if not most men, at the age of threescore, aim to contract their plans, to finish what they have begun, and not to attempt new enterprises. The views and purposes of the subject of this sketch were quite different.

Edward Abiel Washburn was born in Boston, April 16, 1819. It is believed that his early training was in the grammar schools, though his acquaintance was not made by the writer till 1830, when both were members of the Boston Latin School. Frederick P. Leverett (1821) was then Principal, but he was succeeded during our membership by Charles K. Dillaway (1825). Edward was the only son of his father, Abiel Washburn, a Boston merchant, a man naturally ambitious, and proud of his son and three daughters. The mother, a member of the Tucker family, to which the first wife of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1821) belonged, was a prudent and sagacious woman, from whom her son undoubtedly derived his remarkable insight of character.

Although fifty years ago the early volumes of the Waverley Novels had long ceased to be new works, the publication of the later volumes, still going on, gave a freshness to all. In our boyish play, we would often enact, somewhat rudely, the stirring scenes of "Ivanhoe." All that was generous and noble in the past was fully appreciated by the youth, whose constantly expanding intellect guarded him from all extravagances.

It is hardly necessary to state that young Washburn obtained one of the Franklin medals, as our class was leaving the Latin School, not alone by the decision of the committee, but quite as much by the unspoken concurrence of his classmates. His

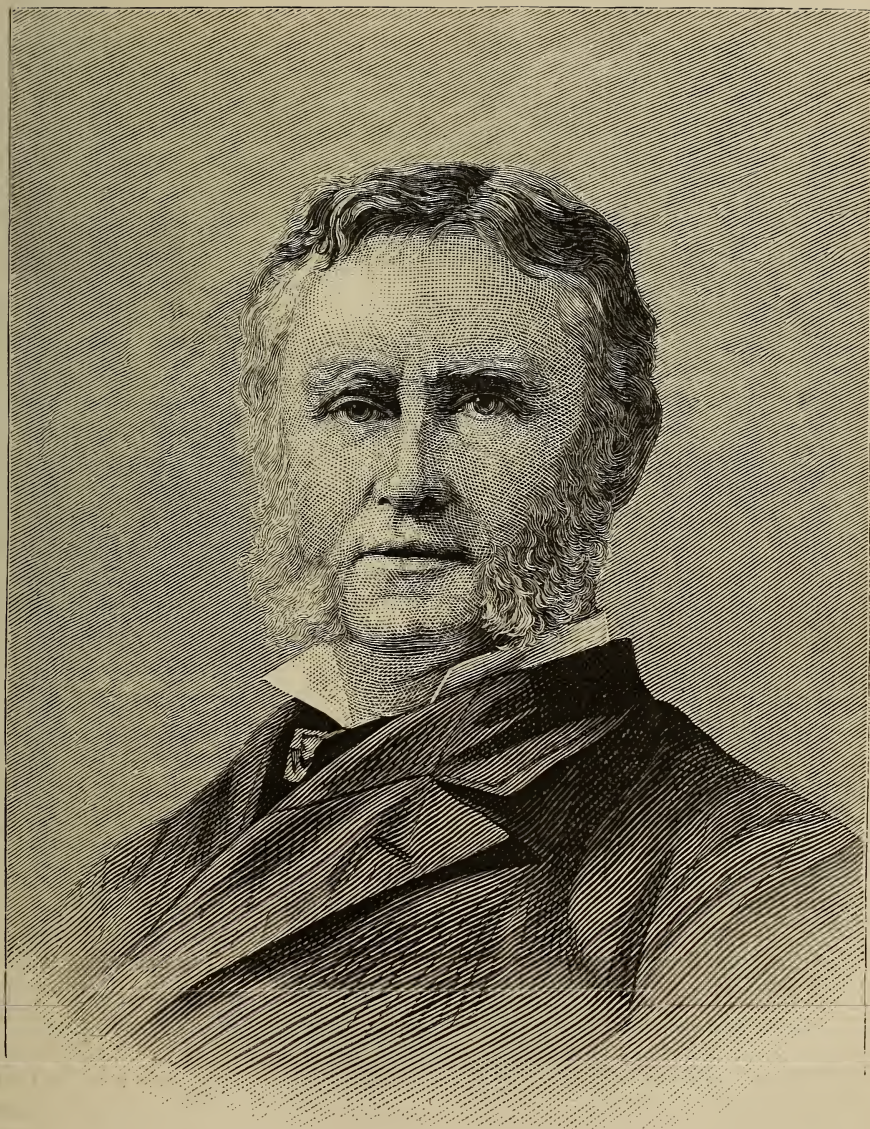
course in Harvard, which he entered with the Class of 1838, was marked by no special incidents. His "forte," at this early day, was evidently intellectual philosophy, although he excelled in the classics and maintained a good position as regards scientific studies. It was a time when the utterances of Carlyle and Emerson were attracting attention, and Boston audiences were shortly to greet the latter by crowding the Masonic Temple to listen to his lectures. Such was the enthusiasm of the times that quite a party of students, led by Washburn, walked to Concord early one midsummer's day to spend some hours with Mr. Emerson; and the young men thought themselves well repaid when, returning as they went, they reached their rooms at midnight. The order of exercises for Commencement, August 29, 1838, gives "A Dissertation, 'The Sensibility which terminates in Imagination,' Edward Abiel Washburn, Boston."

The time had come for the practical consideration of the question, "What career in life shall I enter?" The Washburn family, originally of English descent, had come from Middleboro', in the limits of the Old Colony, to Boston. They had connected themselves as Trinitarian Congregationalists with the society worshipping in Park Street, which had then hardly passed the period of its vigorous youth. It was a season of warm polemics in religion and theology, the names of Channing, Gannett, and Lyman Beecher being household words. Thoughtful young men having the ministry in view, if not too cruelly pressed by narrow circumstances, deemed it incumbent upon them to pause, and look around the field of intellectual strife, before committing themselves to one

<sup>1</sup> For my facts and figures, and several of the later incidents of Dr. Washburn's life, I am indebted to a biographical sketch, written by Rev. B. F. DaCosta, entitled, "In Memoriam," prefixed to an edition of Dr. Wash-

burn's book, "The Social Law of God," published by Thomas Whittaker. In the opinion of Dr. W.'s family, it is the most accurate and comprehensive notice of the facts of his life that has yet appeared.





FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY."

Very cordially yours,  
E. Washburn.





side or the other. Soon after graduating, Mr. Washburn, in company with a classmate, started for Burlington, Vt., where he devoted his time chiefly to the writings of Coleridge and the German philosophers. The opportunities of the young graduates may be judged by the fact that they were in daily intercourse with such men as President James Marsh, the then well-known editor of Coleridge's works, George P. Marsh (LL.D. 1859), always an accomplished scholar, at present and for some time past United States Minister in Italy, and the Rev. Dr. George G. Ingersoll (1810). It was after such preparation that, in company with several former college classmates, Mr. Washburn entered Andover Theological Seminary, in 1839.

No test for admission being required save belief in God and the Scriptures, considerable religious diversity was found within the walls. There being several students who had no intention of entering the Congregationalist ministry, creeds and forms of church government were very freely discussed. The genial characters of Professors Stuart, B. B. Edwards, and Edwards A. Park (D.D. 1844), with their scholarly acquirements, were always gratefully remembered. The next year, as was not uncommon amongst the divinity students of that day, was spent in the New Haven Theological School, in attendance upon the lectures of the Rev. Dr. N. W. Taylor, Dr. Leonard Bacon being then in his prime. Before returning to Andover next year, Mr. Washburn was admitted to preach by the Worcester Association as a licentiate of the Congregational Church. He accepted few engagements to preach this year, devoting his time to philosophical and professional studies.

Intimate friends had long before told Mr. Washburn that his home must be in the Episcopal Church. In reply he had alleged, as the only weighty objection, his apprehension that the power and prerogatives of bishops were not sufficiently counterbalanced in the church organization. An experience of a little more than a year convinced him of the propriety of a change. Of this portion of his life he always spoke pleasantly. His

candidacy for orders was spent in Georgia, where his relations with Bishop Stephen Elliot were long kindly remembered. July 12, 1844, he was ordained deacon, taking charge of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, Mass., where he has always been remembered affectionately for his diligence and good parish work. He continued in this position till 1851, when he resigned, and went abroad, visiting Egypt, Palestine, India, and China. One object of this extended trip was to see his eldest sister, who several years before had married an American gentleman engaged in the China trade.

We must pass over with more brevity the remaining events of Mr. Washburn's life, which were, for a large part, beyond the limits of personal knowledge. From remarks occasionally dropped, it is believed that he travelled mostly overland from India to Palestine, a rough and toilsome journey, according well with his native fearlessness. Returning in 1853, he was at once called to St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn. June 16 of this year he was married, in Washington, D. C., to Frances H. Lindsly, eldest daughter of Dr. Lindsly. While at Hartford he often visited the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Conn., as lecturer on Ecclesiastical Polity; and English literature was also, as is believed, the subject of a course of lectures delivered in Trinity College, from which institution he received, in 1860, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1862 Dr. Washburn was called to the rectorship of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, Penn., and in 1865 he was invited, as the successor of Rev. Dr. Coxe, to the rectorship of Calvary Church, in New York City, his predecessor having become assistant Bishop of Western New York. At this post he continued till the end of his life. In two distinct spheres, rarely occupied with high distinction by one person, Dr. Washburn excelled, — that of pulpit eloquence and accurate philosophical study. He was heard with great pleasure and satisfaction on popular themes, where by his racy eloquence men's hearts were touched, and their minds, not needing to be changed, were instructed. Among the many who can



do the same he stood high. Stronger still was he as an advocate of a cause, it might be unpopular, it might be as yet unacknowledged, because the prudent people were not sure that it was safe. The stranger present perhaps thought the speaker severe as he denounced some policy appearing to him low and mean, because the real kindness and generosity habitual in the orator were unknown to him. Descanting upon one class of pulpit topics Dr. Washburn stood unrivalled, in exhibiting the perfect harmony subsisting between the truths of Christianity and the highest expressions of modern thought. On such occasions Dr. Washburn was listened to by the best minds in New York, — the ablest lawyers and other professional men quite capable of following a close argument. Some, competent to speak on such questions, while they leave their hearers impressed with the fact of their careful preparation for the special topic before them, also convince them that they have done their best, and have no more to say. With Dr. Washburn there was no cramming for the occasion, which gave him the opportunity to use the study of years, matured by much reflection. All who heard him well knew that, if called upon again, he could have furnished fresh arguments and illustrations in support of his leading views, with no more apparent labor than before. There was always at his command a wealth of resource which gave his hearers confidence in him. His profound scholarship was well known to the conductors of our best reviews, who would have been glad if his engagements had permitted him to be a more frequent contributor to their pages. The shelves of Dr. Washburn's library, as he himself said, were the history of his literary life. He did not choose the books "indispensable to a scholar's or clergyman's library," but those which illustrated the subject he had in hand at the time. Those stood by themselves, and of course were the best of their kind. As you looked over them, in connection with what you might know of his thorough method of handling, you saw how conscientiously his study was employed, and your confidence in

his thorough mastery of the subjects he discussed was unbounded.

His natural eloquence was heightened by a graceful presence and a good voice, which in his animation became musical and commanding, and also wonderfully expressive of every mood of the speaker. Distrusting the partiality of long friendship, the opinions of persons nowise sympathetic, expressed since his death, may well be received. Says a young clergyman accustomed to hear our most celebrated orators: "I happened to hear Dr. Washburn address the Evangelical Alliance. I was utterly opposed to his views, and I had always believed that no man's eloquence could sway me in opposition to my convictions. But before he had finished, his eloquence had utterly carried me away. For no one could hear this man, and not believe that he was perfectly true and honest."

There are some who shelter themselves behind the example of men of genius in neglect of common affairs, and consequently of others' interests. The life of Dr. Washburn affords to such but cold comfort. In the highest sense unworldly, he did not think it beneath him to regard the comfort and modest independence of old age, should that be vouchsafed him. In his youth and early manhood his friends thought him in this respect rather wanting, and he knew they thought so. Maturer years brought with them a better way of thinking, developing likewise considerable executive power, formerly unsuspected. Although a natural leader of men, he was aware, for various causes, that he could never attain that official position in the Church which those confessedly his inferiors might yet grace. And while he would have brought to that position singular gifts and graces, it is by no means certain that he would have done better work for mankind than he actually accomplished. As a young man, Dr. Washburn was fond of repeating passages from Milton's "Areopagitica," with which he was in sympathy all his life. With her natural conservatism and wise organization, he thought that the Episcopal Church could well afford to be free, without the least danger to her foundations. While very

broad in his habits of thought, and quite ready to see much truth in views he could not himself hold, he was no radical, sedulously maintaining the foundations of his Church, and everything necessary for her organization and work, including always the graces of her culture. To what has been already said respecting his habits and life work, but few words need be added in illustration of his character. Perfect truth was its foundation. As regards persons or opinions, you could tell how he stood, sometimes, before he opened his mouth. Add to this perfect fearlessness and very great earnestness, and you have Dr. Washburn as he stood before the world, an able combatant for the truth. But those who better knew the man were charmed with his loving and kindly nature, tempering in its practical application the fervent zeal with which he struggled for the right. Unlike many noted men of letters, his quick observation of common things brought him into affectionate sympathy with people to whom these things were all. He gained the love of those quite unable to appreciate his mental power. His frequent and extensive journeys, which were in his later years required by his health, contributed to the development of this gift. And his happy union of gentleness and strength secured the respect and admiration of those from whom he widely differed.

The life of Dr. Washburn was a brilliant and happy one, with fewer vexations and disappointments than befall most men. As years rolled on, he thought more and more of the friends and scenes of his youth, and delighted to renew those old intimacies which distance and absorbing occupations had not permitted him to maintain as he wished. With all his power and reputation as a preacher, it was his deliberate purpose shortly to retire from his post as a parish minister. He felt it his duty to produce something which might be more permanently useful than even the carefully studied papers he wrote for the Reviews. Within a few months of his death he was actually looking for a retreat which might become the home of his latter days, and he believed he had

found such a spot near New York. He hoped and trusted that perhaps ten years of life might be granted him, to complete some work he had proposed for himself.

But little need be added to complete the record of his life. In 1871 he was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, and in 1872 he visited Spain, in company with Professor C. M. Butler, a journey which, congenial to his cultivated literary tastes, was peculiarly agreeable to him. In 1873 he attended the sessions of the Alliance in New York, and in 1879 he visited Basle, as a delegate to that body. In the summer of 1880 he travelled on horseback in Virginia and North Carolina, without obtaining the relief his health demanded.

Dr. Washburn while in the East, in his early manhood, had contracted a disease, the gravity of which, in his natural buoyancy of temper, he had underrated. His robust constitution and careful manner of living kept the enemy at bay for more than twenty-five years. But of late his friends felt more anxiety for him than he himself entertained. Failing rapidly as winter approached, he preached for the last time the Sunday before Christmas, "and never better," as an accustomed hearer phrased it. The last occasion of his handling pen and ink was furnished by his benevolent act to an old friend and classmate who has recently followed him to "the silent land." Dr. Washburn died on Feb. 2, 1881, calm, resigned, and quite ready to meet his great change. He had been in life as poets painted him, a king in thought, a true crusader, and his end was in faith and peace.

Dr. Washburn was a member of the American Branch of the Committee on Biblical Revision. No work in which he was ever engaged could have interested him more.

The Church Congress, now so interesting a feature in the Episcopal Church, was largely, if not chiefly, due to him. He published but one volume, "The Social Law of God,—Sermons on the Ten Commandments." In connection with the Rev. Dr. Harwood, he translated and supplemented that part of Dr. Schaff's edition of Lange's

Commentary referring to the Pastoral Epistles. He contributed also an article on the Anglican Church to Dr. Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom." Dr. Washburn read two papers before the Evangelical Alliance, one on "Reason and Faith," the other on "Socialism." In the *International Review* appeared his article on "The Conflict of Religion and Science," and in the *Princeton Review* another on "The Aim and Influence of Modern Biblical Criticism." He

wrote often for the Church press, and frequently appeared before collegiate and scientific societies. He seems to have lost no opportunity of aiding thoughtful scholars, which his professional engagements permitted him to improve.

His Church has lost its most distinguished scholar and a great divine. Our whole country has parted with a citizen sympathizing with every true reform, and doing what he could to aid it.

## THE VALUE OF UNIVERSITY RECORDS.

BY PROFESSOR NATHANIEL S. SHALER.

UNIVERSITIES are the most interesting products of our modern civilization. In them we have the most permanent products of our societies; governments are less enduring, and religious systems alone exceed them in the power to survive the changes of time. It seems to me that we may fairly hope that society will have a peculiar profit from the continuous thread which universities send through its life. It may well be that in its universities it will find the citadels wherein its most precious traditions can be protected from the accidents that social and governmental changes are sure to bring about. It needs no great knowledge of English history to see that the peculiar unity and continuity of that history is in some degree attributable to the singular strength and conservatism of its great schools at Oxford and Cambridge. America even more than the Old World needs the conservative effect of old institutions, — of organizations strong enough to keep the ancient good when the brooms of innovation sweep the old away.

To gain the strength that will make our universities potent elements in the system of the state, they must be careful so to organize themselves that they may cause their life to be as strong and connected as possible. The men who give them their life of to-day should strive to understand the work of their predecessors, and to hand down to

those who take their place a clear sense of their motives and experiences.

So far little or no care has been given to this task in this University. What records remain are very scanty, and do not seem to show us much of the motives or efforts of bygone days. I have had several experiences in these defects in this institution, which may fairly claim to have been as careful of its past as any other in the land. Of these instances I shall select but two, one concerning a notable man whose memory has been neglected, the other relating to a matter of university policy of the utmost moment.

The forgotten man is John Winthrop, the first Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. Ten years ago I accidentally found a little book by this John Winthrop concerning the earthquake of 1755. On reading it I found that to him belonged of right the credit of having founded the science of seismology, for he first applied computation methods to the investigation of earthquake shocks. I had then been about the University for twelve years, and had never heard his name. I was curious to see how much others knew, and questioned scores of people in Cambridge concerning him. I found but three who recollected that such a person had ever lived, and these could tell me little about him of any real moment. A few papers in the American Academy Me-



moirs and the Philosophical Transactions, the fact that he was a member of the Governor's Council and a *great don*, as the English would say, is all I have ever been able to find out about him. Even the site of his house, which, from the description he gives of the effect of the earthquake upon it, I greatly desired to find, I have never been able to determine. Thus within a century a great man, the teacher of Rumford, and we may fairly say the founder of a science, has faded almost out of memory in the institution where he should have been treasured as an ornament.

The other instance is of a different sort, though even as surprising. We all know how much change has been made in the system of teaching within the College through the replacement of required work by electives. I thought I had heard all that could be said for or against this change; but behold, within a month, in a French journal of education I found, in an article by Professor Jacquinot, the statement that thirty years or more ago a plan of elective studies was tried for a term of years, and afterwards abandoned. Undoubtedly there are many persons who remembered this experiment, and could have given something of its history, but the fact that it has found no distinct place in the debates concerning the elective system shows that it had been generally forgotten.

It seems to me that these instances are sufficient to show that the bond between the present and the past life of the University is weaker than it should be. If we look to our great schools for the husbanding of educational traditions, this weakness is a matter for grave consideration. With this thought in mind I have watched with great interest the experiment that has been made in *The Harvard Register*, and I hope to see the lessons that may be derived from it made profitable for the future. I believe it is the general opinion of all who have watched the matter in this paper, that the life of such a school as Harvard deserves a careful record, and it is also clear that this record will interest the outside world. As the result of this experi-

ment I hope the University will itself undertake a system of publication which may serve the same purpose in a more careful way than is possible in a non-official magazine.

A system of university records should, it seems to me, provide for the following results. First, the journals of its various departments should as far as possible give to the world the work of its scholars in their several walks. This part of the plan is now well under way, for the Museum of Zoölogy, the Observatory, and the Bussey Institution are now publishing bulletins and memoirs. Secondly, there should be some journal to give a detailed record of all the work done in the several faculties, and also provide a place for memoirs on university education and debates on university administration. Thirdly, there should be in this journal, or in a more popular form, a record of the life of the part of the University — by far its greater part indeed — that is at work in the outer world. We must not lose sight of the fact that the best part of the University is not within its walls, but in the life of the nation. The eight thousand living graduates should feel that those who maintain the localized life of the University look to them to support and extend its fame and usefulness. Every good piece of work they do should be welcomed by the University and treasured in its records. This University did a very wise thing in separating itself from the political government of the State, and founding itself upon its graduates: to get the profit of the change it must take care to bind itself firmly to them. There is no other way of doing this save by uniting the life within the University halls as closely as possible with the life of its graduates in the outer world.

Such a system of records would thus accomplish a double object. It would link the past and the present, and it would help to bind the graduates of the University more intimately together.

It seems to me that *The Harvard Register* has done a very good work for the University by showing that such a task is worth the doing, and that it can be done in a way to interest the outer world.

## THE CALIFORNIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BY PROFESSOR JOSIAH D. WHITNEY.

FOR something over ten years a scientific work of considerable magnitude has been carried on at Cambridge, which would be considered by some as more properly having its headquarters on the other side of the continent, at Sacramento or San Francisco. The Geological Survey of California was begun in the autumn of 1860, with a small appropriation of money, but a very comprehensive plan; the work, as ordered by the Legislature, calling for a complete topographical, geological, and natural history survey of an area about twenty times as large as the State of Massachusetts, about fourteen fifteenths of which are covered by mountain ranges, of which, in 1860, hardly anything was known in detail or with any approach to accuracy. Eight years of hard work followed, during which in all about two thirds as much was expended as Congress has since appropriated for a single year's prosecution of one of the various surveys carried on in the Western region, under national authority. At this time two royal octavo volumes, one of Geology and one of Palæontology, had been published, — together with a topographical map, in two sheets, of an area about as large as the State of Connecticut, covering the region adjacent to the Bay of San Francisco, and dwelt upon by more than half the population of the State. Much other work was in various stages of preparation. In the mean time, however, it had become evident to certain leading men in the State, that the State survey could not be used as a tool for the purpose of aiding the sale, in the Eastern States or in Europe, of doubtful or worthless mining property at high prices. The stoppage of the work was therefore determined on, and this was effected in the spring of 1868, not by any positive action on the part of the Legislature, but simply by withholding an appropriation. This left the State Geologist in an

embarrassing condition, without authority to close up operations, and without means either to pay the debts already incurred, or to print and publish even that which was then nearly ready for the press.

At this point, the embarrassed official at the head of the survey removed to Cambridge; and, having concluded to do the best he could not to let the work of which he had been in charge die on his hands, he also decided to avail himself of the facilities which this city offers for book-making, the typographical part of the California survey having previously to this time been executed in Philadelphia, which fifteen years ago was a kind of traditional headquarters for scientific printing in this country. During the two years which followed — 1868–70 — two more volumes of the survey work were published. One, belonging to the regular series, in royal octavo, was a continuation of the palæontological series; the other, a description of the Sierra Nevada and the region adjacent to the Yosemite Valley, this latter being intended as a sort of scientific guide for travellers in California. The last-mentioned work was published in three editions, — one in quarto, with numerous photographic illustrations taken expressly for this purpose; another in small quarto, with woodcuts; and a third in 16mo, for the pocket. All were illustrated by topographical maps of the region described; and these were the first maps of this character published in the United States embracing any part of our high mountain ranges.

At the session of the California Legislature which followed this, namely, that of 1870–71, thanks exclusively to the zeal and persistence of a very influential member of that body, Edward Tompkins, an appropriation was made for resuming the work. In the bill was included the provision, however, that the State Geologist should receive

no pay for two years of work.<sup>1</sup> This was the last time anything was done for the survey, except to stop the work. This was formally accomplished by the Legislature of 1873-74, without providing, however, for the payment of the debts incurred in the legitimate prosecution of the survey, during the session of the Legislature, and after an examination and favorable report on the work by a joint committee appointed for that purpose. The reason for stopping the survey at this time was freely stated by various members in the debate on the subject. No serious charge was made against the State Geologist, except that he was "*running the survey*" in the interest of *Harvard College*, with which institution he had become connected during the stoppage of appropriations, and to which place he had repaired from time to time, after the resumption of the work, in order to superintend the printing and engraving necessarily done at the East. Even a proposition introduced after the passage of the bill stopping the survey, and providing for the completion of the most important portions of the topographical work, on which fully one third of the whole appropriation for the survey from the beginning had been expended, and which was five sixths advanced toward completion, failed of passage; by one vote, only, however.

Since being thus unceremoniously ejected from the State of California, with no other right or privilege left than that of paying the debts of the survey out of his own pocket, the ex-State Geologist has not been idle, nor has he thought it consistent with his ideas of propriety to allow the work which had been carried on under his direction for fourteen years to perish entirely. Permission was obtained by him from the Board of Regents of the State University to go on with the survey on his own responsibility, which, however, he would have done, at any risk or hazard, whether such permission had or had not been obtained.

<sup>1</sup> This, as Mr. Tompkins informed the writer, was "a punishment" for not having aided and abetted in the so-called "petroleum swindle." It was hoped, apparently, that after the infliction of this fine the State Geologist would be more amenable to *wholesome influences*.

Some friends of science in San Francisco, among whom the names of S. C. Hastings, Leland Stanford, and D. O. Mills are prominent, subscribed a sufficient sum to justify the present writer in going on with the Botany, which, thanks to the zeal of Sereno Watson, aided by Messrs. Gray, Engelmann, Brewer, Thurber, and other specialists, has recently been completed, in two volumes uniform with the other publications of the survey. This work has been pronounced by high authority the most complete one of its kind yet issued in this country.

In the department of natural history there is also now in progress the continuation of the Ornithology, of which one volume, devoted to the Land Birds of the Pacific side of the continent, had been published during the later years of the continuance of the survey. Two volumes are to be added to this portion of the series, uniform with the one already issued. These will contain a full account of the Water Birds of North America north of Mexico, by Messrs. Baird, Ridgway, and Brewer, the manuscript having been completed just before the lamented death of the last-named contributor. These volumes, like the first of the series, will be amply and beautifully illustrated by many hundred woodcuts, to be colored in the text for such as desire it, the work being in style of illustration and general get-up exactly similar to the volume devoted to the Land Birds. It is largely due to assistance from the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy that these very expensive volumes can be completed and published.

Two other volumes, and a part of a third, have also been issued by the ex-State Geologist since the stoppage of the survey. One of these is entitled "Contributions to Barometric Hypsometry: with Tables for Use in California." It contains an elaborate working over of a series of barometrical and thermometrical observations, carried on for three years at three stations in California, at various altitudes, up to 7,000 feet. The object of this work was to add precision to the determination of altitudes by means of the barometer; and the result has been



shown beyond possibility of doubt to have eliminated fully one half the uncertainty of this kind of work as carried on in California. This volume has also received abundant praise from the highest meteorological authority in Europe. Its value is largely due to the accuracy and critical acumen with which the materials were worked up, under the writer's direction, by Professor William Henry Pettee, formerly of Harvard University, and now of the University of Michigan.

A quarto volume containing about 650 pages, and many maps and illustrations, has been issued as Volume VI. of the *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*. It contains an elaborate description and discussion of the phenomena of the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada, worked chiefly by the hydraulic process, with between thirty and forty plates and several large geologically colored maps. It also contains a description of the fossil plants of the same series, by Leo Lesquereux. This volume, devoted to the interesting subject of the Tertiary detrital and volcanic formations of California, was prepared by the present writer from his own notes and those of Messrs. Pettee and Goodyear, former assistants on the California survey. Professor Pettee also took the field in 1879, and devoted a considerable portion of the year 1879-80 to revising and extending his former observations, so that the volume as published contains a large amount of new matter collected since the termination of the survey.

Still another volume in quarto form is in course of publication; and, indeed, a part of it has already been issued. It may be looked upon as a supplement to the volume devoted to the gravel formation, and, when complete, will be found to contain a full discussion of the climatic conditions which prevailed over the western portion of this continent during the tertiary and recent epochs; it will also include an investigation of climatic changes generally during the later geological periods, in all parts of the world. The aim of this discussion,

which, as indicated on the title-page of the volume, is based on investigations made in the North American Cordilleras, is to connect in causal sequence the more abundant rain-fall, proved in the course of the work in the Gravel Region of the Sierra Nevada to have taken place during the Tertiary epoch, with the past phase of glaciation, and the present one of desiccation, showing all these climatic changes to be manifestations of one general cause which exhibited itself during the geological ages throughout the world. This work will form the seventh volume of the *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*.

Other volumes and important geological maps, in continuation of the work of the California survey, are also in a more or less advanced stage of preparation, and particulars in regard to them will in due time be made public.

On the cover of the first volume of the Botany, issued a year or two after the stoppage of the survey, while the ex-State Geologist was not a little embarrassed as to how he should find the means to prosecute the somewhat arduous task of carrying on a State survey "on his own hook," will be noticed a device, with a motto which was intended to give a hint of the thorny path the present writer was about to tread, and to express the pleasure felt at the accomplishment of a part of the task before him. The emblem is a cactus-flower, a characteristic plant of Southern California, encircled by its long thorns, with the motto, "E SPINIS FLOS." On the cover of the second volume just issued, and in which the so-called "Big Tree" is described, may be noticed a cone and foliage of this monster of the vegetable creation. The reader who considers how much up to this time has been accomplished towards the completion of the long-ago-be-gun survey of California, as indicated in the preceding pages, will perhaps pardon the mingled touch of satisfaction at the work already done, and of anticipatory pleasure in regard to that likely to appear in the future, contained in the appended motto,

"RES TEMPORE MAGNA."

# PHILLIPS ACADEMY AT ANDOVER.<sup>1</sup>

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

IN his recent address at the centenary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Winthrop refers to Philadelphia as the birthplace of several institutions the influence of which is enduring. Among them are the first Bible society, the first agricultural society, and the first philosophical society founded on this side the Atlantic. With Philadelphia, Andover shares the genius of creating. The first temperance society, the first missionary association, the first tract society, the first theological seminary, and the first incorporated academy in America, were established on Andover Hill.

The fitting schools founded before the Revolutionary war were mainly local schools. They were supported and attended by pupils from the towns in which they were situated. The grammar schools in Cambridge, New Haven, Hartford, the Latin School in Boston, the Dummer Academy in Byfield, were not designed to educate the youth of distant places. But Phillips Academy was founded as a "free school," — a school whose privileges were not to be limited by town or state lines. Its founder was Judge Samuel Phillips, a graduate and Over-

seer of Harvard, for twenty years the President of the Massachusetts Senate, and at his death, in 1802, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth. He interested his father and his uncle John in his plans; gifts of land and of \$8,000 in money were made by the three; trustees were chosen, and on Thursday, April 30, 1778, Phillips Academy was opened.

The act of incorporation was granted in 1780, preceding by a brief interval the issue of a similar instrument to the Phillips Exeter, and one also to the Dummer Academy.

The course of study of the early years of the Academy was primarily designed to fit those pursuing it for college. It was chiefly confined to Latin, Greek, and English. Virgil, Cicero, and Sallust represented, as now, the principal

Latin authors read. The Greek course was narrower, the New Testament and the *Collectanea Græca Minora* serving as the basis of study. The method of instruction seems to have been expressly fitted to curb scholarly enthusiasm. One who was a pupil in 1811 writes: "I well remember that the general object sought was to grind into us and ground us in a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages.



SAMUEL PHILLIPS, THE FOUNDER.

<sup>1</sup> This sketch of Phillips Academy, Andover, is No. 9 in the series of sketches of "Harvard Preparatory Schools." No. 1. Phillips Exeter Academy, by Camillus G. Kidder, June, 1880. [Vol. I. No. 7.] No. 2. Roxbury Latin School, by Charles K. Dillaway, August, 1880. [Vol. II. No. 2.] No. 3. Cambridge High School, September, 1880. [Vol. II. No. 3.] Nos. 4, 5,

and 6. Boston Latin School, by Henry F. Jenks, October, November, and December, 1880. [Vol. II. Nos. 4, 5, and 6.] No. 7. Round Hill School, by Henry W. Bellows, January, 1881. [Vol. III. No. 1.] No. 8. The Newton High School, by Jesse W. Fewkes, March, 1881. [Vol. III. No. 3.] All of these sketches are illustrated with wood engravings.



All other knowledge was of minor consequence, this being attained by a severe course of the most persistent *gerund* grinding; an exclusive memorizing, first of all, of the entire Latin or Greek Grammar, before entering upon any practical application of its forms or rules. The whole business — and it was about the same all over the land — was a melancholy misunderstanding and sorrowful misconception of the function of educa-

vinced, the most matured body of men entering college. This result is due to the character of the instruction, as well as to the literary, moral, and religious influences which the Academy fosters. The Philomathean Society — a literary association of the students — has had a prosperous life of nearly threescore years. The Draper prizes for “selected declamations,” and the Means prizes for “original declamations,”



THE ACADEMY BUILDING AT ANDOVER.

tion.” The course of study, it is needless to say, has been constantly enlarged to keep pace with the increased requirements of admission to college; and the methods of teaching have vastly improved upon those employed by Masters Pearson and Adams.

Tested by their college work, the scholarly attainments of the Phillips graduates are of a high order. At Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth, and other colleges they have for many years stood among the best scholars. But at all the colleges they have won distinction less for the quantity of their knowledge than for that *mental discipline* which it has always been one of the chief designs of the school to cultivate. Its graduates are, I am con-

vinced, have cultivated a refined and accurate use of the mother tongue. In college its graduates have been specially distinguished by their literary work. The moral and religious influences of the school have always been excellent. “Its first and principal object,” its constitution declares, “is the promotion of true piety and virtue.” In the spirit of this remark, it is added that “it is expected that the master’s attention to the disposition of the minds and morals of the youth under his charge will exceed every other care; well considering that, though goodness without knowledge (as it respects others) is weak and feeble, yet knowledge without goodness is dangerous; and that both united



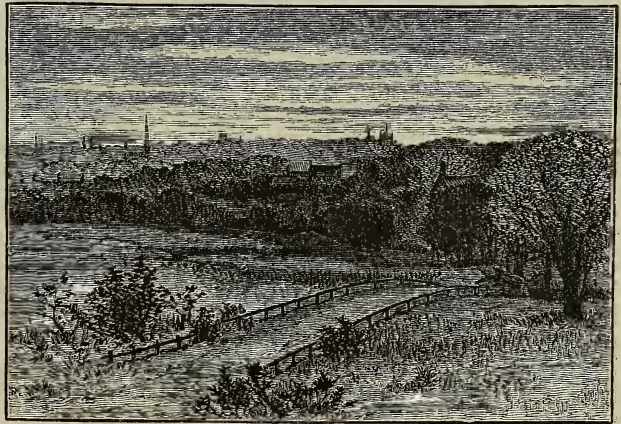
form the noblest character and lay the surest foundation of usefulness to mankind." In accordance with these principles the school has been governed. A large proportion of the students are Christians; and the frequent prayer-meetings of the classes and of the entire body of pupils, and the meetings of its Society of Inquiry, promote the religious interests of the school.

While rich boys *would* presumably receive its instruction, it was the desire of the founders of the Academy that poor boys *could*. This desire has been realized in its history. Not a few of wealthy parentage, and more who have neither poverty nor wealth, have been its members. Special provisions are made for students who require pecuniary aid. In addition to six scholarships, recently established, and the remission of tuition fees, about fourteen hundred dollars are each year distributed among needy students. The danger that the colleges will offer beneficiary funds in too large amounts is slight; but the temptation is strong to forget that it is in his preparatory stage that the student is in deepest need of financial assistance, and his opportunities for earning money are fewest. These conditions Phillips Academy recognizes, and aids needy students of merit.

The expenses of attendance at the school are much less than in the larger number of New England colleges, and no higher than in other academies of high standing. The annual tuition fees amount to sixty dollars for each student. The cost of board and room in private families seldom either exceeds eight dollars a week, or falls below six. Eleven dormitories — wooden, three-storied, with six suites of rooms in each — are open to students, the rent of which is three dollars a term for each occupant. Those lodging in the dormitories, comprising about one third of the members of the school, board in commons at a cost of about three dollars a week. If the

rooms of the dormitories were larger, and if the occupants were not obliged to care for them, it is probable that many more of the students would be glad to rent them.

Although the Academy is not so well endowed as several other similar institutions in New England, its work has seldom been directly impeded for lack of funds. The early endowments by the five men of the name of Phillips amount to sixty thousand dollars; and John C. Phillips has recently increased the debt of gratitude due the family by making a foundation for the Latin department of twenty-five thousand.



ANDOVER HILL.

George Peabody included the school among the objects of his princely benevolence, and endowed a professorship of the natural sciences. The "Peter Smith Byers foundation for the principalship," of forty thousand dollars, has just been completed, — one result of the enthusiasm aroused by the centennial anniversary. The possession, however, of these and other funds, as well as of its real estate, valued at about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, does not free the school from the necessity of depending upon tuition fees for support. These fees amount to about twelve thousand dollars annually.

To more than six thousand boys Phillips Academy has furnished the foundation of a classical education; and in her scientific department, which either fits for the Institute

of Technology and other scientific schools, or provides what is commonly known as a good English education, she has trained at least four thousand students. In this large



CECIL F. P. BANCROFT, THE PRINCIPAL.

body are many who have since graduation won distinction in literary or business employments. Sixteen college presidents and one hundred professors in either college or professional school she has helped to educate, a score of the latter belonging to Harvard. President Stearns of Amherst, Woods of Bowdoin, Durant of California University, — all members of her Class of 1822, — and Presidents Kirkland and Quincy of Harvard were her students. To Professor Short and Professor Putnam, the eminent Greek scholars; to Professor Young of Princeton, the astronomer; to Dr. Aiken, the metaphysician, also of Princeton; to Professor J. D. Whitney, of Harvard, she gave instruction. Professor H. B. Hackett and Dr. Ray Palmer, — founders of the Philomathean Society in 1825, — Nathaniel P. Willis, O. W. Holmes, and George P. Marsh were among her boys. His connection with the school in 1824-25 Dr. Holmes has sung in "The School-Boy," — a poem delivered at the centennial celebration in 1878. A large proportion of her graduates have become clergymen. Sixteen

members of the Class of 1822, numbering forty-two, entered the clerical profession. Three bishops of the Episcopal Church, Howe, Stevens, and Clark, she has helped to train. She has indeed worked with the Andover Theological Seminary, of which she was not merely the precursor, but also in a sense the parent, in educating ministers.

The principals have been as follows: —

Eliphalet Pearson, LL.D.	1778-1786.	Harvard (1773).
Ebenezer Pemberton, LL.D.	1786-1793.	Princeton.
Mark Newman, A.M.	1795-1809.	Dartmouth.
John Adams, LL.D.	1810-1833.	Yale.
*Osgood Johnson, A.M.	1833-1837.	Dartmouth.
*Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D.	1837-1871.	Dartmouth.
Frederic W. Tilton, A.M.	1871-1873.	Harvard (1862).
Cecil F. P. Bancroft, Ph.D.	1873-	Dartmouth.

As Phillips Academy was the first academy incorporated in the United States, she has served as a model in the establishment of other institutions for secondary instruction. The *non sibi* displayed in its motto has been exemplified in many other schools, as well as in the character of its graduates. "That its usefulness may be so manifest as to lead the way to other establishments on the same principles," is the wish expressed in the constitution of the school. The Williston Seminary at Easthampton, founded in 1841, is planned much in accordance with the Phillips school; and its founder, Samuel Williston, and its first principal, Luther Wright, were Andover graduates. The academy opened at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and that at Hallowell, Maine, are organized in many respects on the Phillips plan. It is notorious that no Western school can claim a higher title (though the reference of the title is ambiguous) than the "Phillips Academy of the West."

The present principal, Cecil F. P. Bancroft, was born in 1839, and graduated at the three



THE ACADEMY SEAL.

\* Died in office.



institutions of Appleton Academy, Dartmouth College, and Andover Theological Seminary, successively in 1856, 1860, and 1867. For the four years succeeding graduation at Dartmouth he served as the principal of Appleton Academy, and from 1867 to 1872 he was the head of the institutions at Lookout Mountain. In 1872-73 he studied in Germany, whence he was called to his present position. Able as a teacher, wise as a disciplinarian, and popular with his students, it is hoped that the term of his office may be even longer than that of Dr. Taylor.

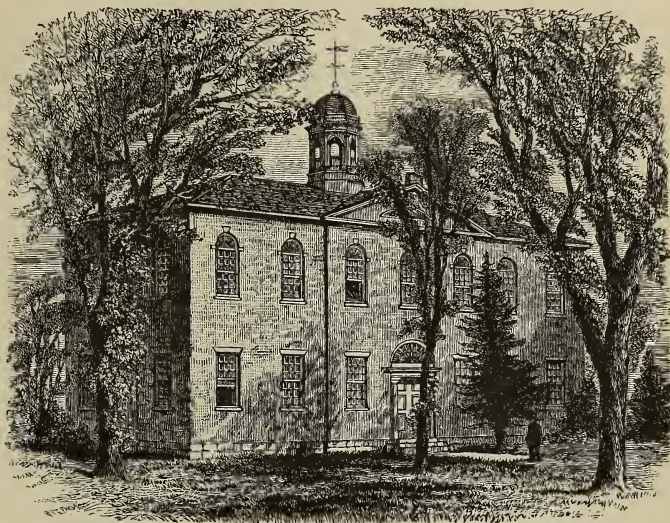
The associate teachers, seven in number, are graduates of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Amherst.

The pupils average two hundred strong, the last annual enrolment being two hundred and forty-two, representing twenty-six States and Territories of the Union, and four foreign countries, while forty-six per cent come from beyond the confines of New England.

The buildings of Phillips Academy — as distinct from those owned by the Andover Theological Seminary — comprise the Academy structure, the Gymnasium, and eleven small wooden dormitories on Andover Hill. The first, erected fifteen years ago, is of brick, with freestone trimmings, two stories in height, besides the basement. It contains a chapel, several recitation rooms, a chemical laboratory, a library room, a hall for the use of the students in their religious and other meetings, and a large hall on the fourth floor. The Gymnasium, also of brick, is well supplied with the customary apparatus, and is generally used by the students. In 1875 a handsome chapel for Sunday worship was erected for the joint use of the Academy and the Theological Seminary, and the families grouped about them. The theological pro-

fessors are *ex officio* the ministers of the congregation.

For over a century Phillips Academy has sent more students to Harvard than any



THE GYMNASIUM.

other Academy except Exeter. Under the present administration the instruction covers in every department more than the requirements for admission to Harvard. Recently a graduate of the College has been added to the Faculty. The students that have come to Harvard have been among the abler graduates of both institutions. It is the "aim, ambition, and constant effort" of the school thoroughly to fit boys for Harvard, while yet maintaining its character as an independent school of secondary instruction, fitting expressly for no one institution, but providing strictly within its own sphere an education symmetrical, thorough, and ample.

No sketch of the Academy would be complete without distinct mention of the Theological Seminary, which was organized in 1807 under the same board of trustees, and which, with all its endowments, renown, and usefulness, has not overshadowed the parent school. The funds are kept separate, but the buildings and grounds adjoin, and the advantages to the Academy have been many and great, and are too obvious to require mention.



## THE COLLEGE GRADUATE IN JOURNALISM.

BY GEORGE F. BABBITT.

THE statistics relating to the intended occupation of Harvard graduates for a score of years back, as contained in the published reports of the class secretaries, may fairly be considered as showing the preferences which govern the great majority of college graduates in making their choice of a profession or occupation. An examination of these statistics reveals some interesting facts, which deserve to be taken into account when the question of making a start is considered, especially as bearing upon the inquiry whether some of the professions are not already overcrowded. A rough estimate shows that an average of about thirty-five per cent of the graduating classes at Harvard declare their intention to study law, with a view, presumably, of entering that profession; thirty per cent, or thereabouts, prefer business in some one of its various branches; twenty per cent are divided between medicine, theology, and teaching; and the remaining fifteen per cent turn their attention to occupations almost as numerous and varied in their character as is the number of graduates composing this small residue. In no instance, so far as the records show, is it found that the number of graduates proposing to enter journalism exceeds three or four in any one of the classes which contain all the way from one hundred to two hundred members, and in many of the class records journalism is conspicuous only by its entire absence from the list of professions adopted. These statistics are open to the criticism that in many instances they are the offspring of a mere passing fancy, and show only the inclinations of newly fledged graduates, who have but just emerged from the class-room buoyant in the belief that the world has been waiting for them. As such they can be scarcely relied upon as furnishing accurate data from which to calculate the relative distribution of college graduates

among the various callings. But after allowing for all shifting purposes, from whatever cause, the relative proportion shown in this classification doubtless approximates the true one. Certainly a sufficient allowance is made for journalism, if one may judge from the comparatively small number of college-bred men who are to be found in its ranks.

It would be difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what proportion of the journalists of the country are college graduates. Were such a classification to be made, however, it would probably be found that they are largely in the minority. Not that the profession, as it is now constituted, is in any sense deficient in any of those qualities which are the result of broad and liberal culture: on the contrary, it may reasonably be doubted whether any of the liberal professions can boast of a higher average intelligence than is possessed by the "Fourth Estate." Few callings are more remorseless in their requirements or exigent in their demands; and notwithstanding the carping of those who have infinite leisure for the criticising of articles hastily revised, the journalist of to-day is an educated gentleman. He may not possess a college degree, but he has improved every opportunity for self-culture in his profession and out of it, and the discriminating public asks no better diploma than the columns of his newspaper. Col. T. W. Higginson, writing of "The College Graduate in Politics,"<sup>1</sup> says: "The simple fact is, that the general classification of college-bred men or non-college-bred men is of very little importance. Among the great controlling forces which form the American man, the fact of college training is but one, and by no means the most important"; and this is quite as applicable to young men engaged in journalism.

<sup>1</sup> In *The Harvard Register* for February, 1881.

as to those in public life. Indeed, those whose names are most readily recalled as among the distinguished and successful journalists have been, with few exceptions, self-educated men, who have succeeded simply by virtue of their tact, knack, perseverance, and industry. Horace Greeley learned to spell while setting type in a job printing office in Vermont. The elder Bennett began his career as a proof-reader in a publishing house in Boston. John W. Forney, Charles Gordon Greene, George Wilkins Kendall, Benjamin Russell, Joseph T. Buckingham, and scores of other journalists of a former generation, whose journals largely controlled the public sentiment of their times, were all apprenticed as printers, after but little schooling.

As journalism has developed, college graduates have become more numerous in the profession, and not a few of the leading editors of the day are college-bred men, including Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun*, and William Henry Hurlbert of the New York *World*. John Foord, the editor of the New York *Times*, to whose incisive pen the exposure and downfall of the Tweed Ring are largely due, is a graduate of an English university. Henry J. Raymond, the founder of the *Times*, was also a college graduate. William Cullen Bryant, who was distinguished no less as the editor of the New York *Evening Post* than as a poet, spent two years at Williams College. The editorial chair of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* has been filled by Nathan Hale, Charles F. Dunbar, and Delano A. Goddard, the present editor,—all college graduates. The present editor of the Boston *Post*, George F. Emery, is a graduate of Bowdoin. This, it must be allowed, is a handsome showing for the college graduate in journalism, but it might be shown that the list is outnumbered by the self-educated men in the profession, did the limits of this article permit. Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Richard Smith and S. R. Reed of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Henry Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and Alexander

McClure of the Philadelphia *Times*, all of whom rank among the foremost of the journalists of to-day, are none of them college bred; and Mr. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, is not a college graduate, although his labors in the field of journalism have procured for him an honorary degree from Harvard University. The late Samuel Bowles of the Springfield *Republican* never enjoyed the advantages of a college education, but he made his newspaper an excellent school of journalism, from which a large number of well-equipped editors were graduated. The number of accomplished editors still in the harness who have made their way into the editorial chair from the printer's case is very large, and in few cities does this rule obtain so largely to-day as in Boston, where the proportion of college-bred men to those who are not college bred is perhaps larger than in any of the American cities. Edwin B. Haskell, the editor of the Boston *Herald*, worked as a printer three or four years, and the same is true of his associate, Charles H. Andrews, and of Justin Andrews, formerly one of the editors of the *Herald*. The late Stephen N. Stockwell, for many years editor of the Boston *Journal*, began as a printer, as did James A. Dix, his predecessor. The present editor, William W. Clapp, learned to set type as a boy in his father's office. C. C. Hazewell, of the Boston *Traveller*, was a printer in early life, and B. P. Shillaber was a compositor on the Boston *Post* before he introduced Mrs. Partington to that paper. John Boyle O'Reilly, too, was a printer before he was a poet and editor of the *Pilot*, and the editor of the Boston *Transcript*, William A. Hovey, although not a practical printer, mastered the lower branches of the profession before assuming an editorial chair. In each of these instances the newspaper office has proved a liberal education in itself.

Admitting, then, that the college graduate is in a minority among journalists, it may be interesting to inquire how the fact is to be accounted for, and whether there are not good and valid reasons why this ought not to be so. Is the profession of journalism any

less honorable, pleasant, or profitable to those who follow it, than that of the law, medicine, theology, or any business pursuit? It may well be doubted. It needs no argument to convince any intelligent person that journalism at its present stage of development is fully entitled to be ranked among the liberal professions. If its relative rank is to be fixed either by the comparative influence it wields, or by the capacity it requires to follow it successfully, it deserves to be ranked, if not first, certainly among the first, of all the professions. The newspaper, as it now flourishes, is the recognized instrument for the dissemination of the facts of politics, literature, science, and social interests, and it is the exponent of the best thought on all these topics. One of the principal allurements which attract college graduates to the law is the superior advantages it is supposed to offer for entering public life; but it may be doubted whether any profession offers more extraneous distinctions and rewards, proportionally to the number who enter it, than does journalism. The best journalists sensibly prefer their own calling to any of these honors, but not a few of them have been persuaded by a variety of motives to accept them. The profession has been drawn upon for a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people. James G. Blaine began his career as an editor in Maine; and the names of Bayard Taylor, Carl Schurz, and Joseph R. Hawley are readily recalled as among the many journalists who have honored the public service by accepting positions in it. John Oldcastle, in his interesting little brochure on "Journals and Journalism," tells how numerous and strongly the profession is represented in the English Parliament. Mr. Courtney of the London *Times* sits for Liskeard, and the proprietor of that paper is a member for Berks. Arthur Arnold, ex-editor of the *Echo*, and a brother of Edwin Arnold of the *Daily Telegraph*, represents Salford. Passmore Edwards, the proprietor of the *Echo*, is a member for Salisbury. Newcastle-on-Tyne has given to Joseph Cowen, proprietor of the *Newcastle Chron-*

*icle*, a colleague in Ashton Dilke, proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch*, and brother of Sir Charles Dilke, Chelsea's senior member, himself the owner of the *Athenæum*. Mr. Labouchere, part proprietor of the *Daily News*, and editor of *Truth*, divides the representation of Northampton with Mr. Bradlaugh, who projected the *National Reformer*. Southeast Lancashire sends William Agnew, one of the proprietors of *Punch*. Mr. Beresford-Hope owns the *Saturday Review*, and Mr. Macliver, who represents Plymouth, is the proprietor of the *Daily Press*. Ireland sends a strong contingent, among whom are Justin McCarthy, journalist, historian, and leader-writer on the *Daily News*; Edward Dwyer Gray of the *Freeman's Journal*; A. M. Sullivan, late editor of the *Nation*; his brother, F. D. Sullivan, now the editor and proprietor of that paper; and Mr. Sexton, the latter's associate editor. J. P. O'Connor, Mr. O'Kelly, and Lysaught Finigan, Mr. Parnell's lieutenant, are all hard-working journalists of the London press. The English journalist may look for even higher honors, and find encouragement in the example of Lord Chancellor Campbell, who began life as a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*.

If the college graduate seeks a more brilliant fame in the broader field of literature, there is no better place to make a beginning than that afforded by the newspaper and periodical press. Charles Dickens began his literary career as a reporter; so did Justin McCarthy. Thackeray was a journalist before he was a novelist, and so was Anthony Trollope. Edmund Yates, Campbell, Moore, Leigh Hunt, and Carlyle all occupied an editorial chair. W. D. Howells was an editor of a newspaper before he was novelist and editor of a magazine, and was a printer before he was either, having begun his career by setting type when he was only fifteen years old. Charles Dudley Warner, N. P. Willis, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Bret Harte, John G. Saxe, and scores of distinguished literary men on this side the water, "fleshed their maiden swords in ink" for the columns of the news-



papers. Some of Oliver Wendell Holmes's best lyrics were contributed to an undergraduate publication at Harvard.

As for the pecuniary consideration, it is the testimony of those best qualified to judge, that the clever and successful journalist is as well paid as the average preacher, doctor, lawyer, or clerk of his own age, if not better, and the conditions which command success in any of the more popular professions will generally command success in journalism. The beginner in journalism has this advantage also,—that while he is learning the profession he can earn an income which, though small, will at any rate contribute toward his support during a period in which he would otherwise be more likely than not to depend for that support on his own private means. His work, if well done, is in constant demand, and no journalist who is well qualified for his profession need suffer for lack of opportunity for profitably pursuing it. Compared with other callings of a strictly literary character, journalism is the best paid of all of them. Edwin Arnold, it is said, would probably get more for a dozen political leaders in the London *Telegraph*, of which he is one of the editors, than he has received for the "Light of Asia," a work which has fixed his place among English bards. It is not unfrequently the case that the journalist rises to a position of wealth as a proprietor, as well as an editor, of a newspaper; and though the experiment may be deemed hazardous, tact and talent employed in this direction usually bring a large pecuniary return.

If the chief reason why a larger number of college graduates do not enter journalism were to be sought, it would doubtless be found in the simple fact that they are generally unwilling to begin at the beginning. They too frequently have that overweening faith which induces them to believe that they can reach the top of the ladder without testing their mental agility on the bottom rounds. Success in journalism may possibly be achieved in this way, but instances of it are rare. College graduates readily recog-

nize the necessity of careful preparation for the law, medicine, or theology, covering usually a period of three years at least in the professional school; but they are rather astonished, when they seek to enter journalism, that they are not straightway assigned to the highest seats in the sanctuary. They wish to be editors, or sub-editors, or managing editors, or assistant editors, without undergoing the drudgery which would fit them for an advanced position in the profession. They dislike the idea of having to run after fires or hunt up police items. It was these sophomoric airs, which so many young college graduates assume to themselves, says Charles T. Congdon in his "Reminiscences of a Journalist," which made Mr. Bennett, who had a fine journalistic instinct, generally decline to give them employment. He used to say that it took a great deal longer time and more trouble to train such fellows than they were worth after training. Mr. Greeley, who is credited with having cherished a warm respect for men of letters, once exclaimed, in his emphatic way, "Of all horned cattle, deliver me from a young college graduate!" This may sound unduly severe, and even barbarous, but there were, no doubt, extenuating circumstances which provoked the remark. It would hardly occur to the average college graduate that he might argue a case in court before acquainting himself with the accepted forms of pleading, or perform a surgical operation before acquiring some knowledge of the anatomy of the human system; but this involves no more presumption than does the method by which too many college graduates seek to enter journalism. As soon as they will recognize the fact that they must undergo a stiff and prolonged apprenticeship before they can hope for success in the profession, so soon will their services be eagerly sought and duly rewarded, and nowhere can this apprenticeship be served to better advantage than in the newspaper office. The work may seem disagreeable at first, but it furnishes the foundation of success in the profession. The lower down in the scale the beginning is made, the better, as witness

the number of practical printers who have made excellent editors. The propriety of establishing schools of journalism has been discussed in some of our higher institutions of learning, and one has recently been established at Cornell University. It will be interesting to observe the results of this experiment; but unless the routine of the department bears a close resemblance to that of a well-regulated newspaper office, it will probably confer no more practical benefits upon the profession than some of our agricultural colleges have conferred upon the farming interests of the country. Far more useful instruction is afforded by the undergraduate publications which flourish in many of our colleges. Their conductors and contributors learn much that undoubtedly proves

useful to them after graduation, and their amateur experiences are not thrown away.

Considering the rapid development of journalism during recent years, and its growing influence in the shaping and directing of public sentiment on all subjects, it offers rare opportunities to those who choose to take advantage of them. No profession offers a more promising future to him who enters it with earnestness and enthusiasm, and the college graduate in journalism possesses the same advantages over his less favored brethren that he does in all other walks of life. The highest prizes in the competitions of journalism are his if he will but strive for them; and does he not owe it to society no less than to himself to enter the lists?

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## HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

BY F. B. SANBORN.

THE name by which Thoreau chose to be known was that above written, but the name given him at birth was David Henry Thoreau, — the first, I suppose, in commemoration of his great-great-grandfather, David Orrok, a Quaker, of whom no mention has yet been made in any genealogy of the poet-naturalist. For this reason, and to correct some errors in the published accounts of his ancestry, a few words may be said concerning his origin. Henry Thoreau was the great-grandson of Philip Thoreau and Marie le Galais, residents of the parish of St. Helier in the island of Jersey. They were respectable people of no great fortune, belonging to the Anglican Church, though of Norman French descent, having numerous connections in Jersey and Guernsey, where some of the name still live. Marie (le Galais) Thoreau died at St. Helier in 1801, a few weeks after her son John Thoreau, the first American of the name, died in Concord, leaving a daughter, Maria Thoreau (named for her grandmother), who is still living in Maine, the

only survivor of the American Thoreaus. John Thoreau, the son of Philip and Marie, and grandfather of Henry Thoreau, was born in Jersey in 1754, and took the sacrament in his parish church in 1773, shortly before emigrating to Boston. He left in the island a brother, Peter Thoreau, at St. Helier, and two sisters who afterwards resided in London, England, — Mrs. Le Cappelain and Mrs. Pinckney. John Thoreau opened a store in Boston, on Long Wharf, at the foot of State Street, then King Street, and in 1781 he married in Boston Jane Burns, the daughter of a Scotchman of some estate from Stirling, and of Sarah Orrok, a Massachusetts Quakeress. David Orrok, her father, required his son-in-law Burns "to doff his rich apparel of gems and ruffles," and conform to the more simple garb of his Quaker bride. Burns afterward returned to Scotland, and died there. His daughter (who was born in 1754, like her husband, John Thoreau) died in Boston, in 1796. Four years after, John Thoreau removed to Concord with his children, and

there, in 1812, his son John married Cynthia Dunbar, the daughter of Rev. Asa Dunbar (H. C. 1767), and became the father of Henry Thoreau; who was born in Concord, July 12, 1817, in the house of his grandmother, Mrs. Minot (born Mary Jones of Weston, married to Rev. Asa Dunbar, and, after his death in 1787, to Jonas Minot, of Concord). This house is still standing. Asa Dunbar, the maternal grandfather of Henry Thoreau, was a gay youth, who became a minister, then a lawyer, and was Master of a Freemasons' lodge in Keene, N. H., where he died, leaving a diary and letter-book, which contain some curious details of our Revolutionary period, and are now among the papers of Henry Thoreau in the possession of Harrison G. O. Blake<sup>1</sup> (H. C. 1835), of Worcester.

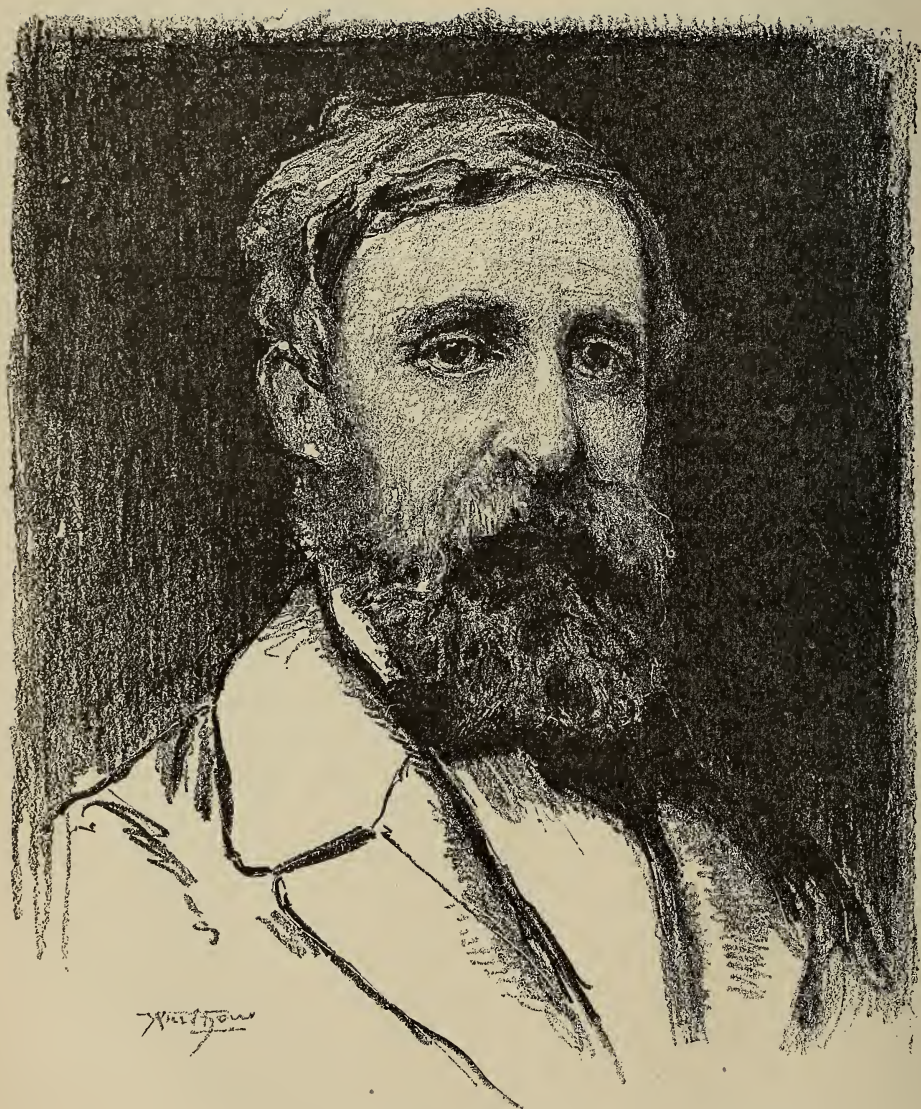
Henry Thoreau's ancestors took no great part in public affairs, nor did he. But in the last years of his life he became interested in a remarkable person, Captain JOHN BROWN, of Kansas and Virginia, whose career is historical; and thus Thoreau was led to connect himself with the public events of 1859-60. He made the acquaintance of John Brown in February, 1857, and saw him several times in that year, at Concord, where Brown visited and spoke in the Town Hall. In May, 1859, three years before Thoreau's death, Brown made his last visit to Concord, and again spoke in the Town Hall, with Thoreau among his hearers. The first voice publicly raised in Massachusetts, after Brown's arrest at Harper's Ferry, in vindication of the old hero's course, was that of Thoreau, whose "Plea for Captain John Brown" was addressed to the citizens of Concord, in the vestry of the parish church, Sunday, October 30, 1859, and afterwards repeated in Boston, before the Parker Fraternity, early in November. In December, 1859, following the execution of Brown in Virginia, occurred the incident now to be mentioned, which does not appear in any

biography of Thoreau, but is worth preserving.

Just after the tragedy in Virginia, and before the companions of Brown had been executed, I received a message from Dr. David Thayer, of Boston, implying, as I thought, that John Brown, Jr. was at his house, and I went in haste to meet him there. I found, instead, young Francis Jackson Merriam, of Boston, who had joined Brown's band in Maryland a few weeks before, had escaped with Owen Brown, and, after a little rest in Canada, had come back to Boston to raise another expedition against the slaveholders. He was quite unfit to lead or even join in such an affair, being weak in body and almost distracted in mind; and I insisted that he should return at once to Canada. Wendell Phillips and Dr. Thayer had given him the same advice, and he finally, before I left him, agreed to go back that night, by a train on the Fitchburg Railroad. But by accident he took another train which ran no farther than Concord, and early in the evening repaired to my house there, and was received by my sister in my absence. A reward of several thousand dollars had been offered for his arrest, and it was unsafe, even in Massachusetts, for him to be seen. Nor did I think it well to see him again, lest I should be questioned about him. I therefore obtained from Mr. Emerson the loan of his horse and covered wagon, to be ready at sunrise next morning; then went to Mr. Thoreau who lived near me, and asked him to drive the wagon from Mr. Emerson's to my house, take in a Mr. Lockwood (the name by which Merriam was then called), and see that he was put on board the next train for Canada, at the South Acton station, four miles away. Thoreau readily consented, and early the next morning walked to Mr. Emerson's, found the horse harnessed, drove him to my door, and took in Merriam, under the name of "Lockwood," neither of them knowing who the other really was. Merriam was in a flighty state of mind, and though he had agreed to go back to Canada, and knew his own life depended on it, could not keep to

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Blake is the editor of the recently published volume entitled "Early Spring in Massachusetts. From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.





FROM "THE CRITIC," EDITED BY J. L. & J. B. GILDER, NEW YORK.

Henry D. Thoreau

that purpose. He insisted to Mr. Thoreau that he must see Mr. Emerson before he left Concord, must lay before him the plan of invading the South, and must consult him also about certain moral and religious questions that troubled his mind. Mr. Thoreau gravely listened, and drove the horse along toward Acton. Merriam grew more positive and suspicious. He had never seen Mr. Emerson; perhaps he might have no other chance. "Perhaps *you* are Mr. Emerson; you look like the portraits of him."<sup>1</sup> "No," said Thoreau, "I am not," — and drove steadily on toward Acton. Whereupon the unfortunate youth cried, "Well, then I am going back to Concord," and flung himself out of the wagon. What measures my friend took to get his passenger in again he never told me, but I suspect some judicious force was used, accompanied by the grave, persuasive speech which was natural to Thoreau. At any rate, he drove on, brought his man in due season to South Acton, saw him on board the Canada train, returned the wagon to Mr. Emerson, (who knew nothing of its use, though suspecting it, and glad to promote such escapes,) and reported to me that "Mr. Lockwood had taken passage for Montreal," where he safely arrived the next day.

The matter was then dismissed, and nothing was said of it by Thoreau to his own family or to me, until more than two years afterward, in his last illness, when he one day inquired who my friend Lockwood was. Merriam at that time was out of all danger on the old score, and had been for some time a soldier in the Union army of 1861-2. I therefore told Thoreau the story, — that "Lockwood" was the grandson of his moth-

er's old friend, Francis Jackson, the abolitionist, and was the person whose escape from Harper's Ferry he well remembered. Thoreau then related, with much amusement, the incidents of his brief acquaintance with Merriam, and some of the odd sayings of the young fugitive, whose true history he had suspected at the time. Thoreau died on May 6, 1862, and Merriam not long after, in the military service, though not in battle.

Speaking of Thoreau's relation to John Brown, his best biographer, Channing,<sup>1</sup> says: "Thoreau worshipped a hero in mortal disguise, under the shape of that homely son of justice. His pulses thrilled, and his hands involuntarily clenched together at the mention of Captain Brown, at whose funeral in Concord he said a few words, and read a version of Tacitus upon Agricola." This was his own translation of that famous closing passage: "*Tu vero felix, Agricola,*" etc.

And Thoreau himself said, in a letter which was read at the grave of Brown in North Elba, N. Y., July 4, 1860: "For my own part, I commonly attend more to Nature than to man, but any affecting human event may blind our eyes to natural objects. I was so absorbed in John Brown as to be surprised whenever I detected the routine of the natural world surviving still, or met persons going about their affairs indifferent. Of all the men who were said to be my contemporaries, it has seemed to me that John Brown is the only one that has not died. I meet him at every turn. He is more alive than ever he was. He is not confined to North Elba nor to Kansas. He is no longer working in secret. He works in public, and in the clearest light that shines on this land."

<sup>1</sup> "The portrait of Thoreau," on the opposite page, says the editor of *The Critic*, with whose permission the engraving is here used, "was enlarged from an ambrotype, a species of photograph now obsolete, for which he sat in New Bedford, when on a visit to his friend, Daniel Ricketson, there, in 1861. Thoreau was then forty-four years old. This was the last portrait of him ever taken. The common likeness of Thoreau is from a crayon head, drawn by Rowse in 1854-55, before his beard was allowed to grow, and when he was but thirty-six

years old. His family and most of his friends considered this likeness with the beard better than the other, which has often been engraved; but it has never before been reproduced. A medallion head of Thoreau, in profile, life size, made by Walton Ricketson (then of New Bedford, now of Concord), is also a good likeness, and represents him bearded. It has never been engraved."

<sup>1</sup> *Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist*. By William Ellery Channing. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1873. The passage cited is on page 245.



## THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

BY PROFESSOR LUTHER D. SHEPARD.

THE Dental School of Harvard University was established in 1867, in response to the request of the dental profession as expressed by the Massachusetts Dental Society. At a meeting of that society, March 5, 1866, a committee, consisting of the late Drs. N. C. Keep and E. C. Rolfe and the writer, was appointed to take the necessary steps to secure dental instruction in connection with the Medical School of Harvard University. They had conferences with a committee appointed by the Medical Faculty, at whose request they drew up a plan for the formation of a Dental School.

The medical committee, Drs. Henry I. Bowditch, Henry J. Bigelow, and Calvin Ellis, reported, March 29, 1867, to the Medical Faculty their reasons for favoring the project. Among the reasons were the following:—

“Dentistry has become within the past quarter of a century a most important art, a knowledge of which supposes not only mechanical skill, but a thorough acquaintance with the processes of dentition, physiologically and pathologically considered. Hence arises the necessity for a knowledge of the general principles of anatomy, physiology, surgery, chemistry, and materia medica, to which should be added some knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine. A medical school already established is therefore the best place at which these various studies can be attended to. . . . It is all-important that the art should be cultivated by all the means in our power, in order that the crowd of dentists that will hereafter be in this city may not be of a lower quality than their predecessors. . . . With such facts, and others that might be named, can there be any doubt that some dental college should be established in Boston?”

To this report was appended the follow-

ing resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Medical Faculty:—

“Resolved, that the Dean be directed to petition the Corporation of Harvard College to establish a Dental School, according to the terms proposed in the second report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Dental Society.”

The Corporation, after full investigation, voted, on July 17, 1867, to establish the Dental School, and that the faculty consist of the Professors of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery, in the Medical School, and of three new professors,—of dental pathology and therapeutics, of operative dentistry, and of mechanical dentistry. In this vote the Board of Overseers afterward concurred.

It should be noticed that the dental profession here first received university recognition, and that Harvard was the first to see its propriety and necessity. It may not also be known that earnest efforts made at the same time to induce a university in a neighboring State to establish a similar school were unsuccessful, because that institution demanded as a preliminary a large endowment. Harvard had the courage to start the school with no pecuniary safeguards against loss. The expression of President Hill in this connection should be recorded: “In whatever direction there is a demand for liberal culture, Harvard should be ready and willing to furnish the means.”

It was considered that Boston was an excellent location for a school, there being, with the exception of a school in New York City, none nearer than Philadelphia and Cincinnati. It was the aim, also, of all concerned in its inception and organization to make this school the best in the country. It started with no capital but the devotion of its teachers to their work. It has so far been carried on without any pecuniary as-



sistance, its fees from students being its only support. It has never proclaimed itself to the public, its existence being known to but a limited extent among the friends and alumni of the University. Its influence, however, upon the profession in Boston, throughout the country, and in Europe, and in elevating the standard of professional education everywhere, can hardly be realized. It has originated most of the reforms and advances in professional training which have obtained during the past thirteen years.

At its organization no school in the country had a course of instruction longer than four months, or demanded for graduation more than eight months of attendance upon lectures, and if the matriculate had been five years in practice, inclusive of pupilage, he could graduate after four months' attendance, or frequently even less.

In their draft of a plan for the School, the committee of the Dental Society proposed that, "besides the winter session, there should be established as soon as practicable a summer session, for recitations from approved text-books, and lectures and demonstrations illustrating the use of the microscope and microscopic anatomy." This early recognition that the ordinary terms of study and discipline were too short properly to prepare the student for practice resulted in the first innovation upon the customs of other dental schools, viz. the establishment of a summer course. In this the School has been imitated by nearly all the schools of the country. While this summer course is to this day optional with all other schools, the Harvard School has carried out its original intention, the consolidation of the two courses into one obligatory course of eight months and a half, from October 1 to the middle of June. The most important innovation in its good influence upon the profession and the colleges, and its disastrous effect, pecuniarily considered, upon our School, was the abolition, in its third year, of the universal custom of allowing a practice of five years to be equivalent to the first course of study and the graduating of students after attending one course at the

School. The Faculty considered that this custom had been a great hindrance to progress, that its effect had been to hold out to young students an inducement not to prepare for practice by a proper thorough course of preliminary study, but to wait for the promised reward of staying away from the College till their five years of experimenting upon patients enabled them to graduate after the one short course. The Harvard School was the first, and for many years the only one, to enunciate the truth, and at great expense to itself, that the College was designed to educate the young incomers to the profession, and not simply to supply the doctorate to the more or less skilled hand-workers who had practised without a degree for five or more years. Boldly living up to its convictions, it maintained unassisted for years this higher standard, and thus cut itself off from the support of a very large class of practitioners, throughout New England especially, who, having no degree and wishing one, would otherwise have attended its instruction and have been enrolled among its alumni. The best dental colleges have now abandoned the five years' practice as a substitute for the attendance during one session. At the last annual meeting of the American Dental Association, where membership consists of delegates from State and local societies and colleges,—the recognized highest body of the profession in this country,—the position contended for by the Harvard School was indorsed, and the attempt made to compel the colleges which still maintained the old plan to adopt the higher standard, by the passage of the following vote: "Resolved, that, in order to secure representation in this association, dental colleges must, subsequently to October 1, 1881, require all students entering therein to take two full courses of lectures previous to coming forward for examination and graduation."

Other examples could be given of advances and improvements upon existing professional training which this School has originated. Some of these have been adopted by other colleges, and in the maintenance

of the others the Harvard School still stands alone.

It could not be expected that such changes would escape observation, criticism, and perhaps condemnation. In general our School has been fairly treated by the friends and officers of other colleges. No changes in instruction, however, have escaped their vigilant notice.

It is claimed that the Harvard School gives a broader and more thorough training than can be given in any institution unconnected with a well-equipped medical school. It differs from all dental schools in that "the course of instruction is progressive, and extends over two years, the teaching of one year not being repeated in the next.

"The first year is identical with that of the Harvard Medical School, the student receiving the same instruction by the same professors at the same time and place with the medical students, and at the end of the year passing the same examinations.

"It is the object of the Faculty to present a complete course of instruction in the theory and practice of dentistry; and for this purpose a well-appointed laboratory and infirmary are provided, and such arrangements made as secure an ample supply of patients. Clinical instruction is given by the professors; and under the direction of demonstrators, patients are assigned to the students, insuring to all opportunity of operating at the chair, and becoming by actual practice familiar with all the operations demanded of the dentist.

"The infirmary, which is a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, remains open, and one of the clinical instructors and the demonstrator are in attendance daily, throughout the academic year, offering to students unsurpassed facilities for acquiring practical knowledge and manipulative dexterity. Eight thousand operations on the average are performed every year."

The community are generally ignorant of how great a charity has been carried on for years in these gratuitous operations; no fee being exacted, except enough to

cover the cost of expensive materials like gold, whenever such materials are used.

When one remembers the longer time which the Harvard School demands of its students, the very thorough medical training of its first year, and its exacting examinations, he will not be surprised that it has failed to attract students in as large numbers as other schools which require less. As a result its receipts from students' fees have been proportionately smaller. But the Faculty have preferred to maintain this higher course rather than lower the standard to secure more students. The true principle was aptly expressed by President Eliot in his last Annual Report: "The University should be more concerned to have a very good school than a very large one."

The public are also hardly aware of the work which the School has quietly done during the past thirteen years to provide skilled dentists. There are now thirty-five of its graduates occupying prominent positions as practitioners in Boston alone.

It is a noteworthy fact, also, that the gentlemen who have devoted so much of their time and labors to the School as instructors have done so gratuitously. All of the fees from students are used for the current expenses. This has been no small tax upon busy men, taking about one twelfth of their productive hours from October to July. It is then not strange that the temptation should be strong to release themselves from this extra labor. For be it remembered that the same qualities which make a man sought for as a teacher also render his professional services in demand by the public. The instructors, past and present, can truly claim that all the work which has been accomplished by the Harvard Dental School,—its great charity to the suffering poor, its elevating effect upon professional training everywhere, and the higher standard of professional skill in Boston to-day,—is all their own work, and at their own expense.

This School and that of the University of Michigan, founded in 1875 upon the same plan, have recently received, without solicitation or knowledge beforehand, a dis-

tinguished mark of approbation from the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Their diplomas alone of all the American dental colleges exempt the holders from examination for registration and license to practise in Great Britain.

An effort is now being made to raise a fund of \$30,000 for the Dental School, "that it may procure laboratories and lecture-rooms in one of the buildings of the Medical

School, be freed from debt, and be provided with a small fund, the income of which shall be applicable to current expenses."

This School has a double claim upon the public; first, as a trustworthy place of education for a profession which is now recognized as indispensable; and, secondly, as a charity which, like hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries, ministers to the suffering poor.

### ANNE ELIZABETH PARSONS SEVER.

**A**MONG the most munificent bequests recently made to colleges are those of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, and of Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever. Mrs. Stone received from her husband an estate of about two millions, with the understanding that, after payments of a comparatively small amount had been made to relatives, the remainder should be devoted to educational and philanthropic purposes. She has now distributed more than one million dollars among schools and colleges. Like Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Sever received a large fortune from her husband, and for the seven years she survived him dispensed it with a similar generosity. The largest of her gifts was \$140,000 given to Harvard College; \$100,000 to erect "a dormitory or other building," \$20,000 for the Library, and \$20,000 not restricted.

It is, however, to both Mrs. and Mr. Sever that the honor of the bequest belongs. Before his death it was understood that it was his wish that a large part of the property should be given to the College, in which he had already founded a scholarship bearing his name; and this wish it was her joy to execute.

James Warren Sever was born in Kingston in 1797, entered Dummer Academy in 1811, and graduated at Harvard in 1817, being the fourth graduate in his line of descent. After reading law two years, he entered the merchant marine service. In this service he continued sixteen years, and in

1835 settled in Boston, where he lived till his death, January 16, 1871. He held many official positions. He was twice a member of the Common Council, and also twice in the House of Representatives, in 1853 and 1856. For many years he was the recording secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati, and in 1866 was chosen its President. From youth he showed strong military tastes; he was on graduation appointed a cadet in the Academy at West Point, but in deference to his mother's wishes, though against his own inclination, he declined the appointment. In later life he was for several years an officer of the Independent Corps of Cadets. Charles W. Tuttle writes, that "in his religious and political views he was eminently conservative. His integrity, firmness, and intelligence qualified him for public employment. He had that true elevation of mind which commanded respect, and caused him to be esteemed by a select circle of acquaintances."<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Sever, in 1836, married Anne Elizabeth Parsons, daughter of James and Ann Parsons Carter, of Boston. Her life was uneventful. A friend and relative thus sketches her character:—

"Hers was a nature of contrasting and balancing traits. Though humble in self-estimate, her will was inflexible after deliberate judgment. She united attractive

<sup>1</sup> *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XXVI. pp. 316, 317. To this notice the writer is indebted for facts regarding Colonel Sever.



sweetness of countenance with remarkable dignity of bearing. Free from the need of labor, she delighted in industry. Though wealthy, her tastes were chastely elegant, and her wants few. An accomplished musician, her love of the divine art was fresh and strong; and she was a cordial and intelligent patron of it, and of the kindred art of painting.

"But she shone with the brightest lustre as a steward of God's bounty. She not only filled the poor's purse, but sought recipients in unnoticed corners. God's poor

would have lost in her a true friend, had not her wise and ample charities to public institutions been continued after death. The victim of chronic infirmity, she endured pain with a self-restraint that hid her suffering from even the quickest sympathy. Her Saviour was her ever-present friend. When asked, in her last short, but agonizing illness, by her faithful attendant, 'Would you not like to see your minister?' her reply was, 'No; it is all right within.' As she had hoped, she entered her Maker's presence with an unclouded mind."

## MASSACHUSETTS HALL.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

THE original germ of Harvard College was the old Harvard Hall, built in 1682 and burned in 1764. With its quaint architecture, expressive of more æsthetic yearning than was to have been expected of the builders and their time, it was for eighteen years the sole visible presentment and local habitation of the institution. In 1700 a dormitory was given by Judge William Stoughton, the most munificent donation the College had up to that time received from an individual. The building was placed at a right angle with Harvard at its southeast corner, and was called by the donor's name. It met the wants of the College for twenty years, when, in consequence of the increase in the number of students, the need of ampler accommodations began to be felt. The first public suggestion of an additional building was made in the election sermon of 1718, preached by Dr. Benjamin Colman before the Governor and Legislature of the Province. "Whatever decays," said he, "the Province languishes under in other respects, the College seems to renew its youth, and has been sending out of late a vigorous issue, who, in brightness of parts, and also in virtue, promise to excel. And now we have the joy to come before you, our civil fathers, as the sons of the prophets once did to

Elisha, saying, Behold now the place is too strait for the increased number of your sons! Will you please to enlarge the house for them to dwell in? We trust you will kindly answer so reasonable, so welcome, a desire; and most readily build on a foundation which our fathers laid, and which our God has signally blessed." This suggestion was followed up by the friends of the College, in the ensuing session of the General Court, and finally led to the erection of Massachusetts Hall. The whole proceeding is highly characteristic of the times. The present enterprising head of the College has ways of getting needed buildings which do not involve the necessity of waiting for the next election sermon, or for the slow and uncertain processes of legislation. In May, 1718, the General Court ordered a building three stories high, fifty feet in length, and of the same depth as Harvard. In 1719, after the building was begun, its length was extended to a hundred feet. It was completed in 1720, at the expense of three thousand five hundred pounds lawful money. It was a donation of the Province, and received the name of Massachusetts Hall. The three buildings made three sides of a parallelogram, of which the fourth was the public highway. This little quadrangle was to the

students of that day their college yard ; but to the students of to-day it is simply the entrance to their college yard.

Massachusetts Hall was the scene of a remarkable incident in the college life of Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, who graduated in 1759. A number of his classmates were engaged in some unlawful frolic, to which Warren was known to be opposed. The future rebel was at that time

upon it, but the young hero was reserved for a more glorious death. He made a successful entrance at the window, but whether he succeeded in defeating the conspiracy we are not told. Judging from the moral effect likely to be produced by so bold an act, and from the power of his native eloquence so often exhibited in after life, it is a fair presumption that he did not fail of accomplishing his purpose.



MASSACHUSETTS HALL.

on the side of established authority. Fearing that his influence would defeat their purpose if he were present at their deliberations, the conspirators fastened the door of the room in which they met. Warren, seeing that a window of the room was open, ascended to the roof from within, let himself down to the eaves, and thence descended by a spout to the level of the window, to which he must have made his way by means of the ledge of brickwork which marks the division of the stories on the exterior of the building. The spout fell as soon as he relaxed his hold

The author of the "Life of Joseph Warren" in the American Biography, in relating this incident, says that its truth is placed beyond question by the testimony given about fifty years afterward, in 1807, by an eyewitness, who pointed out the window through which Warren entered. This witness was most probably Paine Wingate, a classmate of Warren's, who survived his graduation nearly eighty years, and was for a long period a living link between recent times and a remote past. In the biography this incident is said to have occurred in



"one of the college buildings"; but at the time of its occurrence there were only two dormitories in existence, old Stoughton and Massachusetts. The former was taken down in 1780. The window pointed out in 1807 must consequently have been in Massachusetts. I have therefore no hesitation in relating this incident as a part of the history of Massachusetts Hall. Moreover, from the incidents related, it seems to be a necessary inference that the window was in one of the four corner rooms of the third story.

In the night of January 24, 1764, during a violent storm of wind and snow, Massachusetts came near to destruction by the fire that consumed Harvard Hall. The wind driving the flaming cinders directly upon its roof and that of Stoughton, "they blazed out several times in different places, nor could they have been saved by all the help the town could afford, had it not been for the assistance of the gentlemen of the General Court, among whom his Excellency the Governor was very active; who, notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the season, exerted themselves in supplying the town engine with water, which they were obliged to fetch at last from a distance, two of the college pumps being then rendered useless." This fire occurred during the occupancy of Harvard Hall by the General Court, who had adjourned to Cambridge in consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox in Boston.

During the siege of Boston, when Cambridge was occupied by a part of the American army, College was dispersed; the library was first transported to Andover, and then a portion of it brought back to Concord, where a number of students were collected, and the business of the College carried on as well as the circumstances would permit. The College buildings were used as barracks. It was fourteen months before College returned to its accustomed seat; and still longer, in those unsettled times, before it got compensation for the damage done to its property by military occupation. Some of our readers, who occupied rooms in Massachusetts fifty years afterwards, will remember the marks of bayonets in the heavy beams that

crossed the ceilings. Scarcely was College reinstated in its home before it was threatened with another forcible removal. When General Burgoyne's surrendered troops were brought to the seaboard for embarkation, they were ordered to Cambridge, and a requisition was made, through the civil authorities, for the use of the College buildings for their accommodation. The College earnestly remonstrated, and, whilst the matter was under discussion, General Heath issued a peremptory order requiring the students to vacate their rooms forthwith; but by a compromise made at the last moment the calamity was happily averted.

And now the venerable old building entered on a long period of peace which furnishes no material for history. Yet every room doubtless had its secret history, which, could it be written out, would prove a tragedy or a romance. Of what hopes and disappointments, generous friendships and bitter rivalries, noble aims faithfully kept, and sins, follies, and remorse, earnest work and wild frolic, would the walls of a college room, could they render back the echoes that have been confided to them, be found eloquently vocal! But all this must be left to the imagination of the experienced son of Harvard.

I proceed to speak of Massachusetts Hall as it appeared to me on my first acquaintance with it, in 1822. One corner of it was the seat of one of the lower departments of the College government. No. 5, in the southeast corner of the second story, was the room of an officer called the Regent; and the room under it, No. 1, was occupied by a member of the Freshman Class, who was called the Regent's Freshman. To this office all leaves of absence from town over night, granted by the President, were sent and recorded; and here the student was required to report himself on his return, that it might appear whether he had overstayed his allowed time. Here all fines were recorded, that they might be charged on the quarter bills, for the College at that time followed the Chinese method of visiting the iniquities of the children upon the fathers, punishing



them for not having brought up their sons more carefully. In the room of the Regent's Freshman the keys of all the rooms were deposited during vacations, and also when the occupants were absent from town over night. It was the duty of the Regent's Freshman to ring the bell for prayers and other general purposes. But I think some of the recitation bells were rung by other Freshmen, who received compensation for the service. It was a method by which needy students made their way through College. Saturday was a privileged day, when students were allowed to go to Boston without special leave; but were required to be back at evening prayers, or, if not, to report themselves by nine o'clock to the Regent's Freshman. A venerable eight-day clock, apparently as old as the building itself, which stood in the corner of the room, seemed incapable of passing the stroke of nine, at least on Saturday evenings.

When I first knew it, the building was falling into the sere and yellow leaf. Decrepitude manifested itself in various ways. The walls were damp and dingy. The windows were loose, and in winter let in drifts of snow. The four inner rooms of the lower story were called "The Tombs." The Hall was considered the least desirable of the College residences; yet the rooms were generally occupied, unless two or three of them were used as recitation rooms.

One Sunday morning in the spring of 1822, the chapel service was interrupted by an alarm of fire, which was found to be in the southwest corner of the upper story of Massachusetts. The single occupant of the room had got excused from Chapel, on account of sickness, and had gone to Boston. The fire was easily extinguished with little damage, except to the reputation of the occupant. Going to Boston without leave was in any circumstances a grave offence against college law, and in this case it was peculiarly aggravated.

In May, 1826, College was one evening startled by an explosion in No. 4 Massachusetts, which was then a recitation room. Of course there was a general rush to the spot,

and in the smoke and darkness much confusion prevailed, and for a while it was supposed that the room must have been set on fire. But the only disaster that was found to have occurred was, that a student, in his hasty zeal to save the College property, happened to dash a pail of water over a professor. In the various College talk on the subject, it was sometimes said that the professor took fire, and sometimes that he was put out.

In 1870 Massachusetts Hall ceased to be a dormitory. The interior was completely remodelled. All the party-walls were removed and the building divided into two stories, making two halls, each, with a trifling exception in the lower one, of the area of the whole building. The upper and lower halls are used for college examinations. In the lower, the Phi Beta Kappa Society has its annual dinner; here also the alumni have a social gathering on the morning of Commencement Day; here they deposit their votes for the Board of Overseers; and here the procession is formed which marches to Sanders Theatre to attend the performances and solemnities of the great College festival. The Commencement dinner took place in these two halls in the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. The Harvard Reading-Room Association, a students' organization, occupied the lower floor for a few years previous to 1880.

The large wooden tablet surmounted by a pediment, on the west end of the building, was anciently a sun-dial, of which the gnomon has long been removed and the lines and figures obliterated. Another sun-dial, of fine bronze, with tables for the reduction of apparent to mean time beautifully engraved on its face, used to stand on the top of the brick abutment of the steps of Harvard Hall, before the alteration of the front of that building. If still in existence, it should be restored to its place.

Old Massachusetts has thus renewed its youth, and may be supposed to have still before it many years of usefulness, serving the coming generations in a new capacity, whilst in its unaltered exterior it stands a faithful monument of the ancient days of the College and of the Colony.

## REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

BY HENRY WARE, LL. B.

THE beautiful memorial window<sup>1</sup> which has just been added to the decorations of Memorial Hall commemorates the public services of the ranking officer of the sons of Harvard who served in the war of the Rebellion, Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis. Among all the Harvard graduates there was none whose career was more brilliant, and the whole of his long life of three-score years and ten from early boyhood was passed in the service of his country. During many years of his life he lived in Cambridge, and through the memorial window one looks upon the modest dwelling across the street which was for many years his happy home.

Charles Henry Davis was born in Boston, January 16, 1807. His father, Daniel Davis (A. M. 1797), was Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth, and his mother a sister of the venerated Rev. James Freeman (1777), of

<sup>1</sup> The inscriptions on the memorial window are as follows :—

*Left-hand Window.*

MEMORIAE . CAROLI . HENRICI . DAVIS . PRAEF . NAV . VIRI  
BELLI . ET . PACIS . ARTIBUS . PRAESTANTIS . NATVS . EST  
A . D . XVII . K . FEB . A . CIO . ID . CCC . VII . MORTVVS . A : D  
XII . K . MART . A . CIO . ID . CCC . J . XX . VII  
ALVMNVS . A . CIO . ID . CCC . XXV . LL . D . A . CIO . ID . CCC .  
LX . VIII

*Right-hand Window.*

PER . LV . ANNOS . SINGULAREM . FIDEM . PRUDENTIAM  
VIRTUTEM . AD . REIPUBLICAE . UTILITATEM . ET . SALUTEM .  
CONTULIT  
HUIC . OB . REM . BENE . NAVIBUS . GESTAM . AMPLISSIMVS  
VERBIS . GRATIAS . EGIT . SENATUS . POPVLVSQUE . AMERICANVS .

Over the first inscription is a full-length figure of Columbus, with the dates of his birth and death, and under the other a similar figure of Admiral Blake, with the dates.

In the quatrefoil above the two windows are the arms of the Davis family, and a ribbon with the names of Port Royal, Memphis, and Fort Pillow.

The figures stand beneath canopies, composed in the style of their time, and round the columns that support them are the names of places recalling their principal achievements.

The designs were by Henry Holliday, of London, England, and the windows were made by James Powell & Sons, of Whitefriars.

King's Chapel. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College with the class graduated in 1825. He remained in College, however, only two years, but received his degree of A. B. in 1841. In 1823 he was appointed acting-midshipman in the United States Navy, being soon after attached to the frigate United States, sailing on a three years' cruise in the Pacific. During some of this time he was transferred to the Dolphin, to take part in an expedition among the then almost unknown islands of the Pacific Ocean. On his return he was ordered to the West Indies in the Erie, Commodore Turner, and a year later, in 1829, joined the sloop Ontario for a two years' cruise on the Mediterranean. During this cruise he devoted much study to the modern languages, in which he became proficient. Again he was ordered to the Pacific in the Vincennes, and in this cruise had occasion to make use of his recent acquirements, acting as interpreter between Commodore Wadsworth and the Republic of Ecuador. He now began to devote himself assiduously to the study of mathematics, laying deep the foundations of the great reputation which he subsequently attained as a man of science, unsurpassed in the Navy. In 1837 he sailed in the frigate Independence, Commodore Nicholson, carrying to St. Petersburg Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister to Russia.

Promotion in time of peace came slowly, as compared with the rapid rise in the latter part of his life, and only in March, 1834, did Davis receive his commission as Lieutenant, after eleven years of active service at sea.

His marked eminence as a scientific officer now opened to him fit employment in the service to which he was ordered in 1842, of the Coast Survey, to which, under Hassler and Bache, he devoted the next

seven years. Much of this time was spent in surveying the coast of New England, and in the performance of this duty he rendered a signal service to the commercial interests of the country by the discovery of the dangerous shoal near Nantucket, known as the New South Shoal, and other lesser shoals lying in the track of vessels sailing between New York and Europe, and equally in the path of our own coasters. These shoals, which had undoubtedly been the hidden cause of numerous mysterious disasters, he accurately surveyed, and thus made known to every one the existence of these dangerous regions of the sea. Lieutenant Davis was then almost constantly employed in the service in which he had so distinguished himself, and was appointed on various commissions for surveying the harbors of Boston, New York, Charleston, and other places. His now high reputation as a scientific officer pointed him out as the fit man to assume the superintendence of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*, a work of immense importance to the marine service of the country; and to this great work, the undertaking of which, indeed, was the result of his own suggestions, he assiduously devoted his whole time and energy for several years. For convenience of access to books and to the Observatory, the headquarters of the Nautical Almanac were established in Cambridge, which, for most of the time since his marriage, in 1842, had been Lieutenant Davis's home. In 1854 he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Commander. Besides his labor in conducting the Nautical Almanac, Lieutenant Davis contributed during these years to the literature of his profession a number of publications. Among them are the "Coast Survey of the United States," Cambridge, 1849; a translation of the *Theoria Motus Corporum Cælestium* of Gauss, with an Appendix, 1857; "Memoir on the Geological Action of the Tidal and other Currents of the Ocean" (Memoirs of the American Academy, New Series, Vol. IV.); "The Law of Deposit of Flood Tide," (Smithsonian Contributions, Vol. III.); "Tables of the Moon's Parallax,

1854-1856"; "Method of Computing Special Perturbations, translated from the German of Encke," Cambridge, 1851. Among Admiral Davis's other contributions to scientific literature may be named also "Letters relating to the Astronomical Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac"; "Narrative of the North Polar Expedition of the U. S. Ship *Polaris*," Washington, 1876; "The Navy of the United States," *North American Review*, April, 1864; "Report of the Commissioners appointed to select the most approved Site for a Navy Yard or Naval Station on the Mississippi River, etc.," Washington, 1868 (Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 19, Second Session, 38th Congress); "Report on Inter-oceanic Canals and Railroads between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans" (39th Congress, First Session, Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 62); "Tables of the Moon, etc., 1853-1865"; "Telegraphic Determinations of Longitudes on the East Coast of South America"; "The United States Coast Survey," *North American Review*, April, 1860.

No part of Admiral Davis's life-work was of more importance to the world than his labors on the Nautical Almanac. The naval and mercantile marine of the United States had always been put to great inconvenience by the use of the British Nautical Almanac, and Lieutenant Davis had long been urging upon the government the great importance of the establishment of a national ephemeris. At last a law was passed in the 30th Congress authorizing the publication of the American Nautical Almanac. Lieutenant Davis, as its first Superintendent, collected about him in Cambridge some of the ablest mathematicians in the country. The names of Benjamin Peirce, Joseph Winlock, Simon Newcomb, John D. Runkle, Chauncey Wright, and others, will long be remembered in Cambridge as among the most distinguished of his assistants in this great undertaking. But to Lieutenant Davis is due the credit for its conception and the thorough organization of its working forces.

One more cruise in 1856 completed his active service at sea, up to the time of the Rebellion. In that year he was ordered to



take command of the sloop *St. Mary's*, for a cruise in the Pacific, and the late Professor Winlock succeeded him as Superintendent of the *Almanac*. During this cruise of two years and a half Commander Davis received the capitulation of General Walker, the filibuster, at Rivas, and took possession for the United States of several islands in the Pacific Ocean. Returning from this service, he resumed his post as Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*, which he retained until the breaking out of the war. In May, 1861, he was called to Washington in aid of the government, which stood in need of the counsel of men like Davis, of scientific accomplishments and experience in actual service. In June he was one of a board of military and naval officers assembled at Washington to report on the condition of the Southern coast, with a view to offensive operations on the part of the government.

As the result of these investigations and the report of this commission, the Government decided on an expedition against Port Royal, the land forces being placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, and the fleet under Captain (afterwards Rear-Admiral) S. F. Dupont, a lifelong friend of Davis, who was made his chief of staff and fleet-captain. The fleet of fifty war-vessels and transports set sail from Hampton Roads, Oct. 29, 1861, the flagship *Wabash* leading the way. The next day a terrible storm dispersed the fleet; four vessels were lost, but the rest in a few days re-assembled around the *Wabash* and anchored off Port Royal Bar. The passage of this bar was the first peril to be surmounted, and on its accomplishment depended the success of the expedition. And here Davis's intimate acquaintance with the Atlantic harbors made comparatively easy a task which to a stranger would have been almost impossible. Assisted by Captain Boutelle of the *Coast Survey* (also of *Cambridge*), Commander Davis, before three o'clock of the day of their arrival, had found and buoyed out the intricate channel, and reported to Dupont that even the *Wabash* could enter. On the 7th of November at 8.30 A. M. the *Wabash* led

the way, and the whole fleet passed in single file the heavily armed Fort Beauregard at a distance of only eight hundred yards. Each vessel, as she approached, delivered an enfilading fire from her pivot-guns, and when opposite poured into the fort her full broadside. The vessels, after passing, turned again, sailing in an ellipse, and passed, on the opposite side of the harbor, Fort Walker on Hilton Head, where the same tactics were pursued. They then returned to Fort Beauregard, this time at a range of only three hundred yards, thus deranging the aim of the garrison, which, after the third circuit of the fleet, was unable longer to resist this tremendous cannonade. Commodore Rodgers thus describes the scene: "During the action I looked carefully at the fort with a powerful spy-glass. Shell fell upon it, not twenty-eight in a minute, but as fast as a horse's feet beat the ground in a gallop. The resistance was heroic, but what could flesh and blood do against such a fire? The *Wabash* was a destroying angel, hugging the shore, calling the soundings with cold indifference, slowing the engine so as only to give steerage-way, signalling to the vessels their various evolutions, and at the same time raining shells, as with target practice, too fast to count." The Government thus gained the finest harbor in the Southern States, and the successful issue of this brilliant action was due in no small degree to the scientific knowledge as well as the accomplished seamanship of Commander Davis.

Commodore Dupont, in his report, speaks thus of Davis and his services:—

"I have yet to speak of the chief of my staff and fleet-captain, Commander Davis. In the organization of our large fleet before sailing, and in the preparation and systematic arrangement of the details of our contemplated work,—in short, in all the duties pertaining to the flag-officer, I received his most valuable assistance. He possesses the rare quality of being a man of science and a practical officer, keeping the love of science subordinate to the regular duties of his profession. During the action he watched over the movements of the fleet, kept the official

minutes, and evinced that coolness in danger which, to my knowledge, for thirty years has been a conspicuous trait of his character."

His next service was in command of the expedition sent to close the harbor of Charleston by the sinking of the stone fleet in the main channel, and here his special acquaintance with the locality enabled him to perform this important service with signal success. An expedition against Fort Pulaski in January, 1862, and another under Dupont against Fernandina, Florida, completed the service of Commander Davis in the South Atlantic squadron.

In March, 1862, he was detached from this squadron, and in April was ordered to relieve the gallant Flag-Officer, A. H. Foote (who had been severely wounded), and take command of the Mississippi flotilla. He repaired at once to his new post, reporting for duty on the 9th of May, and taking command of the fleet, then in front of Fort Pillow, eighty miles from Memphis. An opportunity was soon afforded Davis to distinguish himself, for, on the very next day, the Rebel gunboats advanced to attack him. Davis was equal to the emergency, and was neither surprised nor overmatched. After a desperate action of only an hour, between rams and ironclads, engaged within pistol-shot of each other, one half of the Confederate fleet was disabled and the other had turned in flight.

For three weeks the opposing fleets now watched each other off Fort Pillow; then Davis, reinforced by an additional fleet of rams under Colonel Ellet, assumed the offensive, and on the 5th of June anchored his fleet off the city of Memphis, where another desperate contest took place. The action was short but terrible. The gunboats fought at close quarters, and the uproar of shot, shell, steam, the crash of the collisions of the powerful rams, the explosions of the boilers of the sinking ships, combined to make the scene one of tremendous and novel interest.

When the smoke of the battle cleared away, the people of Memphis beheld but one survivor of their fleet, the Van Dorn, seeking

safety in flight. The city was surrendered to Flag-Officer Davis, and General Wallace, of Grant's army, entered it without resistance. The naval power of the Confederate government on the Mississippi was destroyed, and Davis had won a new claim to the gratitude of his country.

From Memphis Davis went down the river to Vicksburg, joining Farragut, under whom he served in various expeditions, as flag-officer, commodore, and acting rear-admiral, until July, 1862, when he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, which office he continued to discharge to the end of the war. In May, 1865, he was appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory. In 1867 he was ordered to take command of the South Atlantic squadron, cruising for the next two years on the coast of Brazil. On his return he was occupied in special duties at Washington till 1870, when he was ordered to Norfolk in command of the Navy Yard. In 1874 he was again appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., where he continued to reside until his death, February 18, 1877.

In February, 1863, he received the thanks of Congress, and at the same time was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He also received the thanks of the Legislature of Massachusetts for his services in the war.

In time of peace he was as necessary to the country as in war. He was a member of the Lighthouse Board, chairman of the Permanent Commission of the Navy Department, as also of a joint commission of army and navy officers on harbor obstructions, and one of the United States commissioners on Boston Harbor.

His eminent scientific services did not fail of appreciation with scientific men all over the world. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, and of the National Academy of Sciences. Alma Mater honored him in 1841 with the degree of A.M., and in 1868 with that of LL.D.

The above inadequate sketch of Admiral Davis's professional life gives proof sufficient

of his distinction as a scientific man, and of his eminent services to his country during a long life on sea and on land. There is no more honorable record in the annals of our Navy. During most of his life Admiral Davis's home, when not on active duty, was in Cambridge, where he has left the memory with all who knew him of a perfect gentleman, in the highest sense of the word. His refined culture, his genial and cordial man-

ners, his courtesy toward every one, — all combined to make him what he was, a gentleman to the very core; and his noblest characteristics are best known to those who were nearest to him and loved him most. He was a very genuine man, in whom was no sham or humbug, or any pretence.

"His life was gentle, and the elements  
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up  
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

## NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

*The Memorial History of Boston, including Suffolk County, Massachusetts* (1630-1880). Edited by JUSTIN WINSOR, Librarian of Harvard University. In four volumes. Vol. I. *The Early and Colonial Periods*. Vol. II. *The Provincial Period*. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 4to.

THE Memorial History of Boston is in itself a great historical work, but its distinctive feature is its plan. History is usually written by one person, who lays out more work than one can do in a lifetime, and then does what he can. Gibbon, and Freeman, and Froude have lived to complete their tasks, but Macaulay, and Buckle, and Motley are melancholy instances of writers who have overshot their mark by attempting more than it is given to any one man to do. The History of Boston avoids the possibility of a failure of this sort by adopting a new plan, probably the plan originally suggested by the Magdeburg Centuriators, but never since their day applied to secure such definite and immediate results as in the present instance. There are always writers in abundance who can do special work with thoroughness and ability; there are few who can originate a great literary enterprise and carry it through to success. The History of Boston illustrates this point. There are many persons in Massachusetts who have made New England history a special study, and can discover any mistake of a date or a fact, but not one of them has given us, or thought of giving us, the full story of the growth of the great Puritan metropolis. Very few besides Justin Winsor could have set about a work of this kind with any assurance of success, and it does not appear that even Mr. Winsor, who is the veritable Dryasdust of American history, and

something vastly more and better than that, had thought of what could be done until the scheme was suggested to him by Clarence F. Jewett, who has the singular gift of mapping out work for the men best qualified to do it, and of making them feel that it is what they ought to do. He realized that a number of representative writers might be banded together in a work of this kind; and Mr. Winsor saw that the approaching two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston might lend encouragement to the project, and serve to increase the sympathies of those best qualified to assist in the work. The Memorial History is notable for its method, which is essentially new, and for the vigorous way in which the plan, once clearly understood by a man of great historical knowledge, great industry, and special executive ability, has been pushed forward. The idea was not definitely projected till towards the end of December, 1879, and in the spring of 1881 two of the four volumes are completed and in the hands of readers, and the other two are already far advanced. Mr. Winsor has astonished his friends by the energy with which he has discharged his duties as general editor. He has not only laid out the work and secured the best men to undertake its several portions, but there is evidence on every page that nothing has escaped him. His annotations are by book, chapter, and verse, or he refers to individuals and localities, making the work an encyclopædia of everything that comes properly within its scope. His introduction to the second volume, on estates and sites, maps and plans, during the Colonial and Provincial periods in the History of Boston, is a fair specimen of the immense



and unwearied toil which he has given to the reproduction of the localities of the city, and his notes about the wharves, the public squares, the ownership of property, the identity of historic houses with their occupants, are as accurate and careful as if he were only yesterday an actor in the Colonial and Provincial life. If we may not say of Mr. Winsor what Mr. Green says of Carlyle's Cromwell, that he edited his "Life and Letters" "with the care of an antiquarian and the genius of a poet," the only exception is that "the genius of a poet" must be translated into the genius for the right use of facts. The novel plan of the history has thrown special responsibility upon the editor. While the different sections through the four historical periods into which the work is divided are given to the same person, thus preserving a certain continuity of treatment, the diversity of authors necessarily brings a certain variety of opinions as to the same facts when looked at from different points of view. It rests with the editor to keep the several and special sections of the work within the scope of one homogeneous whole, and it is here that Mr. Winsor's strength is disclosed. It looks at first as if the Memorial History were made up of so many essays thrown together, but the careful reader will soon discover that the editor's hand, like a spider's web, has gone over every part, and left everywhere the delicate traces of his skill. It is the more necessary to emphasize this supervision because the individual contributors justly come in for so large a share of the credit of the work, and because Mr. Winsor's duties compel him to multiply his brains and eyes by the hundred, and to go over every piece of writing as carefully as if he had written the whole of it himself.

The contributors are, in nearly every case, probably the persons best qualified to undertake the portions assigned to them. No living student is better qualified to write the history of the Puritan Commonwealth or the Royal Governors than the scholarly Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis; no one could write about the founding of Boston better than the lineal descendant of the founder, Robert C. Winthrop; it was very fitting that a close observer of social life like Horace E. Scudder should describe the social condition of the city, all that went to make its many-sided and growing activity during the different periods of its history; William H. Whitmore is thoroughly at home among the Boston families of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the episode of Franklin,

the Boston boy, is quite the thing for George M. Towle to do; Dr. Henry M. Dexter is the person to tell the story of the Mather family and its influence; Delano A. Goddard knew precisely what to do when he was asked to write about the press and literature of the Provincial, Revolutionary, and subsequent periods; the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale is entirely at home in telling the story of a freebooter like Captain Kidd; William F. Poole enters into the scenes of the witchcraft mania in Boston as if he were an eyewitness of its manifestations; the minister of King's Chapel, Dr. Henry W. Foote, is at home in tracing the rise of dissenting faiths, and the minister of one of the historical churches in Cambridge, Dr. Alexander McKenzie, traces the religious history of the Provincial period, when Puritanism was at its best, with a certain tenderness of sympathy which none but the son of a Puritan is likely to possess. Then there are many single chapters which seem to be written by the very persons who, by education, or residence, or sympathy, could do each particular bit of work in the best way. Judge Mellen Chamberlain was, of all others, the man to trace the geographical outlines of Winnisimmet, Rumney Marsh, and Pullen Point, all places within easy distance of his home; Francis S. Drake was the best person to describe John Eliot and the settlement of Roxbury; Henry H. Edes is at home in the region of Bunker Hill; the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows has made himself familiar with the ancient jurisdiction of Dorchester; Charles Deane had an intricate story to unravel in tracing the struggle to maintain the charter of King Charles the First, and its final loss in 1684; nothing is more enjoyable to Charles C. Smith than such sketches as that of the French Protestants in Boston; J. Hammond Trumbull is the best person to discuss the Indian tongue and its literature; George Dexter tells the story of the early European voyagers in Massachusetts Bay; Edwin L. Bynner supplements Mr. Winsor's knowledge of old landmarks; Charles Francis Adams, Jr. outlines the earliest explorations and settlement of Boston Harbor; Samuel Foster Haven indicates the character of the Massachusetts Company; Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler goes back to the creation, and shows how the world was specially adapted in the beginning for the location of a city like Boston; Joel A. Allen describes the wild animals that hovered around the homes of our forefathers; Professor Asa Gray tells

what nature did to beautify the new world in 1630, when the eyes of John Winthrop and of his Lincolnshire farmers first rested upon the wild and rock-ribbed coast of Massachusetts Bay. Col. T. W. Higginson supplements Dr. Hale's sketch of the Indians at war; and Mr. Winsor adds a chapter here and there when he cannot find a man who has a fitness for that special work. The enumeration of the several authors, and the naming of their contributions, give an excellent idea of what the Memorial History contains. It is something more than a cyclopædia, something less than a wearisome history, like Bancroft's or Hildreth's United States. There is some approach in it to the sociological interpretation of history. While there is no attempt at generalization, the intelligent reader is furnished with materials by which he can reach conclusions for himself. It reminds one of Herbert Spencer's "Descriptive Sociology." It does for the chief town in American history what Mr. Green does for the English people in his unique work. It reproduces, as far as possible, the life and action of each historical period. The graphic descriptions of the various writers are admirably supplemented by the illustrations. These are of all sorts and sizes, but generally of uniform merit. Some of the historical houses are reproduced with wonderful skill. The artist work is in almost every case as good as can be done at the present time. Where no engraving is possible, the heliotype process comes to the rescue, and where there are no portraits, or maps, or letters, the crooked handwriting is made to identify a man with his time. The pictorial and typographical work is in keeping with the literary matter, and the writing, in all cases good, in some few instances reaches the highest point of excellence for its kind. In short, as far as the work has gone, it has more than met public expectation. It has not only initiated a new method of writing history, but set other American cities an example of the faithful use of antiquarian lore which will not long wait for imitation.

It is worth while, in this connection, to point out a special feature of the Memorial History, to which so far, we believe, no attention has been drawn. It is emphatically the outcome of Harvard University. To a certain extent, this was inevitable. The historical scholars of Massachusetts are chiefly graduates of Harvard, but in no other quarter of the country is there a college from which so many literary men have gone forth who are eminent for that

combination of scholarship with literary skill which is the mental outfit for good literary work. Harvard furnished the editor, and the editor has found that the men to whom he had a right to look for assistance were chiefly the graduates of Harvard. Nearly all the men who have brought honor to the work are those who call Harvard their *alma mater*. Winthrop, Ellis, Hale, Higginson, Chamberlain, Foote, McKenzie, Adams, Haven, Shaler, Allen, Gray, Bynner, are Harvard men. Yale is represented by Goddard, Poole, Dexter, Trumbull, and Towle; Williams, by Mr. Scudder. And in the firm of James R. Osgood & Co., by whom the history is published, are Benjamin H. Ticknor and his brother, Thomas B. Ticknor, both graduates of Harvard. This is fitting, and as it should be. It may be said that all these Harvard men live within a ten-mile radius of Boston. Harvard itself is an outgrowth of Colonial Boston, set down in suburban Cambridge in order that "the still air of delightful studies" might not suffer by contact with commerce, and business, and the other pursuits of industry, and has chiefly drawn both its men and its money from the solid citizens who were first trained at Harvard to meet the world on the terms of the highest culture.

*Julius H. Ward.*

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*A Letter to the Editor of the New York Nation relative to Certain Slanders of the New York Evening Post.* By FITZEDWARD HALL, M. A. Harvard College, Hon. D. C. L. Oxford. Printed for the Author. London. 1881.

ALTHOUGH this is merely a brochure of less than thirty pages, we notice it under our reviews of New Books, for its contents are, to say the least, peculiar. Professor Hall is one of those men who never hesitate to state publicly what they know to be facts, if any good can result therefrom. He has thought best, in his attempt to aid in the purification of the use of the English language, to call attention to errors which even our best scholars are prone to commit. Some time before William Cullen Bryant's death Professor Hall wrote for the *Nineteenth Century* a criticism of the poet's language, but with reference especially to an *Index Expurgatorius* of expressions. For ourselves we must confess that the little brochure before us contains abundant evidence of the justness of the criticism; but the *New York Evening Post* has taken a unique way of defending its late editor, and as a result

there is now an unpleasant personal controversy. Therefore, in defence of Professor Hall, we shall take the liberty of making a few extracts from a private letter sent to us by him in our mutual correspondence:—

“The little pamphlet of which I lately sent you a copy may now be had of Mr. Charles L. Woodward, 78 Nassau Street, New York; and I cannot but wish that it might fall in the way of all who have read the retort to it, in the *Evening Post* of Feb. 12, which my exposure of certain offences committed by that paper has elicited. With none but the best intentions, I recently published, in the *Nineteenth Century*, a critique on the ‘Index Expurgatorius’ of words and phrases compiled by Mr. W. C. Bryant,—a critique which the *Post* still describes as ‘impertinent and malicious.’ As I have demonstrated in my pamphlet, the *Post*, in its first comments on my labors, hopeless of making out a case against me on the basis of facts, had wholesale recourse to falsehood, slander, gross misrepresentations, and, most probably, forgery. Refutation of the charges brought against it being quite out of the question, instead of judiciously holding its peace, or injudiciously trying to defend itself, it now resorts to pure and simple abuse. And marvellous is its peculiar eloquence, the motive and style of which are precisely those of a London cabman whom you have paid only his just due. Of American newspapers I know but little. Of this, however, I am assured, that an article like the second which the *Post* has bestowed on me, if it were to appear in the very lowest newspaper in Great Britain, would be considered as exceptionally scandalous. New Yorkers have, I suppose, like most people, some sense of social solidarity; and the sight of effusions such as I refer to, now in the *Evening Post*, and not very long ago in the *Galaxy*, must, I hope, be almost enough to make them blush at the thought of their being citizens of the Empire State. Will the person who has so scurrilously bespattered me give his name to the world? Mere consciousness of shame and guilt would prevent him from doing so. As he has no regard for decency, so he has none for truth. Here is a specimen: ‘Never, the writer says, has he been sat upon so, in all his mortal day,’ as by the *Post*, etc., etc. And many will believe this, doubtless. Through a disguise of the thinnest, it is perfectly patent that my vituperator confesses, to his sore discomfort, his inability to discover a single weak point in my self-vindication. In these circumstances, acting after his kind, he seeks, though transparently in vain, to allay his chagrin and vexation by what is merely a substitute for profane ‘swearing at large.’ As to his gratuitous inference that my pamphlet letter was offered to, and rejected by, first the *Nineteenth Century*, and then the *Nation*, I have only to say that I never offered it to either. About the time this reaches

America, a letter from Mr. Rae, touching the point whether he and I have been hoaxed by a forged ‘Index Expurgatorius,’ will probably be inserted in the *Nation*. The opinion which he there expresses, with reference to my pamphlet, that, ‘in conducting this controversy, you have been able . . . to fight for your hand with as much success as skill,’ will, at least as concerns the success, be shared, I apprehend, by every impartial person who may be pleased to read what I have written.”

The letter from Mr. Rae, spoken of above, is published in the *Nation* of March 17.

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*Early Spring in Massachusetts. From the Journal of HENRY D. THOREAU.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 1881.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON said, in 1862, that Thoreau dedicated his genius with such entire love to the fields, hills, and waters of his native town, that he made them interesting to all; and that, if he were waked up from a trance in the swamp near Concord, he could tell by the plants within two days what time of the year it was. The daily jottings of this remarkable genius and the results of this fine observation cannot fail to be of interest to even the most casual reader, whose love of nature and power of observation must be quickened thereby.

This book contains a collection of extracts from the daily entries in the journal of Thoreau, dating from the year 1838 to 1861, the year before his death. The title is drawn from the fact that the results of the observation and reflection during the saunterings about Concord, as gathered here, extend over the latter days of February, all of March, and early April. The arrangement of the selections is peculiar and interesting: the passages under the same days of the months in the different years are placed together, forming an excellent test by which to measure the growth of reflection year by year. The editor, Harrison G. O. Blake (1835), was peculiarly fitted for the task. He enjoyed for many years a close friendly intercourse with Thoreau, and after his death, in 1861, had frequent access to the journal in possession of Thoreau's sister. At her death, in 1876, she bequeathed to Mr. Blake this journal, from which the selections that make up this volume have been taken.

It is elevating as well as entertaining to notice the differences in tone that characterize the differences in time. The meditation in the earlier entries seems to show more plainly the actual contact with mankind, while those of



later years evince the closer communion with nature, for the love of which Thoreau withdrew, to so great an extent, from the society of his fellow-men. In the earlier years is seen the close observation of the facts in nature; later on, the interweaving of this close observation of facts with meditation on them; and one is thankful that the editor, while giving, in the extracts, Thoreau's picture of the progress of the seasons, also allows the personality of the man to be shown in his thoughts and philosophy.

The charming word-painting of the scenery, the records of the wonderful power of observation which "could see all the phenomena of the earth around Concord," make up a delightful book, which will be gladly read.

Isabella King.

*The Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Sceptic.*

By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1881.

THIS book is an historical novel. Its history relates to Jesus and the time in which he lived.

Its story, autobiographic in form, relates to Thomas, one of the twelve disciples. Thomas is represented as a seeker for the truth. To the Scribes, the Pharisees, Philo of Alexandria, the Therapeutæ, and the Essenes, he turns for knowledge and peace. None of them satisfying his restless cravings, he becomes hopeless and faithless. In this condition he meets Jesus, and is so attracted to the new teacher that he joins the company of his disciples. For the period of the ministry of Christ, he stands in intimate relation with his Master, his doubts gradually fading, till, in the interview in which he is commanded to "reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands," they are entirely dissipated.

The most important consideration concerns the representation of Jesus. Dr. Clarke accepts neither the orthodox theory of his humanity and divinity united in one person, nor the radical theory which denies the possibility of the supernatural. His representation stands midway between those opposite doctrines, yet perhaps inclining toward the orthodox. As he says in his Preface: "I begin by taking the position of those around Jesus, who must have regarded him as a remarkable man, — inspired by God indeed; a great prophet, but yet, like all the preceding prophets, purely and simply human. Whatever else Jesus was, he was certainly a man. Keeping this firmly in view, I have endeavored to see how far we are car-

ried by the legitimate influence of the narrative. Not seeking to accept, nor hastening to deny, what is unintelligible, I have left much as I have found it, veiled in the obscurity of tradition. When so many things meet us in daily life which we can neither accept nor reject, but must allow to remain unexplained, how can we think it possible to understand all that meet us in the story of a being so original and remarkable that his advent has created a new heaven and a new earth?"

As a story, the *Legend of Thomas Didymus* is told with simplicity, intensity, and is of much interest. As a history, it is a large and exact picture of one of the most important periods. As a commentary on the Gospels, it is replete with suggestions, new and old, some open to serious question, others manifestly reasonable. The volume affords additional proof of the versatility and ability of a writer who has written upon many diverse subjects, and always with success.

Charles F. Thwing.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843), the associate editor of the *American Art Review*, will edit, and furnish notes for, a new and carefully revised edition of "Hints on Household Taste, in Furniture, Upholstery, and other Details." By Charles L. Eastlake." An octavo volume, containing many plain and colored illustrations. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., publishers.

FREDERIC J. STIMSON (1876), of the Suffolk bar, has in press a novel "Law Glossary," which is to appear in May, as one of the Students' Series of Law Books, published by Little, Brown, & Co., and is intended to hold a middle place between the cumbersome dictionaries of Bouvier and Burrill, and the imperfect and unreliable glossaries now published. Its aim is to give in clear Saxon English a concise definition of the terms of the common law, French, Latin, or technical, with the writs, courts, and maxims. As a book of ready reference, both for lawyers and business men, it will be extremely useful.

WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL (1859) has in press a metrical translation of the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, the Greek play soon to be performed in Cambridge. Though written at very brief notice and in his intervals of leisure during the last three or four weeks, he has concluded to print it, in the belief, as we learn from a glance at the Preface, that, "so long as the proper English form of Greek poetry is undetermined, every translation may contribute something toward a final solution of the problem." Mr. Newell's version is metrical, but not in rhyme, as he regards the use of rhyme in the rendering of Greek verse as inadmissible.

# THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER.

The subscription price is \$3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

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VOL. III.

APRIL, 1881.

No. 4.

ABBREVIATIONS used in *The Harvard Register* :—

- ( ) = a graduate of a College class.
- l. = " " Law School.
- m. = " " Medical School.
- d. = " " Dental "
- t. = " " Divinity "
- s. = " " Scientific "
- f. = a former member of a class.

The year in which a person graduated, or would have graduated, accompanies the above abbreviations. In the case of honorary or special degrees the usual abbreviations are used together with the year in which they were conferred.

It will be only a few years before the University will celebrate the 250th anniversary of its foundation. At that time the number of living persons holding degrees of some sort from the University will approach 10,000; the value of the property owned by the institution will perhaps exceed \$10,000,000; the number of students in the College and several schools will be in the neighborhood of 2,000; and the number of "officers of instruction and government" will probably exceed 200. In 1836, at the second centennial celebration, the property of the University amounted to about \$600,000, exclusive of halls and libraries, to which no value is attached in the Treasurer's books; the professors and tutors of the College, and of the three professional schools then established, numbered twenty-five; and the students somewhat exceeded four hundred. The growth of Harvard in all that constitutes a university has always been substantial, and within the last ten years it has been exceedingly rapid as well. The celebration which will occur in 1886 is indeed an anniversary which every Harvard man may anticipate with the utmost interest.

It is with the deepest regret that we chronicle the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody, to take effect at the close of the current academic year. With the exception of three years spent in teaching, and of his pastorate of twenty-seven years at Portsmouth, N. H., he has, since his admission to the Junior Class, in 1824, been connected with the College; and even during his pastorate his interest in the College was deep. Since his appointment as the University Preacher and the Plummer Professor, in 1860, his life, officially and unofficially, has been of the greatest usefulness to the students. He has stood in a relation to them similar to that occupied by the ordinary college president. He has been their preacher, their teacher in ethics, and their personal friend. His advice on important matters has been freely sought and generously given. The kindness of his heart has been manifest not merely in ordinary courtesies, but also in substantial gifts to needy students, bestowed with rare discretion, resulting in much good. Every student of twenty classes has known that in Dr. Peabody he had a friend who would stand by him in every emergency. Granting the truth of Dr. James Jackson's remark that a man is in his prime in his sixty-sixth year, Dr. Peabody severs his present connection with the University in the full strength of his intellectual and physical powers. If his connection should not be resumed, we sincerely trust that he may use the years of his leisure in the preparation of works of philosophic and religious interest, which will put the world under even greater obligation to him than that under which it is already placed by his numerous writings.

ALTHOUGH there is much discussion on this side the Atlantic regarding the relative rank of American colleges, the term "chief school," which Carlyle in his will applies to Harvard, emphasizes the fact that the European reputation of the College is superior to that of any other. At any German or English university a degree from Harvard is of greater worth than a degree from any other American institution.

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been expressed by the number of Episcopal students which the recent so-called canvass, whose results are published elsewhere, exhibits. But this surprise would be heightened by the comparison of these results with the estimates of the classes

of ten years ago. It should be borne in mind that the canvass was unofficial and informal, and perhaps only a moderate amount of confidence can be placed in the results. From the following figures it is made clear that the number of students of Unitarian tendencies has, if the present canvass is trustworthy, slightly diminished, and that of Episcopal proclivities vastly increased :—

	Class of 1870.	Class of 1871.	Class of 1874.
Unitarian	54	55	65
Episcopalian	31	32	38
Congregationalist	16	25	19
Baptist	6	5	8
Methodist	4	2	4
Presbyterian	4	5	3
Roman Catholic	0	5	4
Swedenborgian	7	1	1
Universalist	3	1	3
Jewish	1	0	1
Mormon	0	1	0
Quaker	0	1	0
Other denominations	0	5	1
Liberal	1	1	2
Undecided	3	18	15
	<u>130</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>164</u>

#### NOTES.

THE Essex Institute of Salem, of which Henry Wheatland (1832) is President, has in its library one of the best collections of Harvardiana extant. It comprises almost the entire series of College laws, presidents' reports, treasurers' statements, class reports, annual and triennial catalogues, reports of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Bussey Institution, and other departments; many of the defunct and existing College papers; and, beside a variety of miscellaneous publications, it includes original copies of nearly all of the Commencement "theses," "parts," "orders," "programmes," etc. From a hasty glance at the collection we should say that in some respects it is more valuable than that in the College Library.

THE University proposes to print a list of the publications of the officers of instruction and government (including librarians, curators, demonstrators, and assistants, together with instructors annually appointed), for the Academic years 1870-71 to 1879-80, both inclusive; that is, from Sept. 29, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1880, and two hundred and seventy persons have been requested to send in the titles of their publications during the term of their service, so far as it falls within the period named, and the titles of such other publications as may be said to have grown out of their work in the University, though published after their connection with it ceased. The

classes of works intended are these :— 1, Independent works as author or editor. 2, Joint works as author or editor. 3, Contributions, bearing the author's name, to serial, periodical, or occasional publications, including transactions of learned societies. 4, Lectures, delivered within or without the University, which have been subsequently printed.

#### THE RELIGIOUS CANVASS.

FROM THE HARVARD DAILY ECHO.

IN estimating the value of these figures, it must be borne in mind that they do not indicate the number of members of any given denomination, but simply the number of members increased by those, who, though members of no denomination, have a preference for that particular sect. It will be observed that the whole number ascertained is so nearly an even thousand that in estimating percentages that number is taken as the denominator.

##### LAW SCHOOL—154 MEMBERS.

Agnostics . . . . .	8	Non-Sectarian . . . . .	22
Atheists . . . . .	2	Orthodox Cong. . . . .	20
Baptists . . . . .	3	Presbyterians . . . . .	4
Dutch Reformer . . . . .	1	Roman Catholics . . . . .	11
Episcopalians . . . . .	40	Unitarians . . . . .	32
Hebrews . . . . .	3	Universalists . . . . .	5
Methodists . . . . .	3		

##### CLASS OF 1881—198 MEMBERS.

Agnostics . . . . .	13	Non-Sectarians . . . . .	24
Atheists . . . . .	2	Orthodox Cong. . . . .	32
Baptists . . . . .	7	Presbyterians . . . . .	4
Dutch Reformers . . . . .	1	Roman Catholics . . . . .	4
Episcopalians . . . . .	61	Swedenborgians . . . . .	4
Hebrews . . . . .	2	Unitarians . . . . .	37
Methodists . . . . .	4	Universalists . . . . .	3

(Two Methodist-Episcopalians are counted as Methodists, and one Reformed Episcopalian as an Episcopalian.)

##### CLASS OF 1882—184 MEMBERS.

Agnostics . . . . .	4	Orthodox Cong. . . . .	43
Atheists . . . . .	1	Presbyterians . . . . .	4
Baptists . . . . .	11	Quaker . . . . .	1
Episcopalians . . . . .	48	Roman Catholics . . . . .	6
Lutheran . . . . .	1	Swedenborgians . . . . .	9
Methodists . . . . .	4	Unitarians . . . . .	40
Non-Sectarians . . . . .	11	Universalists . . . . .	1

##### CLASS OF 1883—204 MEMBERS.

Baptists . . . . .	11	Non-Sectarians . . . . .	25
Christians . . . . .	2	Presbyterians . . . . .	7
Episcopalians . . . . .	50	Roman Catholics . . . . .	5
Hebrews . . . . .	2	Swedenborgians . . . . .	5
Methodists . . . . .	2	Unitarians . . . . .	49
Orthodox Cong. . . . .	41	Universalists . . . . .	5

##### CLASS OF 1884—233 MEMBERS.

Agnostics . . . . .	1	Non-Sectarians . . . . .	13
Atheists . . . . .	5	Orthodox Cong. . . . .	35
Baptists . . . . .	10	Presbyterians . . . . .	8
Campbellites . . . . .	1	Quakers . . . . .	1
Chinese . . . . .	1	Roman Catholics . . . . .	7
Episcopalians . . . . .	76	Spiritualist . . . . .	1
Hebrews . . . . .	3	Swedenborgians . . . . .	2
Lutherans . . . . .	1	Unitarians . . . . .	61
Methodists . . . . .	3	Universalists . . . . .	4



SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL — 36 MEMBERS.

Agnostic . . . . .	1	Orthodox Cong. . . . .	5
Atheists . . . . .	2	Presbyterians . . . . .	3
Baptists . . . . .	1	Roman Catholics . . . . .	1
Episcopalians . . . . .	13	Unitarians . . . . .	6
Non-Sectarians . . . . .	2	Unascertained . . . . .	2

TOTAL NUMBER SEEN, 1,009.

Agnostics . . . . .	27	Non-Sectarians . . . . .	97
Atheists . . . . .	12	Ortho. Cong. . . . .	176
Baptists . . . . .	43	Presbyterians . . . . .	30
Campbellite . . . . .	1	Quakers . . . . .	2
Christians . . . . .	2	Roman Catholics . . . . .	34
Chinese . . . . .	1	Spiritualist . . . . .	1
Dutch Reformers . . . . .	2	Swedenborgians . . . . .	20
Episcopalians . . . . .	288	Unitarians . . . . .	225
Hebrews . . . . .	10	Universalists . . . . .	18
Lutherans . . . . .	2	Unascertained . . . . .	2
Methodists . . . . .	16		

From the figures above it will be seen that the various sects stand in the following order and in the following proportions :—

Episcopalians . . . . .	28.8 per cent.
Unitarians . . . . .	22.5 “
Ortho. Cong. . . . .	17.6 “
Baptists . . . . .	4.3 “
Roman Catholics . . . . .	3.4 “
Presbyterians . . . . .	3. “
Swedenborgians . . . . .	2. “
Methodists . . . . .	1.6 “

Agnostics, Atheists, and Non-Sectarians together make only 13 per cent, while of Trinitarians there are over 60 per cent.

THE NEW PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

IT will be seen from the following circular that the Department of Physical Science in Harvard University has received a large gift, which is the first recognition in America of the importance of providing a university with a suitable building, and with sufficient means for physical research. It is to be hoped that important investigations in science will spring from the generous gift which has been made, and from the further gifts which will be necessary in order to secure the proposed endowment. \$6,000 of the needed \$75,000 has been subscribed, and contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the University, E. W. Hooper, 70 Water Street, Boston.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,  
11 March, 1881.

DEAR SIR :—

The need of a Laboratory of Physics has long been seriously felt in the University. The lack of a suitable building and of the necessary apparatus has been a great obstacle to thorough instruction and successful investigation in the physical sciences. Instruction in the known laws of gravitation, heat,

light, sound, electricity, and magnetism must always be an important part of the functions of the University. New researches in this field not only enlarge the bounds of scientific knowledge, but conduce to economy of human effort and to comfort of living. The letter printed herewith, signed by members of the medical profession, points out the importance of a knowledge of physical science in the study and practice of medicine.

A friend of the University has promised to give \$100,000 for the erection of a Laboratory of Physics, and \$15,000 for the purchase of the appliances which make part of the building. These gifts are made on condition that the further sum of \$75,000 be obtained from other sources, to be held as a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the purchase of apparatus and to the payment of the annual expenses of the establishment. Your aid in securing this sum, and thereby placing the department of Physics on an adequate footing, is earnestly requested.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ,	JOSEPH LOVERING,
DAVID SEARS,	WOLCOTT GIBBS,
FRANCIS BLAKE,	JOSIAH P. COOKE,
EDWARD C. PICKERING,	JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

In view of the relations of physical investigations to the progress of the science of medicine, we regard the need of an endowment for a Laboratory of Physics at Harvard University as urgent. In modern physiological investigations a knowledge of physical science and a command of physical instruments and methods have become essential, and in medical diagnosis physical instruments are a chief reliance. A Laboratory of Physics for the training of students who intend to enter the Medical School is much to be desired; and a laboratory for original investigation would afford the means of advancing the knowledge of laws which underlie the science of medicine.

CALVIN ELLIS,	REGINALD H. FITZ,
O. W. HOLMES,	WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,
HENRY J. BIGELOW,	THOMAS DWIGHT,
FRANCIS MINOT,	EDWARD S. WOOD,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,	HENRY H. A. BEACH,
DAVID W. CHEEVER,	WILLIAM F. WHITNEY,
JAMES C. WHITE,	FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH,
ROBERT T. EDES,	EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH,
HENRY P. BOWDITCH,	J. ORNE GREEN,
FREDERICK I. KNIGHT,	CLARENCE J. BLAKE,
CHARLES B. PORTER,	JOSEPH P. OLIVER,
J. COLLINS WARREN,	T. M. ROTCH.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

PROFESSOR OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has introduced into the school a decided improvement in the study of osteology. He procured the purchase for the school of ten skeletons, each of which has been divided into six parts,—Cranium, bones of trunk, right and left upper extremity, right and left lower extremity. These parts are each provided

with a wooden box with a sliding cover, and a handle to carry it with. The parts are distributed to those students who desire them on a stated day. Each box is lettered and numbered, and the student enters his name with the letter and number of his box in a book kept for the purpose. The parts are kept six days, a fine being incurred for each day beyond the prescribed time. This plan of circulating bones is of great use to the student, as it enables him while reading to locate and fix various facts by actual observation, about the only way, indeed, in which the facts can be fixed. By the study of the bone, a practical working knowledge is obtained, which it is not possible to gain from mere reading. Any one who has studied osteology "by the book," and then gone to the skeleton for confirmation of facts, must have been struck by the great dissimilarity of his ideas of the subject, and the facts as found. No matter how precise and carefully worded the description of an object may be, we fail to fully comprehend it, unless we see the object itself; and by seeing and handling the object we can clinch the facts about it into the memory, so that they will not easily drop out.

A system somewhat similar to this one is in use in the Columbus Medical College of Ohio. Here the bones under discussion are handed to the class during the lecture, and the various points are verified by the students as they are mentioned by the lecturer. The method of the Harvard School seems better, inasmuch as the bones are taken to the room of the student and there studied at leisure, and all their various points seen in their relation to each other.

#### ERRORS TO BE AVOIDED IN WRITING.

THE Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody has sent us the following list of words and phrases that are incorrectly used by many writers:—

1. Separating the sign *to* from the infinitive to which it belongs, as *To greatly desire*. No standard English writer commits this mistake, and, so far as I know, it occurs frequently with but one respectable American writer.

2. *As to whether, as to how, in so far*, and the like. In all these cases the preposition is superfluous and useless. *As to whether* is an Americanism and a vulgarism. *In so far* is frequently used by John Stuart Mill, and occasionally by other good writers; but it is of recent origin, and deserves to have but a brief currency.

3. *Gotten, proven*, etc., once legitimate, now obsolete, and indicating the affectation of quaintness in him who uses them.

4. *Is being, are being*, etc., as *My coat is being made*. If not ungrammatical, always clumsy and inelegant.

5. Placing *only, either, neither*, and similar limiting words, too early in a sentence. They should

always immediately precede the clause to which they belong.

6. *Realize* in the sense of *imagine*. I realize my hopes, when they are fulfilled or made real. I do not realize what I have never seen or experienced, however vividly it may present itself to my thought.

7. *Reliable, reliableness*, etc. These words have but lately, and illegitimately, come into good usage. By the analogy of similarly formed words, *reliable* would denote *that which may be relied*, which is unmeaning. *Rely-upon-able*—if any—would be the proper word.

8. *Each other* for *one another*, and *vice versa*. The former is to be used with reference to two persons or things; the latter, to more than two.

9. Mixing of metaphors. As an extreme case, I might quote from a young writer, who is justly, but in defiance of all rhetorical fitness, speaking of the vantage-ground inadvertently given by an antagonist in argument: "He has contributed these *points* to the *treasury of weapons* on our side."

10. The use of a pluperfect after an imperfect, as *He wanted to have gone*, for *He wanted to go*.

11. *Was* instead of *were*, after *if*. Thus, "If I *was* a philosopher, I would engage in this controversy." I am told that some recent school grammars authorize this usage, and it has become not uncommon among respectable second-rate writers; but I should be surprised to find it in any book where its use would give it authority.

#### GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

JOHN W. BRANNAN (1874) is practising medicine in Colorado Springs, Col.

REV. HENRY W. FOOTE (1858) is writing a history of King's Chapel, Boston.

JAMES THACHER BOUTELLE (1867) is practising medicine in Hampton, Va.

WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS (1878) is assistant superintendent of the public schools at Centralia, Ill.

COMMANDER JOSEPH A. SMITH (l. 1870) is pay inspector in the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS P. FISHER (1848) is a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' League, of Chicago, Ill.

REV DANIEL WALDO STEVENS (1846), of Vineyard Haven, has been elected President of Dukes County Educational Association.

NATHANIEL C. BARTLETT (1880) is editor and publisher of the *Derry News*, a local weekly newspaper at Derry, N. H.

REV. EDWARD G. PORTER (1858), of Lexington, at the meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Feb. 3, read a paper entitled "The Mother Town of Dorchester," it being an historical and descriptive account of Dorchester, England, for

which Dorchester, Mass., was named. Rev. Mr. Porter had visited the place, and gave some interesting reminiscences.

JOHN R. BALDWIN (1877) is chairman of the School Committee of Lynn. He was elected to the position in January, 1880, and re-elected this year.

JUDGE J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS (1840), of the U. S. Court of Claims, was offered the place of First Assistant Secretary of State, under the new administration.

CHARLES HARRINGTON, 2d (1878) was awarded the prize of \$50 given by the Boylston Medical Society for the best essay on "Accidental Sources of Arsenic Poisoning."

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN (1851) the City Physician of Boston, has been chosen to deliver an address in Sanders Theatre next July, at the exercises of the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Massachusetts Medical Society. After the address the members of the Society are to partake of a luncheon in Memorial Dining-Hall as the guests of the University.

THE *Central Christian Advocate* of St. Louis, Mo., has reprinted in full from the "Benjamin Peirce Memorial," the sermon of the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody (1826) on "Immortality."

STORY B. LADD (A. Met. B. 1873), who is a son of Judge Ladd of the Cambridge Police Court, is a member of the law firm of Paine, Grafton, & Ladd, of Washington, D. C., who make a specialty of patents.

MOORFIELD STOREY (1866) has been chosen President of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association. He was formerly Charles Sumner's (1830) private secretary, and for some time editor of the *Law Review*.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY in Boston has upon its Faculty William P. Bolles (*m.* 1871) as Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, and Bennett F. Davenport (1867) as Professor of Practical and Analytical Chemistry.

JAMES F. JOY (*L.* 1836), of Detroit, Mich., has in his possession an old Greek Dictionary printed in 1632, on the fly-leaf of which is found this inscription: "Thomas Shepard me suis addidit, Dec. 2d, 1674," probably in the handwriting of the first minister of Cambridge.

REV. DR. THEODORE EDSON (1822) completed the fifty-seventh year of his rectorship of St. Ann's (Episcopal) church in Lowell, on March 6, 1881. Dr. Edson was the earliest clergyman settled in Lowell, having lived there two years before the incorporation of the town.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION held its twenty-eighth annual meeting at the Meionaon, Tremont Temple, Boston, on April 8. Among the speakers William A. Spinney (1878) on "Common Sense in Common Schools";

Edwin P. Seaver (1864) on "Cultivating the Pupil's Judgment, or Respecting his Impulses and Sense of Justice"; Grenville Stanley Hall (Ph. D. 1878) on "The Professional Character of a Teacher."

PAUL F. MUNDÉ (*m.* 1866) is Professor of Gynecology at Dartmouth College, Obstetric Surgeon to Maternity Hospital, New York City, and editor of the American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER (*L.* 1866), who was called in 1877 to the Canadian Senate, was admitted to the Bar in December, 1866; practises law in Halifax, N. S.; was for six years an alderman of the city of Halifax; for ten years a member of the Board of School Commissioners of the same place, and for ten sessions Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Bills of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, having been three times elected by the House. He was actively engaged in the preparation of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia [Fourth Series, 1874], and Laws and Ordinances relating to the City of Halifax [1876]. He is a member of the Senate of the University of Halifax, and an Examiner in the Faculty of Law of that institution.

THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL has upon its Board of Visitors the following Harvard graduates:—Charles Allen (1847), Alphonso W. Boardman (1850), Robert M. Morse, Jr. (1857), G. Washington Warren (1830); upon its Faculty Charles Theodore Russell (1837); among its lecturers Melville M. Bigelow (Ph. D. 1879), John Lathrop (*L.* 1855), Edward L. Pierce (*L.* 1852), Charles Theodore Russell (1837); and among its instructors Francis L. Wellman (1876) and John E. Wetherbee (1876).

THE BOSTON LYING-IN HOSPITAL is pretty thoroughly a Harvard institution, for all of its officers are Harvard graduates: Uriel H. Crocker (1853), president; Charles E. Ware (1834), vice-president; Lemuel Shaw (1849), treasurer; and Henry F. Jenks (1863), secretary; and on its Board of Trustees are Horace Dupee (1832), Henry H. Sprague (1864), Charles D. Homans (1846), Augustus T. Perkins (1851). Its entire medical staff are also graduates of the University: Francis Minot (1841) and John P. Reynolds (1845), consulting physicians; William L. Richardson (1864) and Alexander D. Sinclair (*m.* 1857), visiting physicians; and William E. Boardman (1865) assistant physician.

SAMUEL E. SEWALL (1817) is one of the Vice Presidents of "The Institute of Heredity," organized Nov. 27, 1880, in order "to reconstruct and establish the foundations of social order upon natural laws of human life and relations." In its preamble the Institute declares its belief "that many of the moral and physical diseases which afflict humanity are congenital, and are transmitted from generation to generation through ignorance and disregard of the natural laws of descent: Therefore, for the pur-



pose of acquiring and promulgating a knowledge of these laws, and urging such obedience to them as will bring posterity into mental and physical health and right moral action, and so eradicate much of the disease, vice, and crime with which civilized society is burdened, the undersigned hereby form ourselves into an association, to be known as the Institute of Heredity."

THE BOSTON DENTAL COLLEGE has in its present faculty the following graduates of Harvard: — Stephen P. Sharples (*s.* 1866), Francis A. Harris (1866), Albert N. Blodgett (*m.* 1871). On its former faculties the Dental College has had Joshua B. Treadwell (*m.* 1862), Charles E. Munroe (*s.* 1871), Marshman E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879), Frank W. Clarke (*s.* 1867), William M. Ogden (*m.* 1866), and John P. Ordway (*m.* 1861).

RICHARD T. GREENER (1870) during the past six years has prepared the following addresses and important papers: —

1. "Charles Sumner, the Idealist, Statesman, and Scholar," — an inaugural address delivered on Public Day, June 29, 1874, at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

2. A monograph on "The Library of the University of South Carolina, its rare and curious books," prepared for the American Philological Association, 1877.

3. "The Academic Life," — an address to the students of the Alpha Phi Society, Howard University, Washington, D. C., May, 1879.

4. "The Life and Services of William Lloyd Garrison," a eulogy delivered before the colored citizens of Baltimore, Md., June 19, 1879.

5. "The Migration of Colored Citizens from the Southern States, — a paper in favor of the so-called "Exodus," read before the Social Science Congress, at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1879.

6. "The Intellectual Position of the Negro." — *National Quarterly Review*, July, 1880.

THE WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY of Providence, R. I., was organized in 1828, since which time it has had only four pastors, and all of them have been Harvard graduates, as will be seen from the following table.

Class.	Name.	Term of service.	Birthplace.
1818.	Frederic Aug. Farley, D. D.	1828-1841.	Boston.
1832.	Samuel Osgood, D. D. LL.D.	1841-1869.	Charlestown.
1825.	Frederic Henry Hedge, D. D.	1850-1856.	Cambridge.
1849.	Augustus Woodbury.	1857-	Beverly.

All of them were present at the semi-centennial anniversary of the Society, which took place Jan. 5 and 6, 1878, upon which occasion Mr. Woodbury delivered an historical address; Professor Hedge a sermon on "The Theological Progress during the Last-Half Century"; Dr. Farley the communion address; and Dr. Osgood the sermon on "Our Life Lesson." A complete report of these exercises was printed, and makes an interesting pamphlet.

## SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

BY WILLIAM P. ANDREWS.<sup>1</sup>

A BRILLIANT writer has lately suggested that the literary atmosphere of Salem was not favorable to the development of the most delicate flower of genius which she has produced (Hawthorne), and, indeed, denies that it exists there at all. It is curious to note in this connection that Hawthorne's best work was done under the conditions of life surrounding his birthplace, — an atmosphere singularly full of a sense of repose, and of literary association. From the earliest history of the University, Salem has been associated with Harvard. Her first graduate, George Downing (1642), of Salem, was noted on both continents, and, as minister to the Hague, he seems to have been equally acceptable to his Puritan and his royal masters. A list of graduates of Harvard born in Salem has been published by J. Peele Dabney (1811), which shows that from the year 1642 to about the middle of the present century some 250 of the graduates were her sons, and the list might be indefinitely extended if the names of persons not born in Salem, but whose lives were identified with that city, were included in it. Of this latter class only a few will be mentioned. Of those named by Mr. Dabney, five — Benjamin Lynde, C. J. (1718), Stephen Sewall, C. J. (1761), Nathaniel Ropes (1745), William Browne (1755), and William C. Endicott (1847) — appear as Justices of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth; six as of the Court of Common Pleas (now Superior Court); and sixty as members of the bar, among whom the names of Pickering, C. J., Penn. (1796), Ward, J. C. Pl. (1829), Bowditch, Saltonstall, King, Nichols, Choate, Ives, and Attorney-General Phillips, are prominent. Of merchants, about sixty, including the names of Gray, Derby, Browne, Pickman, Gardner Silsbee, Peabody, and many others who have made the name of Salem respected on all seas. Twenty-four are clergymen; twenty-five physicians, some of whom have attained wide celebrity; and twenty or more have filled various important positions in public life. Of these last the most noteworthy are Timothy Pickering (1763) and Benjamin Goodhue (1766), both of whom, in addition to other honors, were Senators of the United States. Of Colonel Pickering it is almost unnecessary to speak; his history is a part of that of his country. During the entire war of the Revolution he was one of the most important members of Washington's immediate military family, and acted as a member of the Constitutional Convention when that body met. Afterward he filled with distinction the office of Secretary of State, and served in various other Cabinet positions under the first two Presidents, and in both Houses of Congress, until 1817, when he retired to private life with the respect and esteem of all his contemporaries. Mr. Goodhue also served in both Houses to the eminent satisfaction of his fellows, and has left a name still widely respected. Among the names on Mr. Dabney's list none is more noticeable than that of the historian whose fair fame is world-wide, William H. Prescott (1814). His life has been fitly characterized in the resolutions of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was the most honored member: "By the force of genius, of courage, and of cheerful patience, he achieved for himself an honored

<sup>1</sup> This notice was prepared under the direction and with the assistance of Dr. Henry Wheatland (1832), President of the Essex Institute in Salem.

place in the company of the great masters of history in all countries and all ages."

There is another name borne by father and son, both of whom appear in this list, that may well be alluded to here, — Benjamin Peirce. In the loss of the son we have recently been called upon to mourn the departure of one of the brightest ornaments of the world of Science, and with the father the University lost one of her most excellent librarians, and the State an honored member. In this connection John Pickering (1796), mentioned above as Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, should be referred to for his valuable contributions to philological science, and his services as President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and as a member of various other bodies. The elder gentleman of this name (1759) was also distinguished, and a Justice of the Common Pleas. Here, too, should be mentioned Nathaniel Higginson (1670), a member of the large and noted family of that name, who returned to England, and was prominent in the East India Company. Joseph Browne (1666) may be noticed as holding one of the early fellowships of the College; and William Browne (1755), Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; the names of several members of whose family, distinguished in various walks of public life, appear on the records of the College as from Salem, and as donors to the University, between the years 1725 and 1760. At about this time many well-known names are prominent, such as Gardner, Pickman, Derby, Curwin, and others, which can only be alluded to in the brief space allotted to this paper. Of the Sewalls, in addition to the eminent Chief Justice before spoken of [Stephen Sewall (1721)], we find Mitchell Sewall (1718), many years Justice of the Common Pleas. And, in 1765, Joseph Orne, one of the earliest projectors of the American Academy, and Nathaniel Ward (1765), another librarian of the College.

But we will not further confine ourselves strictly to those graduates who were born in Salem. Of those not born there, whose lives through long residence and warm association were closely connected with her history, we will first mention Joseph Story (1798), Justice of the United States Supreme Court, of whom Lord Campbell said in the House of Lords: "He is the first of living writers on the law"; and who has been further characterized by eminent authorities as "the greatest jurist of either country, whose judgments have a value hardly equalled." Judge Story came to Salem in very early life, and remained there during the first thirty years of his professional labors. His duties as Professor of Law finally obliged him to remove to Cambridge, but his biographer tells us he always regarded Salem as his home. His life and work are too well-known to call for further comment. Equally distinguished in the departments of science was Nathaniel Bowditch. Born in Salem in 1773, and long resident there, he was not a graduate of any college, though many institutions of learning were glad to enroll his name in the lists of their honorary memberships. Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1802, and LL. D. in 1816, and in 1826 he was made a member of the Corporation. "A man whose extraordinary genius and large contributions to nautical and astronomical science have procured him a world-wide fame, and caused his name to be known and his authority to be trusted wherever a ship spreads its sails upon the ocean." In the same year, 1826, Francis Calley Gray, 3d (1809), son of William Gray, was also made a Fellow of the College. He is

well-known as a benefactor of the University, and as the donor of the Gray Collection of engravings. The other Salem members of the Corporation are William Prescott, the honored father of the historian, Justice Common Pleas and twice urged to accept a seat on the Supreme Bench, — of whom it was said, by President Quincy, "In purity of life, in elevation of sentiment, in soundness of judgment, he had among his contemporaries no superior, and was surpassed by few, if any, in talents or legal knowledge"; and Mr. Webster declared that "he stood at the head of the bar." Francis Boardman Crowninshield (1829), lately deceased, was made a Fellow in 1861. Two Treasurers of the College have been Salem men, — Thomas W. Ward (A. M. 1843) 1830–42; and Nathaniel Silsbee (1824), 1862–76.

It is worthy of remark that during the years 1829–30 out of the seven members of the Government were four sons of Salem, — Joseph Story (1798), Nathaniel Bowditch (A. M. 1802), Francis Calley Gray (1809), and Thomas W. Ward (A. M. 1843), Treasurer. At this time too Charles Sanders (1802), through whose liberality the Sanders Theatre was built, was Steward of the University.

In the Board of Overseers the following Salem names appear: Benjamin Pickman (1784), one of the leading merchants of Salem, who represented her with ability in both the National and State legislatures, and in various other public capacities; he was also President of the Directors of the Theological School, and of various other literary institutions; William Prescott (1783), Nathaniel Bowditch (A. M. 1802), Joseph Story (1798), and John Pickering (1796), before mentioned; Rev. John Brazer (1813); Leverett Saltonstall (1802), her first Mayor, and Representative to Congress and to the legislative bodies of the State, presiding over the Senate, as well as many literary and other societies; Daniel A. White (1797), also Representative in Congress and in the State Senate, and many years the exceptionally able Judge of the Probate Court in Salem; he was one of the founders of the Divinity School, and of various literary societies, of which he was the chief ornament, in that city, and was a highly valued member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Stephen C. Phillips (1819), the well-known philanthropist, who served in the same State and National positions of trust as the two gentlemen last named, and who was widely appreciated as a public-spirited member of society; John C. Gray (1811), fourth son of William Gray, and well-known for his literary abilities; Samuel M. Worcester (1822), Darwin E. Ware (1852), Jonathan I. Bowditch (A. M. 1849), and Leverett Saltonstall (1844), none of whom the space allotted allows us to characterize, — happily they are persons whom the public has long known and esteemed; and William C. Endicott (1847), a direct descendant of the first Governor, and himself one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. Other members of that tribunal must not be unmentioned. Not natives of Salem, they cannot be included in the principal list. Benjamin Lynde (1686), went to London, and there studied his profession in the Middle Temple, and was admitted to the English Bar, but soon after returned to Boston, having been appointed King's advocate in the Court of Admiralty in New England. In 1699 he married Mary, daughter of William Browne (1755) of Salem, and there settled in the practice of the law. In 1712 he was made associate Justice of the Superior Court, the highest tribunal of justice in the province, and in 1728 was



raised to the station of Chief Justice, on the death of Chief Justice Sewell, and continued to act till his decease in 1745. Chief Justice Lynde enjoys the distinction of being the first professionally educated lawyer who sat on the bench in Massachusetts. He was eminent as a judge, a true friend, "and the delight of all that were honored with his friendship and acquaintance." His eldest son, Benjamin Lynde, Jr. (1718), was born and studied law in Salem, and was admitted to the bar. As early as 1734 he was made Judge. On the death of his father, Chief Justice Lynde, in 1745, he was made an associate Justice of that Court, and continued to fill that office till 1769, when he became Chief Justice; after two years' service he resigned, and died in 1781. Samuel Putnam (1787), also resident in and associated with Salem during his professional life, was made a Justice of the Court in 1814, and in 1825 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University; he, too, has repeatedly represented his section of the State in both branches of her Legislature. Yet other members of Dr. Bowditch's family born in Salem have also conferred honor, as well as pecuniary benefits, upon their Alma Mater: Nathaniel I. Bowditch (1822), the eminent member of the Suffolk Bar, and generous benefactor of the valuable scholarships modestly entitled the "President's Scholarships"; and the skilful and well-known physician, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch (1828). Among the medical graduates reference should be made to the venerable and highly respected Dr. Edward A. Holyoke (1746) who attained the great age of 101 years, and died in full possession of his faculties, universally respected and beloved. He was the first President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, President of the American Academy, and in 1815 was made LL. D. Dr. George Choate (1818) is also noteworthy, both on his own account, and as the father of the four eminent sons who have won a just celebrity in the medical and legal professions, and who also belong to our roll. Other members of the profession, Treadwell (1788 and 1825), Peirson (1812 and 1840), *et al.*, might well be included if it were possible sufficiently to extend this notice. Among the clerical graduates one of the first named is Rev. Samuel Phillips (1708), the father of the founders of the educational institutions in Exeter, N. H., and Andover, and the ancestor of the celebrated American family which bears his surname. Rev. John Prince (1776) was associated with Salem and lived there during his entire manhood; he was learned in natural philosophy, and made valuable improvements in the air-pump; he received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University, and was an associate of many learned societies. Dr. Prince's colleague, the Rev. Charles W. Upham (1821) came to Salem shortly after leaving the Theological School, and remained there until his death; he left the ministry in 1844 and entered public life, serving with distinction in both branches of the State Legislature, as President of the Senate, and as Representative to Congress; he was also Mayor of the city, and his various contributions to historical and general literature are still highly valued. Rev. William Bentley (1777, D. D. 1819), a member of various learned societies, and celebrated for his varied scholarly attainments and excellence as a philologist and antiquarian. Rev. Thomas Barnard (1766), widely known as a preacher, and first minister of the North Church in Salem. The Rev. John Brazier, Professor of Latin 1817-20, was from that time till his death, in 1846, set-

tled in Salem; and the noted preacher, Rev. Ichabod Nichols (1802), belongs to the list of the Salem graduates, as does the Rev. Nehemiah Adams (1826), whose writings are widely read. Among the adopted citizens of Salem whose long lives, extended beyond the usual limit, have been devoted to her service, are: Thomas Cole (1798), teacher and naturalist; Dr. Samuel Johnson (1814), warmly esteemed and remembered, and Henry Kemble Oliver (1818), a valued instructor and State official, and for the last four terms Mayor of Salem.

Salem has long borne a reputation for her interest in the sciences, but we have only space to allude to Charles Pickering (1823) and John Lewis Russell (1828), the excellent botanists, and to Charles G. Page (1832) of the United States Patent Office, whose researches first suggested that wonderful invention, the telephone; Professor Bell has borne public testimony, at a meeting of the Essex Institute in Salem, to the indebtedness of the different telephone inventors to the labors of Professor Page. Of strictly literary or legal graduates, of the latter especially, a number who are unnamed should be included, but cannot be spoken of here for a like reason; but it is pleasant to notice that the valuable labors of Rev. Samuel Johnson (1842) in the field of comparative religion are coming into deserved repute abroad among persons versed in the subject of Oriental religions. There is one other son of Salem of world-wide reputation who must not go unnamed, William W. Story (1838). Born in Salem, a son of the celebrated jurist, his excellence as a sculptor and a poet is appreciated on both continents. Another Salem poet, Jones Very,<sup>1</sup> (1836), "whose voice," as his friend Hawthorne remarked, "is scarcely heard among us as yet, by reason of its depth," cannot be omitted. His brother poets, and many other literary persons best fitted to judge, have predicted that his sonnets will live with the verse of Vaughan and Herbert, as long as the language shall last. Pure, fresh pools of thought, their still, clear depths mirror alike the tremulous wind-flower and the lofty heights o'er which the infinite blue bends and broods in love. The Rev. Charles T. Brooks (1832) has added many graceful verses and spirited hymns to our literature, and his German translations are among the best, especially the excellent translation of "Faust," the first in the metres of the original; lacking the swing and rush of Taylor's version, it yet preserves somewhat more of the feeling of Goethe's verse, and follows rather more closely the literal meaning of his lines. Already exceeding our limit, we must pause with the end of the first half of the present century; and with a few singularly appropriate verses from Mr. Story's pen, this brief, and necessarily inadequate account of the achievements of our Salem graduates, and of their relation to the University, may well close. He is speaking of his native city, and says she

"Worthily may claim her biblical old name, —  
'City of Peace,' — and, tranquil in her age,  
By no wild passions and ambitions torn,  
May calmly sit, like to some honored dame,  
And read her youth's bright page, —  
Happy to be at rest, unsoiled by shame,  
Proud of the noble children she hath borne,  
And looking forward still, with quiet heart  
And ever upward aim,  
To do her duty, and to act her part  
Beyond the reach of blame."

<sup>1</sup> See *The Harvard Register* for March, 1888.



## BIRTHS.

1855. Charles Ammi Cutter, a son, Gerald Clifford, born in Winchester, July 7, 1880.

1869. Frederick William Russell, a daughter, Rowena Mary, born in Winchendon, Feb. 6, 1881.

1875. George Burnap Hobart, a daughter, Ethel, born at Kingston, Feb. 24, 1881.

1876. William Davis, a daughter, Margaret Turner, born in Vienna, Austria, Feb. 5, 1881.

1876 *l.* Charles Hibbert Tupper, a son, Charles, born in Halifax, N. S., Dec. 10, 1880.

1877. Frank Waldron Rollins, a daughter, Helen, born in Abington, Dec. 22, 1880.

1878. William Amos Bancroft, a son, Guy, born in Cambridge, Nov. 29, 1880.

1879 *d.* Edward Samuel Niles, a son, Eliot Wright, born in Newton, March 19, 1881.

## MARRIAGES.

1863. Henry Fitch Jenks, of Boston, to Lavinia H. Angier, of Belfast, Me., by the Rev. Dr. Cazeau Palfrey (1826) and the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop (1825), at Boston, March 1, 1881.

1868 *l.* Wilmon Whilldin Blackmar to Helen R., daughter of John R. Brewer, by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, all of Boston, in Boston, Nov. 17, 1880.

1870 *l.* Joseph Adams Smith, of Washington, D. C., to Mary Hamlin Bartlett, in Warren, Penn., Jan. 26, 1881.

1878. William Magruder Phillips to Callie A. Hamilton, of St. Louis, Mo., at St. Louis, Jan. 27, 1880.

1880. Frank Faden Dodge, of Woburn, to Nellie L., eldest daughter of Capt. John P. Crane, by the Rev. George H. Young, assisted by the Rev. Dr. March, in Woburn, Feb. 9, 1881.

## DEATHS.

1810. Nathaniel Deering, in Portland, Me., March 25.

1820. Daniel Kimball Whitaker, in Houston, Texas, March 24.

1831 *t.* Henry Francis Edes, at the Continental Hotel in New York City, March 13.

1832 *m.* William Mason, in Charlestown, March 18.

1838. Darius Richmond Brewer, in Westerly, R. I., March 18.

1849. Herman Louis Henry Hoffendahl, in Boston, March 16.

1874. Archibald Dick Thomas, in Downingtown, Penn., March 25.

## RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING (1829). — "Cambridge University—Higher Education for Women." A letter in the *Woman's Journal*, March 12.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829). — "What God gives, He gives Forever." *Saturday Evening Gazette*, Boston, March 12.

"The Ideas of Paul." "The Inspiration of Paul." *Ibid*, March 19.

"The Ideas of Paul." "Was Paul a Calvinist?" *Ibid*, March 26.

THOMAS G. APPLETON (1831). — "Review of Senzier's 'La Vie et l'Œuvre de J. F. Millet.'" *American Art Review*, April.

WILLIAM G. ELIOT (*t.* 1834). — "Letter from St. Louis." *The Christian Register*, March 26.

CYRUS A. BARTOL (*t.* 1835). — "Marian Evans and Thomas Carlyle." A sermon. *The Christian Register*, March 19.

JOHN H. HEYWOOD (1836). — "Our Cause in the South." *The Christian Register*, March 12, 19, 26.

RUFUS P. STEBBINS (*t.* 1837). — "Children's Aid Societies." *The Christian Register*, March 5 and 26.

RUFUS ELLIS (1838). — "John F. W. Ware." *The Christian Register*, March 5.

PLINY EARLE CHASE (1839). — "The Moons of Jupiter and Earth." *The Student*, March.

"The Moons of Mars and the Nebular Hypothesis." *The Analyst*, March.

"Confirmation of the Nebular Hypothesis." *L., E., and D. Philo. Magazine*, March.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE (1839). — "The Leicester Trust Deed." *Free Religious Index*, March 5.

"Another Tribute to John F. W. Ware." *The Christian Register*, March 12.

"The Return Message." A story. *Harper's Magazine*, May.

JOHN CAPEN (1840). — "Mr. Ware and the Ministry-at-Large." *The Christian Register*, March 12.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON (1841) contributes to the *Woman's Journal* the following: "Allures to Brighter Worlds, and leads the Way," March 5. "Woman Suffrage Bills," March 12. "Italian Women," March 19. "An Appeal of Two Hundred Years Ago," March 26.

FRANCIS MINOT (1841). — "Cases of Lead Poisoning treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, February 28, 1881. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 10.

SAMUEL JOHNSON (1842). — "The Old Societies and the New Again." *Free Religious Index*, March 10.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843). — "The Pergamon Marbles. II. The Gigantomachia and other Sculptures found at Pergamon." *American Art Review*, March.

HORATIO R. STORER (1850). "A Plea for a Board of Health." Newport, R. I., *Daily News*, March 2.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN (1851). — "Mr. Ruskin's Letters." *The Dial*, March.

"The Pronunciation of Latin." *Wisconsin Journal of Education*, March.

MONCURE D. CONWAY (*t.* 1854). — "Thomas Carlyle." *Harper's Magazine*, May.

HALL CURTIS (1854). — "A Case of Diphtheria Fatal on the Third Day from Cardio-Pulmonary Thrombosis and (perhaps) Embolism." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 24.

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY (1854). — "The Historical Association of the Book of Common Prayer." *The Iowa Churchman*, Davenport, Ia., March.

WILLIAM J. POTTER (1854). — "F. R. A. Lecture Work." *Free Religious Index*, March 3.

FRANCIS H. BROWN (1857). — "An Improved Pocket-Case." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Mar. 17. — "General Principles of Hospital Construction." *Buck's Hygiene and Public Health*. William Wood & Sons, Publishers, New York.

"Medical Register for New England for 1880." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.

"Impacted Foreign Bodies in the External Auditory Meatus." *American Journal of Otology*, January.

GEORGE L. CHANEY (1859). — "John F. W. Ware." *The Christian Register*, March 12.

CHARLES C. EVERETT (*t.* 1859). — "The Leicester Decision." *Free Religious Index*, March 24. Reprinted from the *Christian Register*, March 19.

WILLIAM E. COPELAND (1860). — "Co-Workers with God." A sermon. *Omaha Republican*, Jan. —

"Creation, Emanation, Evolution." A sermon. *Ibid*, Jan. —

"The Assassination of the Czar." A sermon. *Omaha Bee*, March 22.

WILLIAM C. GANNETT (1860). — "The Treasures of the Snow." *The Christian Register*, March 12.

CHARLES W. SWAN (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 31.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH (1861). — "A Urethral Syringe at Last." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 3.

JOHN H. GILMAN (*m.* 1863). — "Some Surgical Cases at St. John's Hospital." Read before the Middlesex North District Medical Society, Jan. 26, 1881. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 24.

JOHN W. CHADWICK (*t.* 1864). — "Are we still Christians?" *Free Religious Index*, March 17.

"A Pictorial Letter." *The Christian Register*, March 5.

NORTON FOLSOM (*m.* 1864). — "Value of Scars in Vaccination." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 17.

EDWARD C. PICKERING (*s.* 1865). — "Variable Stars of Short Period." Reprinted from the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XVI. Cambridge, University Press: John Wilson & Son, 1881. Pamphlet, 27 pp.

THOMAS DWIGHT (1866). — "Recent Progress in Anatomy." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 17.

FREDERICK I. KNIGHT (*m.* 1866). — "Recent Progress in the Treatment of Thoracic Diseases." Concluded from page 150. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 3.

PAUL F. MUNDÉ (*m.* 1866). — "Minor Surgical Gynecology." A manual of uterine diagnosis, and the lesser technicalities of gynecological practice, for the use of the advanced student and general practitioner, with 300 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co. 1880. 12mo. 389 pp.

"The Diagnosis and Treatment of Obscure Pelvic Abscess." *Archives of Medicine*, December.

JAMES J. PUTNAM (1866). — "The Diagnosis of Locomotor Ataxia in the Early Stages." Concluded from page 171. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 3.

OLIVER C. WIGGIN (*m.* 1866). — "Thrombosis of the Middle Cerebral Artery." Read before the Rhode Island Medical Society, Sept. 18, 1880. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 10.

ERNEST W. CUSHING (1867). — "A Case of Oily Urine, with Autopsy." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Jan. 18, 1881. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 17.

GEORGE W. CUTTER (*t.* 1868). — "The German Persecution of the Jews." *Boston Commonwealth*, Jan. 22.

"Our Old Church and the New." A Memorial of the First Unitarian Society of Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo: Selkirk & Corwell. 65 pp.

EDWARD J. FORSTER (*m.* 1868). — "Improved and New Powder Insufflators." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 10.

"An Improved Ear-Spout." *Ibid*, March 17.

WILLIAM H. SPENCER (*t.* 1869). — "Channing-Parker Memorial." *Free Religious Index*, March 3.

WILLIAM P. BOLLES (*m.* 1871). — "Report on the Progress in Materia Medica and Pharmacy." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 10.

WALTER FAXON (1871). — "On some Crustacean Deformities." *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, Vol. VIII, No. 13. pp. 257-274. 2 plates.

ARTHUR T. CABOT (1872). — "Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Observation." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 17.

WALTER CHANNING (*m.* 1872). — "Recent Progress in Insane Asylum Management and Care of the Insane." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 24.

WILLIAM HERBERT ROLLINS (*d.* 1873). — "Mouth Washes in Illness." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 10.

J. FOSTER BUSH (*m.* 1874). — "Septic Poisoning in an Infant." *New York Medical Journal*, March.

"Clinical Report of Cases at the Massachusetts General Hospital. *Ibid*.

CHARLES W. STONE (1874). — "Memoir of the Rev. Edwin G. Adams (*t.* 1846), pastor of the First Congregational Church in Templeton, for thirty years."

HENRY W. BRADFORD (*m.* 1875). — "The Electro-Magnet in Ophthalmology, with the Description of a New Magnet." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 31.

GEORGE WALTON GREEN (1876). — "The New Treaty with China." *Nation*, Feb. 3.

JOSIAH B. MILLET (1877). — "Boston Art Club, Twenty-third Exhibition." *American Art Review*.

## OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1811. JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY. [In reply to a request to prepare a sketch of Mr. Gray, Robert C. Winthrop (1828) writes, "I could add little or nothing to what I said at the Historical Society, nor take away anything from that brief tribute." As no one is better qualified than Mr. Winthrop to estimate the character of Mr. Gray, we make this extract from the address delivered before the Massachusetts Historical Society. — *Editor.*]

"Born at Salem, in 1793, Mr. Gray had completed his eighty-seventh year on the 26th of December last, and had entirely withdrawn of late from public meetings of any sort. Yet his mind was clear and vigorous to the end, and he was spared from any serious physical infirmity until within a few weeks of his death. One of the youngest sons of William Gray, once lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth, and whose name was so long associated with the highest integrity and the widest and most successful commercial enterprise, he enjoyed the best education which New England then afforded. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1811, while still in his seventeenth year, in the class with Edward Everett, of whom, as he told us on the occasion of Mr. Everett's death, in 1865, he was the chum for two years and an intimate friend for sixty years. As a young man, he travelled extensively in Europe, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but he never entered seriously on the practice of his profession. His circumstances did not require him to do so; and clients rarely seek those who can do without fees. But he was soon drawn into public service, was a member of the Common Council for several years as early as 1824, and afterwards served the State as a Representative of Boston, as a Senator of Suffolk, and as a member of the Executive Council, successively, during a long term of years. He devoted himself with zeal and energy to whatever service he undertook, and held it a matter of conscientious obligation to study and to master the questions on which he was required to give a vote. As one of his associates for a few years in the Legislature of Massachusetts, I can bear personal testimony to the peculiar confidence which was reposed in the soundness of his judgment, in the extent and exactness of his information, and in his scrupulous impartiality and integrity, by all, of all parties, who were around him. He was a man of singularly quick perceptions, seeing at a glance the drift of a measure or a motion, and ready to pronounce upon it while others were deliberating or doubting. The absence of mind which he sometimes exhibited, or seemed to exhibit, was anything but an indication of his intellectual qualities. He was both quick-sighted and farsighted; and few men went deeper into any subject which he studied. He was proverbial, at one time, for getting all that was worth knowing out of a new book while he was cutting the leaves, or sometimes by looking between the leaves without cutting them at all.

"Mr. Gray had no fancy for display, and less faculty for it, perhaps, than many of his contemporaries. But he was a man of generous culture, a great reader, a close thinker, a good debater, and a clear and able writer. A little volume which he published in 1856 contains his

principal productions. It includes an essay on Dante, giving evidence of his Italian studies, in 1819; an essay on Demosthenes, proving that he had not forgotten or abandoned his Greek, in 1826, and an essay on College Education in 1851. These were all contributed to the *North American Review*. But the larger part of his volume is made up of addresses or essays on agriculture or horticulture, on forest-trees and fruit-trees, and on the climate of New England. These were the subjects which continued to interest and occupy him long after his love of ancient or modern literature may have grown colder with advancing age. Agriculture and horticulture were his favorite pursuits, and he pursued them practically as well as theoretically. His relations to the old Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, both as one of the trustees and as its president, were as valuable as they were long-continued; and his greenhouses were lovingly cared for, almost to the last day of his life.

"He was eminently a just man, — true to his neighbor and to his God, — doing much, while he lived, for those in circumstances less favored than his own, and not forgetting, in the final disposition of his fortune, some of those great institutions of education and charity which he had helped to encourage and maintain in previous years.

"Mr. Gray was early married to a daughter of the late Samuel P. Gardner, Esq., a former member of this Society. They had no children, and, happily for him, her death preceded his own by less than two years."

1830. CHARLES STUART. The first to mount the "stars" of the Class of 1830 since the fiftieth anniversary of its graduation was Charles Stuart, who died at Washington, D.C., in January last. Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale, who was there at the time, officiated at the funeral services.

Stuart, as I remember him at the beginning of our Sophomore year in 1827, was a person of slight frame, a ruddy, fresh countenance, a delicate constitution, and of a gentle and rather retiring disposition. It was hard to get acquainted with him; but, when that point was attained and he was drawn into familiar conversation, one was charmed with his flow and accuracy of language and with the great fund of information he possessed.

He was a Boston boy and a graduate of the Public Latin School. He was considered the best classic scholar in his class in that school, which contained Charles Sumner and John O. Sargent; and these three were competitors for the prizes. Sargent sometimes obtained the first prize in Latin translations, and sometimes Stuart. Sumner generally took the second. Stuart obtained the only prize for an original Greek Ode. He also excelled in caping Latin verses, a competitive exercise which was then resorted to more than now, though still continued in English universities. This was a severe test of the memory, and Stuart's seemed inexhaustible. He obtained high rank in college. After graduation he embraced the profession of the law, and settled first in the city of New York. He was for many years clerk in Judge Roosevelt's court. He afterwards removed to Newark, New Jersey,



where he renewed his acquaintance with his classmate, Rev. Jonathan Stearns, D. D., next to whom he sat on the recitation bench during his whole college quadrennium. But as his health and strength gave way he repaired to Washington, D. C., where his last days were spent in seclusion.

I do not think he ever attended the meetings of the Class since he left college. Hence there was a general desire to have him come to our semi-centennial anniversary. Dr. Stearns, Judge Potter, and I wrote him urgent letters. The following replies were received, written in a neat, clerly, but unlaywerlike hand :—

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1880.  
No. 1341 L Street.

DEAR STEARNS,—Yours of the 7th came duly to hand. I delayed answering, hoping, like Micawber, that something might turn up. But it has not, and I am forced to renounce the pleasure of meeting the survivors of my classmates at their semi-centennial dinner. I have been sadly hampered for some years past, and it has been decided, by one whose opinion I am bound to respect, that I am not in a proper condition of health to undertake a journey at this time. Please represent to the rest that my absence is not caused by any lack of inclination to be present, but that circumstances beyond my control leave me no choice.

Please keep the Greek Dialogue. I thought of you during a great confusion of papers, and saved it.

Your Bedford address is able, interesting, and appropriate. I had previously read accounts of the celebration in the Boston papers, and was prepared to enjoy it.

And now, dear Stearns, assure my classmates that I would be present if I could; and ask of them a kind remembrance.

Your friend and classmate,

CHAS. STUART.

Rev. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, Newark, N. J.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1880.  
No. 1341 L Street.

DEAR WARREN,—Your kind letter and invitation came duly to hand. There are several lions in the path; but I trust you will accept it as a sufficient excuse that I am not in a proper condition to undertake a journey in this exceptionally hot weather.

I hope to be kindly remembered by those of my classmates whom I often think of, but whom I have not seen during such a long lapse of years. "Annorum lapsus, fugaue temporis." I can write no more, for my heart is in my mouth.

Yours, sincerely,

CHAS. STUART.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Stuart was never married. He was always in delicate health; yet he reached the three-score years and ten, while others more robust were cut down in the bloom and vigor of manhood. That he made no mark in professional or public life may be ascribed partly to his want of physique, and partly to his natural shyness, almost reaching the verge of timidity. Yet he was decided in his opinions, and could well maintain them by argument and copious illustration. He was a Democrat in politics, but he was not known to mingle in the political arena. His delight was in his books. He was so full of learning that many who applied to him for information must have profited by his suggestions. Measured by great attainment, his was a completed life. Though his name may not stand high on the official roll or on the list of authors, it

will be cherished by not a few who were aided in their brighter progress by his enlivening but unobtrusive genius. — *G. Washington Warren.*

1854. SAMUEL EMERSON SMITH died at his home in Wiscasset, Me., on the 21st day of January last, at the age of forty-seven. He was the oldest son of the late Samuel Emerson Smith (1808), for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Maine, and for three years Governor of that State. His family has for generations been represented in Harvard. His grandfather, Manasseh Smith (1773), served as chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and was once clerk of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The four sons of Manasseh were all graduates of Harvard, viz.: Manasseh (1800), a prominent lawyer of Maine; Joseph Emerson (1804), long a respected lawyer and citizen of Boston; Governor Smith (1808), above mentioned; and Edwin (1811), recently deceased at Warren, Maine, in the fullness of years and honors.

The subject of this sketch was a gentleman of cultivated intellect, but retiring habits. He possessed an unflinching good humor joined to a frank and generous nature. At College he was fond of mathematics and physics; a darling yachtsman and a sturdy athlete, with, as a classmate writes, "a splendid head, to which Forbush (who also died recently) was wont to call the attention of his friends, though he always declared that if he told Smith a joke at University steps, Smith, being absorbed in his conic sections, would fail to laugh before reaching the Post-Office." He became a lawyer of ability and high standing at the Lincoln Bar. He was a close analytical student of the law, possessed an excellent memory and judgment, and was distinguished as a counsellor, but always avoided the contentions of the forum. Not seeking or caring for public honors, he was in 1870 the unanimous choice of the Democratic party for State Senator from the Lincoln District, and was elected over Hon. Edwin Flye, since representative in Congress, in place of James G. Blaine. In the Senate Mr. Smith served on two important committees,—of education and the judiciary. He was an ardent lover of Nature, and the rod, the gun, and the yacht afforded him pastime. With sufficient means to pursue his favorite recreations, it was his wont annually to visit Moosehead or the islands and harbors of summer resort in his native State. In the hope of regaining failing health he went to the lake in September, but returned in a few weeks unimproved; and after a long and painful illness of many months, borne with characteristic calmness, and without complaint, in the full possession of his faculties he passed away. His loss is deeply felt in the community where he always resided and was highly esteemed.

1871. CHARLES BURNHAM SANDERS was born at Dover, N. H., September 23, 1849, the son of Abraham Burnham and Susan Amanda (Nason) Sanders. At the age of six he was left an orphan. He was fitted for college at the Lawrence High School, and entered Harvard in 1867. While in college he received a second Boylston prize for declamation. He entered the Columbia College Law School in 1872. Soon after leaving the school he travelled in Europe. In October, 1874, returning from a trip to Europe, he began the practice of law in New York City. In May, 1880, consumption, it was found, had laid a firm hold on him. The disease developed so rapidly that in November he went to California, and died near Los Angeles on February 11, 1881.

## COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

It may not be without interest to the friends of Harvard University to learn in what estimation this institution was held by so eminent a scholar and writer as William Martin Leake, whose studies received the generous patronage of the British Government, and whose works comprise several volumes of "Travels in Greece," "The Topography and Antiquities of Athens," "Numismata Hellenica," etc. The memoir of Colonel Leake, printed for private circulation only, 1864, was dedicated by its author, John Howard Marsden, to the University of Cambridge, Eng., "to which University," he says in his dedication, "Colonel Leake gave a special preference over certain other institutions of a like character in a very important clause in his will." By turning to page 40 of the Memoir we learn what was the tenor of that clause of the will referred to in the dedication. "The gems, vases, and bronzes, together with the collection of coins, and a library of books formed during the long prosecution of those studies to which he had so successfully devoted himself, are now deposited by the authority of his will in the hands of trustees, who are instructed to offer the whole for purchase, at a price very much below what they would fetch in the public auction-room, first to the University of Cambridge, and in case of refusal by the University of Cambridge, to the University of Oxford, and in the event of a refusal being given in that quarter also, to the Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts." Colonel Leake states in his will that he was moved to order this disposal to be made of his property by a conviction of "the great importance of a systematic collection of Greek coins to the study of every branch of literature connected with the Greek language," and also by a desire to obviate the main difficulties that impeded the progress of the student by making a collection of Greek coins more easy of access than they are when locked up, as is usually the case, in private cabinets, and by depositing them in a place "habitually frequented by persons likely to consult them."

A FEW months since, at an examination in Latin of a class of girls in a high school, wherein the new pronunciation had been adopted, General Henry K. Oliver (1818) declared against it, and gave his reasons, adding, however, that there was a strong argument in its favor in a single word, which, if practically applied, might win friends to the new method. That word was *vicissim*, meaning *by turns*, — which, under the new style, becomes *we kiss im, by turns*, to which no reasonable person could object.

GENERAL HENRY K. OLIVER's use of *vicissim* to illustrate the beauties of the Roman pronunciation of the Latin language, leads me to send you the following incident, taken from actual school life. The lowest class in one of our leading preparatory schools is wrestling with the vocabularies in Harkness's Introductory Book. The teacher is endeavoring to keep up a connection with the vernacular by stimulating the youthful mind to find English equivalents for the Latin words. Finally *vigilo* — to watch — is reached. "What English words are de-

rived from this?" A long pause, filled up with severe thinking and much knitting of the forehead. At last, after several absurd guesses, "vigilant" and "vigil" are unearthed. The search is about ended, when an irrepressible urchin, set on springs, — a perfect magazine of nerves, — commences sawing the air frantically, and giving vent both by gesture and facial expression to the pent-up joy of discovery. "Well, what is it?" With an enthusiasm not to be restrained, and an honesty not in the least to be doubted, he bursts out, "Does 'wigggle' come from that word, sir?" — *William Gallagher, Jr.*

NEWCOMB, of the Class of 1860, though one of the quietest, most unassuming men in the Class, had a quaint vein of humor in his character, and was quick at a repartee. Something said one day in the recitation-room led to the hastily pencilled query, "What is the centre of gravity of a hole?" His immediate reply was, "No matter." Frequently, during a dull recitation, he and the next man on the bench would write out the moves of a game of chess upon a slip of paper. On one occasion he wrote out in the recitation-room the following impromptu bit of macaronic poetry: —

## EUROPA.

Jupiter tonans est ille von tief,  
Is bibit the nectar et eats all the beef;  
Se fecit simillimum quadruped ox,  
Et portavit Europa to Creta's hard rocks.  
Est asinus ille; id, certe, is sure,  
So hic ends my story, I bid you bon jour.

— C. A. Nelson.

"It was from schools of public instruction instituted by our forefathers, that the light burst forth. It was in the primary schools, it was by midnight lamps of Harvard Hall, that were conceived and matured, as it was within these hallowed walls [Fareuil Hall], that were first resounded, the accents of that independence which is now canonized in the memory of those by whom it was proclaimed." — *John Quincy Adams*, in "*Chips from the White House*."

THE COLLEGE TOGA. — The reader who has remembrances of Cambridge running back to 1836 — the year that Harvard celebrated her two hundredth anniversary — will recall with a smile the fanciful summer garment of the students then in vogue, called the College Toga. For at least two seasons it was in high fashion with the undergraduates. It was made of gingham, of a color and pattern to suit the taste of the wearer. It was a loose-fitting garment reaching to the knees, was gathered at the neck and also at the waist, behind. It had a turned-over collar, a small cape rounded in front, and a belt of the material of the dress. The sleeves were either hooked or buttoned at the wrist. It was trimmed with a long-tasselled white fringe. The accompaniments of this dress were a low-crowned and broad-brimmed straw hat, secured by a broad ribbon under the chin; trowsers, and silk or thread gloves, of a color in harmony with that of the toga, and, usually, a heavy cane. It is not known to whom the distinction belongs of having first conceived the College



Toga. Though it came into being complete in its matchless grace and adornments, it can hardly be ascribed to Jupiter. It was probably due to the creative genius and skilful fingers of "Ma'am" Dana, the college tailoress of that day, who was the principal, if not the sole, manufacturer of the garment. This lady will be remembered as presiding over a bevy of sewing girls, always carefully curtained from public gaze, in the lower story of a small wooden building opposite the Wadsworth House, at that time the residence of President Quincy. It may be of interest to remark that the writer was an undergraduate at the time referred to, and that the identical Toga, not yet shorn of its pristine attractions, in which he used to disport himself lies at this moment before him.

— David Greene Haskins.

THE PIERIAN SODALITY, as is generally known, is the only instrumental music society composed of students of the College. It is a social as well as a musical society, and its occasional public concerts have left a favorable impression on the many hundreds who have been in attendance. Its list of past members shows the names of many distinguished persons, and its present members include many of the most popular students. It is, therefore, amusing to read the following transcripts from early records of the society :—

Aug. 19, 1811. — "The piece publicly performed was 'Handel's Water Piece,' in which the Sodality did honor to themselves and their scientific President. It was, however, remarked by some of the members that we hardly did so well as usual. Allowing this to be the fact, the ladies, whom the club principally wish to serve, the *primum mobile* of our music, were few in number, which must have damped the ardor of their humble servants. Indeed, the audience was unusually small, the day hot, thermometer about 93°."

April 5, 1816. — "On account of the annual fast which took place yesterday, the Sodality met this evening, very wisely considering that after fasting the whole day upon plum-pudding, we should not be in a condition to display our usual excellence at the regular meeting. Having in a good degree recovered from the surfeit of the fast, we convened at McCulloch's. Our *divertimento* was performed with so much spirit that the secretary has no doubt the ghost of Pleyel was somewhere in the east entry of Massachusetts, rejoicing at the resuscitation of the taste which erst was wont to exist in the academic groves of Harvard."

April 24, 1816. — "Our President surprised us by the introduction of an elegant repast of fruits and wine. It was one of the '*Divum Cœna*, when the eye looks round the board, and there is none to fear.'"

Dec. 18, 1817. — "The sum total remaining in the treasury was found to be \$50.00. Adjourned to Read's for supper.

'Ah! little think they as they fill themselves  
And crown with rosy wreaths the festive board,  
How many beings for their pleasure died  
Trussed up in all the sad variety of shapes.'"

Feb. 19, 1819. — "After the long winter vacation the Pierian Sodality again assembled to pay their hebdomadal adorations jointly to Apollo and Bacchus at brother Rogers' room, No. 8 Stoughton. Our music was excellent, and the effect it had upon those who were so blessed as to

be within the extent of its vibrations must have been great indeed. We may say of our music :—

'Whoe'er has heard, and never felt it steal  
Along his heart, that heart will never feel.  
'T is ours to chain the passions, soothe the soul,  
To snatch the dagger and to dash the bowl  
From Murder's hand, to smoothe the couch of Care,  
Extract the thorns and scatter roses there ;  
Of Pain's hot brow to still the bounding throb,  
Despair's long sigh and Grief's convulsive sob.  
How vast our empire ! . . .  
Crowned with classic wreaths we tread the stage  
Amidst the admiration of our age,  
Our pæans swelling to the lofty skies  
Before the gods in grateful strains arise.  
This is the force of music, these its powers.'"

April 16, 1819. — "We met later than usual this evening in consequence of a parade of the Engine Club, to which most of our members belong—afterward songs—amongst which may be mentioned the 'Banking System.'

'What Cato advises, most certainly wise is,  
Not always to labor but sometimes to play ;  
To mingle sweet pleasure with search after treasure,  
Indulging at night for the toils of the day.  
And while the dull miser esteems himself wiser,  
His bags will decrease while his health does decay,  
Our souls we enlighten, our faucies we brighten,  
And pass the long evenings in pleasure away.

'All cheerful and hearty we set aside party :  
With some tender face each bright bumper is crowned ;  
Thus Bacchus invites us, and Venus delights us,  
While care in an ocean of claret is drowned.  
See, here's our physician ; we know no ambition,  
But where there's good wine and good company found,  
Thus happy together, in spite of all weather,  
'T is sunshine and summer with us the year round.'"

TO A. B. WEYMOUTH (1860) we are indebted for the three following paragraphs.

The introduction of animals within classic precincts has long been a favorite pastime of the undergraduate. A remarkable instance of this tendency was the cause of no little confusion in 1858. A mathematical lecture was in progress at University Hall. To the dismay of the youthful tutor, his explanations and diagrams utterly failed to interest the Class of 1860. Some mysterious object upon the floor proved vastly more attractive than the demonstrations upon the blackboard. Smiles alternated with shrinking and pallor on the part of sensitive students. A little green snake was on the floor.

About the same time several members of this Class received an admonition for gratifying a forbidden curiosity. An apparition, clothed in white, was supposed to appear in the lower apartment of Holden Chapel. A crowd of students around the window did not escape the vigilance of a worthy proctor. The object of attraction this time was a subject for dissection, belonging to the anatomical class under the tuition of Professor Wyman.

A good marksman of the Class of 1860 thoughtlessly desecrated Holden Chapel by firing projectiles from an air-gun. As no report was audible, the offender considered himself safe. But by certain mathematical processes the room from which the bullets were fired was soon ascertained, and our sportive friend was convinced of the practical value of geometrical science.



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## COPTIC SONG: FROM GOETHE.

BY PROFESSOR FREDERIC H. HEDGE, D.D.

LEAVE to the learned their vain disputations,  
Strict and sedate let the pedagogues be ;  
Ever the wise, of all ages and nations,  
Nod to each other, and smile and agree ;  
Vain the attempt to cure fools of their folly,  
Children of wisdom ! abandon it wholly ;  
Fool them and rule them, for so it must be.

Merlin the old, in his tomb ever shining,  
Where as a youngling I heard him divining,  
Similar counsel confided to me ;  
Vain the attempt to cure fools of their folly,  
Children of wisdom ! abandon it wholly ;  
Fool them and rule them, since fools they will be.

Mountains frequented by Indian adorers,  
Crypts, the resort of Egyptian explorers, —  
All that is sacred confirms the decree ;  
Vain the attempt to cure fools of their folly,  
Children of wisdom ! abandon it wholly ;  
Fool them and rule them, for so it should be.

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## PROFESSOR FRANCIS BOWEN, LL. D.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

FRANCIS BOWEN was born in Charlestown, September 8, 1811. One of his grandfathers was a farmer in Connecticut, and the other a farmer in New Hampshire. He was of a large family, and from an early

age was obliged to depend to at least a considerable degree on himself for support. After studying in the Mayhew Grammar School of Boston, he was for several years a clerk in a publishing house of that

city. In January, 1829, he entered Phillips Exeter Academy. So well improved had been his time that only a few months of additional study were needed to fit him for the Freshman year of the college course. In August, 1830, he was admitted to the Sophomore Class of Harvard College. After graduating in 1833, with the first honors, in a class containing Henry Warren Torrey, Joseph Lovering, and Jeffries Wyman, he returned to Exeter, and for two years was instructor in mathematics in the Academy. In the middle of the year 1835 he came back to the College, and, after serving as a tutor in Greek for a single year, was appointed instructor of the Senior Class in mental philosophy and political economy. Already literary work had begun to engage his thoughts. To Sparks's "Library of American Biography" he contributed four lives, — that of Sir William Phipps, of James Otis, of Baron Steuben, and of Benjamin Lincoln. To the journals of the time also he was a frequent contributor. In August, 1839, resigning his office in the College, he went to Europe, and spent a year in study and travel.

On his return he took up his residence in Cambridge, and for twelve years devoted himself to literature. This period prompted the pursuit of literature as a profession. The Transcendental school was at the height of its prosperity. Emerson was publishing his essays. Hawthorne had printed two or three volumes, and in Concord's solitude was fitting himself for the writing of his longer romances. Prescott had been recognized as the leading American historian, and at this time still further established his place in literature by the publication of his "Mexico" and "Peru." George Ticknor was elaborating with patient industry his "History of Spanish Literature," which was issued in 1849. In the midst of these influences, in a decade than which none has been more favorable to the pursuit of literature as a vocation, Mr. Bowen settled down to literary work. In 1842 appeared an edition of Virgil, and a volume of Essays entitled "Critical Essays on Speculative Philosophy." The

former work, though now little used, has long been recognized as an excellent text-book; the latter was chiefly devoted to Kant, Fichte, Cousin, and to the relation of the Christian evidences to metaphysics. The following year he became the proprietor of the *North American Review*, which he owned and edited for more than a decade. During six of those years he also edited and published "The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge." In the winters of 1848 and 1849 he delivered before the Lowell Institute two courses of lectures on Metaphysics and Ethics, which have since been published in two editions.

In 1850 Mr. Bowen returned to the College under an appointment to the McLean Professorship of History, but held the office only six months. Three years later he was nominated and confirmed Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, an office which he still holds. The duties of the professorship have not, however, prevented his accomplishing a vast deal of literary work. Since entering upon it he has published the following : —

Behr's Translation of Weber's Outlines of Universal History, revised and corrected, with the addition of a History of the United States. 1853.

Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789. Compiled and edited, with Notes. 1854.

Dugald Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind, revised and abridged, with Critical and Explanatory Notes. 1854.

The Principles of Metaphysical and Ethical Science applied to the Evidences of Religion. 1855.

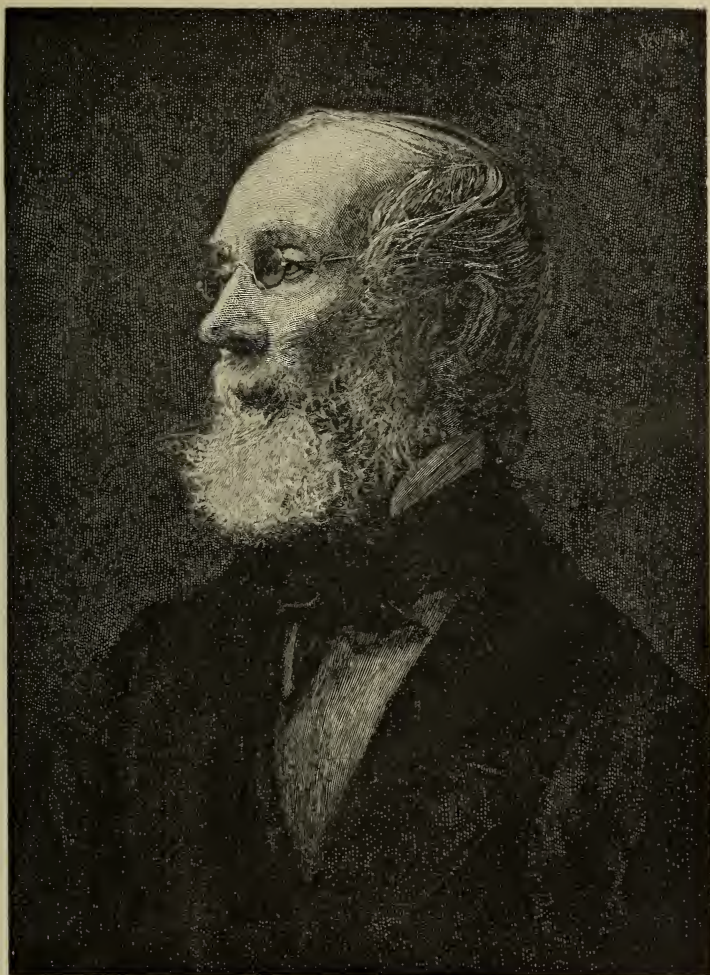
The Principles of Political Economy applied to the Condition and Institutions of the American People. 1856.

The Metaphysics of Sir William Hamilton, collected, arranged, and abridged. 1862.

De Tocqueville's Democracy in 'America, edited with Notes, etc. 1862.

A Treatise on Logic, or the Laws of Pure Thought, comprising both the Aristotelic and the Hamiltonian Analyses of Logical Forms. 1864.

American Political Economy. 1870.



G. W. PACH, PHOTO.

W. B. CLOSSON, ENGR.

*Very truly, yours,*  
*Francis Bowen*  
— " —





Modern Philosophy from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann. 1877.

Gleanings from a Literary Life. 1880.

The mere titles of these works suggest the extent and variety of the literary attainments of Professor Bowen. His work in each of the fields of history, of political economy, and of philosophy, is more than sufficient to merit a lasting reputation. But the breadth and diversity of his views are perhaps more fully exhibited in his contributions to the *North American Review*. These papers number more than a hundred, and treat of most, if not all, of the leading questions which in the course of a decade engage the thought of men. They are written with a thoroughness now somewhat unusual in magazine articles, and in a style remarkable for clearness and force. During the years of his editorship the *North American* was quite as truly the mirror of Professor Bowen's opinions as the *The Spectator* was of Addison's. It was eminently *his Review*, and that *Review*, the best on this side of the Atlantic, was at least as good as the English quarterlies.

To most graduates of the College, however, Professor Bowen is best known, not as an author, but as a teacher of philosophy. His method of instruction is expository. His purpose is not to force his own ideas and theories into acceptance, but to explain the principal systems of metaphysics. The Harvard student does not, as do the students of many colleges, graduate with a philosophical system impressed upon the mind which they feel obliged to accept to its minutest corollaries. He has a knowledge of the leading systems. He may have thought out a system for himself; but no preference of his teacher has led him to believe that within the circle of one system lies all philosophical truth. His opinions Professor Bowen holds with a firm grasp, yet so far has he abstained from impressing those opinions upon his students that several of them have become distinguished for holding views which are opposed to those he teaches. In exposition Professor Bowen's chief characteristic is, it will be gen-

erally allowed, clearness. The principles and course of argument in "The Critique of Pure Reason"—a book which to the student beginning its reading seems confusion confounded—become under his explanations clear and plain and logical. Systems with which he does not agree, as Schopenhauer's and Hartmann's, are expounded with a force and perspicacity which would gratify any pessimist. With this clearness is united enthusiasm. The student is conscious that his teacher is interested in the study, and wishes him to feel a similar interest. The lectures of Professor Bowen are written and delivered with an enthusiasm more frequent in the pleading of an advocate at the bar, than in the cool analysis of philosophy. To his enthusiasm in the teaching of metaphysics is due in a large degree the popularity of the department of philosophy in the College,—a department which in many colleges is regarded with small favor by the students.

But although Professor Bowen is primarily an expounder of philosophy, he is also a critic; and in his criticisms appears his own philosophical system. He is a follower of Hamilton, yet differs from the Scotchman in some important particulars. He differs from Locke in the essential question of innate ideas. He agrees with Berkeley in many respects, yet without going to the extreme of idealism. Regarding the existence of the external world he may be classed among those who are known as cosmothetic idealists. He opposes John Stuart Mill in reference to causation and other points of the experimental philosophy. He holds to a theory of immediate Divine agency, yet without carrying it to the lengths of Malebranche. He is an antagonist of the school of Spencer, and of all that generally passes under the name of Darwinism. It need not be added, that he is a believer in the truths of Christianity, and that his influence in the recitation-room, though not theological, is strongly in favor of the Christian religion, and indeed of a type which would satisfy many orthodox believers.

COLLEGE LIFE UNDER PRESIDENT KIRKLAND.<sup>1</sup>

BY REV. ARTEMAS BOWERS MUZZEY.

**A**LTHOUGH our President was a model of courtesy, we were addressed by every officer by our surnames. I was glad to hear, at an examination several years since, the title "Mr." given to each student when called up for recitation. Everything should be done to impart to students a sense of manliness, and to give them the impression that they are regarded with confidence. This belief goes far to produce the gentleman, and does not a little to establish a true moral character.

The average age of students who now enter college at Harvard is about eighteen. This comes in part from the raised standard for admission. Its good effect intellectually is manifest; the College is to be no longer simply a first-class high school, as formerly it was in so many respects. If the elective system is to prevail, even down to the Freshman year, the student should be of an age fitting him to choose his own studies. With this improvement, we may reasonably anticipate a steady advance in character among our students.

Soon after entering college we witnessed in the Sophomore Class one of those chronic ailments of the institution, a rebellion. Such events were then regarded as, under certain circumstances, almost a matter of course. There must be a rebellion at least once in four years, it was said by some persons, in order that its folly may be seen and known by every class. By an unfortunate arrangement our class occupied in University Hall the dining-room adjacent to that of the Sophomores. On a Sunday evening, while we were at supper, suddenly the wooden windows between us were burst open, and missiles of all kinds in the shape of crockery were dashed in upon us. In self-defence we were constrained to repel the attack. This destructive work continued some fif-

teen minutes; when the two classes left their halls, a shout of "Soph and Fresh!" was raised, an immediate rush to the College yard took place, and an onset was made, in which not only the students, but College officers, became involved; commands were issued to individuals to go to their rooms, but with very rare obedience. This violence continued for nearly an hour, when the classes separated. On the next day three of the Sophomore Class were suspended, at which the Class showed some resentment. This led to the suspension and dismissal of several others. A division afterwards sprang up in the Class between those who joined in the rebellion and a small number who stood aloof from it. These, numbering about twenty, were called "The Black List," and were persecuted in many ways by some of the other members of the Class. A song was written, containing the odious names, and holding them up to ridicule, and it was posted in the College yard. Two more were suspended for nine months on suspicion of being the authors of this offence. This unhappy affair resulted, with several, in an entire loss of their degrees, while others received theirs only from year to year, and three, in a class of eighty, not until the expiration of thirty-two years.

The great amiability of the President had led many to imagine he was lacking in energy and decision of character. But students who presumed on this trait found themselves mistaken in their estimate of his character. When the rebellion was in progress he spoke, one day after morning prayers, in a tone and manner which showed he had indignation in reserve for those who merited its display. "If," said he, "the spirit now manifested continues, the government of the College are determined to resort to the civil authorities for its repression."

<sup>1</sup> This sketch of "College Life under President Kirkland" is continued from the March issue.



This was a new thing, so far as I know, in the administration of the College. More recently, students, when charged with a violation of the laws of the Commonwealth, have been taken up by the police and brought before magistrates. But then this had not been the practice; and it required some moral courage, and a quite unaccustomed tone of address to the students.

During our first term there occurred one of those "Exhibitions," of which there were three during the year. These were a stimulus to us Freshmen, and operated, as intended, "to animate literary exertion" by conferring a "public mark of honor" on those who excelled. They have recently been wholly abolished. What a calamity this would have been considered by the Corporation of that day! In the College laws of that period we read, "A refusal to perform the part assigned in these exhibitions will be punished as a high offence." Rarely was this penalty incurred; to nearly every candidate for the "honor" they were a mark for aspiration, and they were the occasion of jealousies and envyings among many who failed to attain them. At each of the exhibitions the closing part was the silent delivery of "mathematical and astronomical exercises" on parchment, by six favored students, who, as they gave them to the President, received one of his gracious bows, and tremendous applause from the students.

A strong stimulus to exertion was the series of literary societies, the Fraternity of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa. We were very happy when chosen into the first of these, which embraced about twenty, nearly a third of the Class, during the Freshman year. We were thus brought into fellowship with those of similar tastes with ourselves, and our exercises in composition, declamation, and debate produced a marked effect on the scholarship of many in the class. The best talent of several was shown here rather than in the required College studies. To this, in part, must be ascribed the singular change of rank, through which some, who belonged

to the Fraternity, failed afterward of an election into the Hasty Pudding Club, and still more did not reach a place in the Phi Beta Kappa, which had been so confidently predicted for them in the first and second years of the College course.

On Saturday afternoon, I often walked with kindred spirits, now to the shades of what was then known as "Sweet Auburn," now to enjoy a sail on Fresh Pond, now to a famous resort kept by a Mr. Rule, where we could, in June days, regale ourselves with strawberries and cream, *ad libitum*, for the very moderate charge of fifty cents. The temptation presented by this establishment was so great, that it was said even "the government could not go by *Rules*." Sometimes we adventured a walk to Boston, perchance through "Lechmere Point," in case the mud by that road was of any fathomable depth; and at times we would wend our way through the "Port," albeit much of our path was over stony ground or through expansive pools. What a jubilee it was for all Harvard, when, by the perseverance of one of her sons, a sidewalk was actually built for a whole mile toward Boston! This was by no means the only good deed for which we may bless the memory of James Hayward. He was an efficient College officer, popular as an instructor, one whom we esteemed in those days, and valued through his protracted life. He was a benefactor to the College and the town. To him we owe largely the erection of that church edifice whose walls, year by year, were so long vocal with the youthful orators of Harvard, and in which more than one generation enjoyed the privileges of a liberal form of Christian worship and instruction.

The daily devotional exercises of the Chapel were conducted, in part, by our President, who failed at his own time only once, although, as the hour in winter was the earliest practicable for reading by daylight, it must have required some energy to be, as he was, always punctual at the moment. He once remarked that he sometimes found, with his very early rising, the light of dawn so dim as to prevent his per-

fectly distinct consciousness of the Great Being he invoked. "I must be more vigilant," was his self-rebuke made on the occasion referred to, before the "President's Freshman," whom he called up from the room under his own, for the purpose of preventing a repetition of what he felt to be a grave neglect of duty. This day—it was Sunday—Dr. Ware presented an infant child for baptism, and gave him the honored name of "Thornton Kirkland." At that period every officer of the College, including proctors, was required to officiate at prayers, each a week in turn. The diverse modes of conducting them struck us with great force. Those in the clerical profession, of course, appeared usually at ease. But some, whom we judged, in all charity, to be not peculiarly devout, presented occasionally an incongruous picture. "What will B. do?" and "How will C. conduct himself in the pulpit?" was whispered among the students. One of these had professed himself an unbeliever; but he marched up to the sacred desk with the courage of a good soldier going to the front. A somewhat irreverent youth said afterward, "I never heard a more gentlemanly prayer addressed to the Almighty." It may be questioned whether this custom did not occasion more evil than good. The efficacy of public prayer is lost the moment we detect a lack of devotion in him who is uttering its language.

Among those gifted in prayer was our good President. Dr. Kirkland had a rare felicity and richness of expression, not more noticeable in his sermons than in the daily prayers of the Chapel. His language was choice, and its variety almost marvellous. No man better knew all the avenues of the human heart, or could lay bare its secret places with more skill and power. Like the great English dramatist, he "held the mirror up to nature," and if any student did not at times see his own image, he must have been strangely blind.

Who that passed through College under that benignant spirit could ever forget him? For each of us he had a kind word and a gracious look. When we went to his study

he talked to us as though he were our own father. I once proposed to devote the winter vacation to teaching school. No better recommendation could be produced, in seeking a situation for that purpose, than one bearing his signature. I accordingly called on him on a November evening. He was not in, but expected very soon; when he entered his office, it was from a drive in an open vehicle on a very cold night. I stated the object of my call, but objected to asking him to write a certificate under such circumstances. "Take a seat," said he, "I will do what you want now"; and, on his urging me to remain, he prepared, in the best humor, the paper requested, and I left him with a new sense of his inexhaustible kindness and his ready sacrifices for the students.

I remember well the patriotic and personal interest he expressed in the occasion, when, during college life, I went to him as President, and asked the privilege of "taking my name out," as the phrase was, for leave of absence, that I might on the following day attend at Lexington the commemoration of the battle of April 19, 1775. He asked me many questions in regard to what was to be done there; and I felt confident, on returning to Cambridge, from his patriotic spirit, he would have enjoyed a full account of the exercises of that day. This spirit had showed itself at the early age of sixteen, when, suspending his studies, he joined a military corps for the suppression of the Shays rebellion. He favored the Harvard Washington Corps, of which I was a member for a time, and thought such exercises invigorating both to mind and body.

He took an interest in our affairs as if they were his own; and we always felt sure of his favor in all future relations and fortunes, whether good or evil should betide us. Every student seemed to regard him as a personal friend. So it was to the end; and when the last tie of college experiences was broken, as we parted from endeared classmates with a shade of sorrow, it was deepened by the separation from our ever-honored and ever-loved President.

## THE NEEDFUL POWERS AND QUALITIES OF A STATESMAN.

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL. D., PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

MY occupation leads me to study the applications or exhibitions of disciplined mental and moral power in the various pursuits of men. One who had no clear conception what the powers are which an advocate, a physician, or a minister should have at command would be but a blind guide in directing the training of young men for those callings. So I have had occasion to consider what the needful qualities and powers of statesmen are, and in answer to your summons, Mr. Chairman,<sup>1</sup> I will say a few words on that theme.

You will not imagine that I have any reference to that large class of public men who are described as office-brokers. That, gentlemen, is certainly the meanest business now anywhere done. The very word is an insult to an honest and useful trade, which, I see, is honorably represented at these tables.

The modern statesman needs in the first place the power of clear, forcible, and persuasive exposition. Especially is this the case in a republic where millions of voters have to be instructed in matters of public policy, and gross ignorance is often to be found even in intelligent representative bodies. The statesman seldom deals with new principles or ideas: his task is to show how to treat new cases by old rules; his business is wisely to apply well-established principles under more or less novel conditions. Look at the speeches made by our distinguished guest during the twenty years past, and you will find that they treat of well-worn themes, such as slavery, executive usurpation of powers, discontented populations, international relations, public finance, currency, public works, and civil service. These subjects have all been treated with the utmost thoroughness, both

theoretically and practically, in one nation or another, at one time or another, in the history of the modern world. Indeed, some of them have been repeatedly worked out to their ultimate issues in this country, and repeatedly have the discussions and the experience with all their lessons been forgotten by the people. Take, for example, the subject of irredeemable paper money, and you will not find a better statement of the evils of that currency than was given by the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Appleton, pastor of the First Church in Cambridge, in his second sermon preached on a special Fast Day in January, 1747, from the text, "And he looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry." The reverend preacher spoke from his own observation and the bitter experience of his contemporaries. The fact is that paper money, clipped coin, prohibitory tariffs, sumptuary laws, usurpations, repudiation, and corruption are not new sins or follies, but very old ones. The statesman must be constantly giving the most elementary lessons in public policy and public righteousness; but to give those lessons well — with lucidity, ample illustration, and logical acumen — is a worthy task for the keenest and best-trained intellect. I need not say that this power of luminous exposition is a gift of exceeding rarity, which always commands our admiration; but when the gift is exercised and exhibited in a language not the mother tongue, it may well excite our admiration to the highest degree. Even a strictly autochthonous people, like us New Englanders, is compelled to render that tribute to Agassiz and Schurz, who had the misfortune to be born in that "abroad" which we never had and can never need to have anything to do with.

There is another great power which the statesman must constantly exercise, not only in legislative assemblies, but in committees,

<sup>1</sup> These remarks were made at the public dinner given in honor of Carl Schurz, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, at the Hotel Vendôme, in Boston, March 23, 1881.



administrative councils, and even in private meetings, — I mean the power of debate. You will not suppose that I have in mind the wretched art of making a smart rejoinder, or a sarcastic retort ; still less, the truly diabolical art of enraging one's opponents by taunts and sneers. I mean the power of fairly meeting the heavy shock of a worthy opponent's argument, of parrying the keen, quick thrust of an interpolated objection, of turning against one's adversary his own guns, of summoning from the reserves of a well-stored mind prompt re-enforcements of fact, figure, and illustration ; and all this on a sudden, perhaps before a hostile audience, or when the truth which is to be defended is ungrateful. The strong debater, in this sense, on large subjects, is a very rare personage, remarkable not only for the power of his word, but for the amplitude of his knowledge. Anybody with a fair memory can deliver a prepared speech, if only he has adequate notice. Nowadays any Congressman of average ability can make what is called a great effort. He can hire a hack to write it for him ; or he can get the latent person whose axe is to be ground to supply the copious stream of speech. The hospitality of the *Congressional Record* is wide indeed. But, gentlemen, the genuine debate in senate chamber, committee room, or cabinet, for the purpose of arriving at sound conclusions and shaping wise action, — that is one of the most striking exhibitions of disciplined mental power which the world affords. We have here to-night a genuine debater.

But I would not lay too much stress upon the mental powers of the true statesman ; for his moral qualities are more important. I cannot speak of them all, for what high trait does he not need ? He needs courage, the love of justice, and a supreme patience. It was Pitt, I think, who said that the most needful virtue in administration is patience. The real lags so exasperatingly behind the ideal. Let me single out two moral qualities which the American statesman especially needs, independence and high-mindedness. Independence of character, — that sturdy, inflexible, and self-reliant force of will which

enables a statesman to follow the dictates of his own judgment and conscience in opposition to party passion or the fury of the multitude, if need be to his own injury. And high-mindedness, — that elevation of soul, founded on self-respect, which manifests itself in his avoidance of personal or petty altercations, in the whole tone of his public speech, and in his steadfast respect for the people. Universal suffrage engenders a peculiarly revolting kind of sycophant, namely, the flatterer of the multitude. To flatter and cajole a few eminent personages under despotic forms of government is not so mean a task as to flatter and cajole masses of men under republican forms. A deified emperor was but a transitory delusion ; a deified populace, flattered with such appellations as "imperial" and "sovereign," is a much more durable and dangerous idol. Many of our public men manifest in the surest of all ways an utter contempt for the people : they constantly appeal to their prejudices, their cupidity, and their passions. The independent and high-minded statesman appeals to the reason of the people ; he tries with all his might to enlighten, persuade, and convince them ; he believes that their history has an intelligible voice ; he never flatters them ; he teaches — I borrow some noble words spoken years ago by our guest — that the reason, the good sense, the conscience, and the enlightened will of the people are their destiny, and urges them to acknowledge no other. No nation is long grateful to a public man who urges them, or permits them, if he can help it, to do a mean thing, such as to break their promises, to clip their coin, or to maltreat their servants. The statesmen who are remembered with honor are they who respect themselves, respect the people, and on every issue urge the people to do what is just and magnanimous. Now, that is what our honored guest has done through all the twenty years of his public life. He has proved himself, during this long period of conspicuous public service, to possess in an eminent degree the intellectual powers and the moral qualities which are needed in an American statesman.

## GEORGE BARRELL EMERSON, LL. D.

BY REV. A. P. PEABODY, D. D., LL. D.

GEORGE BARRELL EMERSON was born on the 12th of September, 1797, in that part of Wells, Maine, which now bears the corporate name of Kennebunk. His father (H. U. 1785) was a physician in extensive practice, a man of literary taste, a fine classical scholar, an accomplished musician, and possessed of conversational powers seldom equalled within the recollection of those whose happiness it was to be his guests or his hosts. Mrs. Emerson belonged to the Barrell family of York, Maine,—a family of high social position, especially distinguished and widely known for the brilliancy, superior culture, and substantial excellence of its daughters. The subject of this sketch inherited, therefore, the best gifts of mind and heart, and never ceased to express his fervent gratitude for the examples, lessons, and influence of his native home. With the exception of some three or four months at Dummer Academy, he remained at home till he entered college in 1813, having received his preliminary instruction chiefly from his father, who seems to have anticipated what among us bears the name of “the Sauveur method” of teaching languages, affording one among many instances of the oldness of the best of what seems new in educational theory and practice.

Mr. Emerson graduated in 1817, holding a high rank in a class which furnished an unusual proportion of eminent men for the service of church and state, and whose surviving members after the lapse of sixty-four years were one fourth of the original number.

Mr. Emerson had, as was then very usual, found employment as a teacher during his college life; and in an ungraded country school, with its wide range of ages, classes, and requirements, had gained much valuable experience. On graduating he accepted an invitation to the mastership of a private school in Lancaster, Massachusetts. The

school was limited by contract to twenty-five; but in the course of a few weeks such a report of his success had been spread through the neighboring towns as to create a pressure upon this restriction, and he soon found himself in charge of forty-two pupils,—the utmost number that could be seated in the school-house. He remained here for two years, and left with all who knew him, and especially with his scholars, remembrances full of respect and affection, and lasting as life. At the end of this time he was invited to a mathematical tutorship in Harvard College, which he filled for two years.

Mr. Emerson always looked back to his official life in Cambridge as peculiarly rich in its social opportunities and privileges. President Kirkland drew to his frequent social gatherings all the younger members of the then not over-peopled Faculty, with willing recruits from the best society in Boston, together with a choice circle of ladies of pre-eminent gifts and graces, culture and merit. Among the professors with whom Mr. Emerson was thus intimately associated were Brazer, Everett, Farrar, and Norton. He had for his fellow-tutor his classmate, Caleb Cushing, who already, in his splendid powers, and his no less conspicuous weaknesses, gave no uncertain presage of his future remarkable career. Among the frequent guests, or rather inmates, of the President's household were the daughters of the eminent divine, Dr. Joseph Buckminster, sisters of the still more eminent Joseph Stevens Buckminster,—one of them being the wife of Professor Farrar. The younger sister, of kindred character with his own, won Mr. Emerson's distinguishing affection, and shortly after he had a permanent home became his wife, and was the mother of all his children.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> She died in early middle life. Mr. Emerson subsequently married Mrs. Hare, daughter of Mr. Arnold of

In 1821 the public school first called the English Classical School, now the English High School, was established in Boston, and Mr. Emerson's application for the mastership was seconded by the warmest recommendations from Lancaster and Cambridge. He was unanimously chosen to that office by a committee numbering several of the most distinguished literary and professional men in the community. He announced at the outset his determination to govern his school without resort to bodily chastisement, and it is believed that his was the earliest experiment of discipline by moral means alone. He found no reason to doubt the wisdom of his policy. His only regret was that he was obliged, in behalf of the city, to bestow a certain number of medals as rewards for proficiency, and found it difficult to harmonize the conventional with the real tokens of surpassing merit. He justly attached great importance to the devotional services which formed part of every day's school life, which, as a mere formalism, would have been worse than worthless, but which under his auspices were made a pervading influence and a paramount power throughout the day. At the same time he departed widely from the routine methods then in vogue, and his pupils were trained not merely to recite lessons, but to use their own faculties of observation, reflection, and reasoning.

Such a school as his could hardly fail to be regarded with a feeling, if not of envy, not very much unlike it, by some of the richer citizens of Boston, and they found him by no means unwilling to believe that he could be most useful in a school for young ladies. He was accordingly induced to open such a school in 1823. As at Lancaster, he had more pupils than he bargained for. He consented to take twenty-five; he was compelled to begin with thirty-two. From this time for nearly half a century he held the foremost place in his profession, and

held it with such modesty, gentleness, and generosity that none conceded it to him more cordially than those who else might have entered the lists as competitors for it. The worth of labor like his is beyond all estimate. His hundreds of pupils, who often owed more to him than to any other human being, have been scattered all over the land and the world, have transmitted what of principle and character they derived from him to children and grandchildren, and have insured for him no insignificant educational office for generations yet unborn. His aim was not to stock the memory, but to form the character of mind, heart, and soul, in the clear apprehension of truth, in a profound sense of duty to God and man, and in a Christ-like simplicity, meekness, and purity. His own deeply religious spirit, without parade or ostentation, gave the tone to all his intercourse with his scholars, as indeed to his whole life, and his mission to them was in his own consciousness and in theirs nothing less than a holy priesthood. His farewell address, printed, after he had closed his school, for the use of all who had ever been under his instruction, is by far the most solemn, fervent, pathetic appeal to young women in behalf of the primal duties and responsibilities of life that we have ever read; and could it be printed and circulated by one of our religious tract societies, it would transcend in its capacity of extended usefulness the aggregate force and value of some scores of their ordinary issues.

While busy in his own special charge, he was not unmindful of the interests of education in the community at large. He served long on the State Board of Education, bore a prominent part in the establishment and supervision of our normal schools, and was always ready with voice and pen to aid every enterprise for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge. Nor did any cause of human well-being or progress fail of his ready sympathy and earnest co-operation.

Meanwhile, he found time to win high distinction and to render important public service in one very essential department of science. He was appointed to prepare, as

New Bedford, whose rich endowments of mind and heart brightened and gladdened his latter years, and were withdrawn by her death only when his own failing powers left him unconscious of his loss.



a supplement to the Geological Survey of the State, a report on our native trees and shrubs. This report, printed as a public document, was at the time of its appearance regarded as of great scientific and practical value; and he subsequently so revised and enlarged it as to make of it two sumptuously printed and splendidly illustrated quarto volumes, which constitute a standard work, of prime authority both as to exhaustive thoroughness and minute accuracy of description.

He was one of the founders of the Boston Society of Natural History, and its President from 1847 to 1853. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of various other literary and scientific associations. He was a frequent, copious, and

valuable contributor to the best periodical literature of his time, especially on educational subjects. His industry was unceasing, and what he called his leisure seemed hardly less fruitful than his working hours.

The last three or four years of his life were a season of gradual and slow decline, without disease or suffering. He became more and more oblivious of names, faces, and recent events, but retained to the last his perfect serenity and sweetness of spirit, and, surrounded by all gentle and loving ministries, he sank in the kindly decay of nature, — “the silver cord loosed,” not rudely severed, “the golden bowl” crumbled, not “broken at the fountain.” He died at his home on Chestnut Hill, on the 4th of March, 1881, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

## THE CONNECTION OF HARVARD COLLEGE WITH THE FIRST PARISH IN CAMBRIDGE.

BY REV. WILLIAM NEWELL, D.D.

FROM the very beginning, and for more than two centuries, until 1872, when the Commencement exercises were held for the last time in the Parish church, Harvard College has had a more or less intimate connection with the old Cambridge church. The head-master of the infant institution in 1637, Nathaniel Eaton, the Squeers of his time, who used to thrash his one tutor as well as to flog his pupils, while his well-mated spouse half starved them with poor and scanty commons, attended public worship with them at the beat of the drum in the village meeting-house, erected a few years before, in which Hooker and Stone, and afterwards Shepard, the first permanent pastor, officiated. And in 1640, after the dismissal of Eaton from his office and his excommunication from the Cambridge Church, Henry Dunster, the first President of the College with that title, an accomplished scholar, and a man of admirable qualities of mind and heart, might have been seen every Sunday on his way towards the river bank

near which, on the street now called by his name, stood the humble sanctuary where he listened with his student flock to the eloquent preaching of Shepard and Mitchell, and where in his conscientious honesty — an honesty which cost him his office — he rose up before the congregation and frankly stated his objections to infant baptism, an ordinance which was held very dear and important by our Puritan fathers. From his time till 1814, the whole body of College officers and students worshipped together on Sunday in the parish meeting-house, provision having been made by mutual agreement for their accommodation, the students occupying the front gallery, not always as well behaved as in these latter days,<sup>1</sup> the

<sup>1</sup> In 1787, in consequence of some disturbance of public worship “in that part of the meeting-house occupied by undergraduates,” it was voted by the Parish that on the repetition of any similar misbehavior in that quarter a parish meeting should be called to take such measures as might seem “advisable to effect a separation of the College interest from the interest of the Parish.” And in 1808 the Parish Committee were instructed to complain to the

President and Professors having their pews or seats below. They made a part of the congregation, and were called upon with the rest for their contributions in the collections that in early times were taken up every Sunday for the support of public worship and the salary of the minister. But the offerings that came from "the scholars' gallery" finally dwindled down to an amount so small and uncertain, that in 1760 it was voted by the College Corporation "that the box should not be offered (ordinarily) on the Lord's day to the scholars' gallery, but instead that they should be taxed towards the support of the ministry in each of their quarterly bills ninepence lawful money; the amount thus received to be in addition to the salary of Mr. Appleton, and to terminate, if not before, on the cessation of his ministry." In 1814, when University Hall was erected, with a college chapel in the centre of the building, the Corporation, on the urgent advice of the Overseers, "directed that the government and students should attend religious service on the Sabbath in the Chapel of the University, and form a distinct church and society." But the seats in the Parish church belonging to the College were still occupied, or at liberty to be occupied, during the vacations by members of the College who chose to attend.

In the erection of a new house of worship in Cambridge in 1706, and of the house which succeeded it in 1756, the College co-operated with the Parish, and, in return for the rights and privileges allowed it in the meeting-house, agreed to contribute what was thought its fair proportion (one seventh) of the expense of building and of necessary repairs. In 1832, by the able, energetic, and sagacious management of President Quincy soon after he came into office, a similar arrangement, with similar privileges in the occupation and use of the church, was made with the Parish, by which the College Corporation agreed to build a meeting-house costing not less than

\$11,900 on a lot of the College land adjoining the burial ground opposite Massachusetts Hall, in exchange for the old meeting-house lot close to the present Dane Hall, and "the Parsonage lot," so called, of four acres, now forming an important part of the College grounds, on which the Library and Sever Hall have been built. It was sold on this negotiation for about seven cents a foot, and was a most valuable, now essential, acquisition to the College domain. In pursuance of this agreement, the church edifice still occupied by the First Parish was built and dedicated in 1833.

The most conspicuous connection of the College with the First Parish, since the establishment of separate worship in the College Chapel in 1814, has been maintained until recently in the annual Commencement performances and giving of degrees in the Parish church, as well as in the celebration of other occasions of academic interest, such as the inauguration of a new President or Professor, or the public literary exercises of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Association of the Alumni, held in that church. Since the remodelling of the interior of the Appleton Chapel and the completion of the beautiful Sanders Theatre, it is no longer needed; and in 1872 the union between the College and the Parish was by mutual consent entirely dissolved, and all the college rights in the Parish church relinquished.

But the thoughts of the veteran graduate of a former generation will sometimes go back to the day when he stood on the platform and received his Bachelor's degree in the old meeting-house on the green in Harvard Square, and some will remember, as does the writer of this, the interesting scene at the Commencement of 1824 (*quorum pars fuit*) when the noble Lafayette, on his second visit to America after the war for independence, in his triumphal tour through the country, attended the exercises of the day, and in which the grateful allusions of more than one of the speakers to "the nation's guest" were rapturously received. They will remember, too, the splendid oration of Edward Everett,

President of the College of "the irregularities that have taken place in the meeting-house before, during, and immediately after divine service."





FIRST PARISH CHURCH.

OLD BURIAL-GROUND.

CHRIST CHURCH.

VIEW FROM THE COLLEGE YARD.





delivered the next day in the same place before the Phi Beta Kappa, ending with the thrilling welcome to Lafayette, which electrified the whole audience, and, as Henry Ware wrote, "bathed every face in tears." And five years afterward the inauguration of President Quincy brought together a distinguished assembly, that filled the old church to its utmost capacity. And there, too, it was that in the same year the now famous Class of 1829 commenced its career, the first and *facile princeps* of the graduating classes under the new President.

And so for forty years in the Parish church now standing in Harvard Square the academic anniversaries were continuously observed. It was there that Everett was inaugurated as President of the University when, as he commenced his inaugural address, he so happily turned the interruption and applause caused by the entrance of Daniel Webster; it was there that the great majority of the living graduates took their degrees, and there that a galaxy of brilliant

and honored names shines among the secular reminiscences of the church, as one thinks of the voices that once resounded within its walls on the day of Commencement, and the day that followed. As those who had the good fortune to hear the Phi Beta Kappa oration of the youthful Everett in the homely old meeting-house in 1824 will never forget his eloquence and pathos, and its thrilling effect on the audience, so those who listened in the new church to the Phi Beta Kappa poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1835 will never forget the delight with which they listened to the youthful poet, whose graceful and spirited delivery added a double charm to the beauty of the sentiment and the melody of the verse. These are among the striking instances that come up to the mind, without disparagement of the illustrious company of orators and poets who preceded or followed them on the many literary feast-days in the First Parish church in Cambridge.

## THE OLD BURIAL-GROUND IN CAMBRIDGE.

BY CHARLES DEANE, LL. D.

THE settlement of the town of Cambridge, originally called Newton, or the New Town, was begun in the spring of 1631. In the following year the first meeting-house was built, "with a bell upon it." It stood on the west side of Dunster Street, and on the south side of Mount Auburn Street, on the corner where now stands the bake-shop of William Wright.

In most New England country towns we expect to find a burial-ground situated near the meeting-house; but in Cambridge, certainly at first, there was no such connection. The enclosure between the present First Parish meeting-house and Christ Church, at the corner of North Avenue and Garden Street, is generally regarded as the most ancient burial-place in Cambridge. It appears by the Town Records that it was

used for that purpose as early as Jan. 4, 1635-6, when it was "ordered that the burying-place shall be paled in; whereof John Taylcot is to do 2 Rod, George Steele 3 Rod and a Gate, Thomas Hosmer 3 Rod, Mathew Allen 1 Rod, and Andrew Warner appointed to get the remainder done at a public charge; and he is to have iiii s. a Rod."<sup>1</sup>

This continued to be the only public place of burial in Cambridge for many years; but it seems not to have been so

<sup>1</sup> An earlier record of the town, under date of April 7, 1634, recites, "Granted John Pratt two acres by the old burying-place, without the common pales." This is supposed to refer to a burial-place earlier than the one then in use, and Dr. Paige thinks its location may have been at or near the westerly corner of Ash and Brattle streets, within the grounds of the late Samuel Batchelder. (History of Cambridge, p. 233.)

sacredly guarded and cared for as the sentiment of the present day would demand. As late as the year 1702 the graveyard was leased as a pasture for sheep, as appears from the following records :—

“At a meeting of the selectmen, 10th March, 1700-1, Lieut. Aaron Bordman requesting that he might have the improvement of the Burying-yard (to keep sheep in), the selectmen did consent that he should have the improvement of said yard (for the use above mentioned), for one year next ensuing, provided he would cut the gate of said yard in sunder, and hang the same with suitable hooks and hinges, also fix a stub-post in the ground, and a rail from post to post cross the gates, for them to shut against; all to be done in good workmanlike order; which the said Bordman promised to do.”

And under date of March 31, 1702 :—

“It was then concluded, that Lieut. Aaron Bordman should have the improvement of the Burying-yard for this present year, he paying for the same six shillings.”<sup>1</sup>

One hundred years after the burial-place was ordered to be “paled in,” the town directed it to be enclosed by a substantial stone wall in place of the pales and wooden fence; and it will be seen that the College, having a common interest in the spot, contributed one sixth part of the expense of the work. This is shown by their records, under the date of October 20, 1735 :—

“Whereas, there is a good stone wall erected and erecting round the burying-place in Cambridge, which will come to about £150; and whereas, there has been a considerable regard had to the College in building so good and handsome a wall in the front; and the College has used, and expects to make use of the burying-place as Providence gives occasion for it; therefore, voted, that as soon as the said stone wall shall be completed, the treasurer pay the sum of twenty-five pounds to Samuel Danforth, William Brattle, and Andrew Bordman, Esq., a committee for the town to take care of the said fence.”<sup>2</sup>

One hundred and ten years later yet, Mr. Harris, in the Preface to his edition of *Epi-*

taphs from this graveyard, published in 1845, remarks :—

“It is rather surprising that, in this age of improvement, Cambridge should fall behind her neighbors, and suffer her ancient graveyard to lie neglected. Interesting as it is from containing within its limits the tombs of the prophets, the spot is often visited by the curious stranger; but it is to be feared that he as often leaves it with feelings of regret at its desolate appearance. Many of the tombs are without the names of the owners; many of the grave-stones have been broken, and more are broken every year; brambles abound instead of shrubbery; and what might be a beautiful cemetery is converted into a common passageway. Unfitting is it, indeed, that the sod beneath which rest the ashes of a Shepard, a Dunster, and a Mitchel, should be rioted over by every vagrant schoolboy.”

It should be added that since Mr. Harris wrote the above, that is, within the last thirty years, the appearance of this place has been somewhat improved, and, though no ornaments have been bestowed upon it, an air of neatness now marks the spot.

The stone wall erected in 1735 had become greatly decayed, and in 1859 it was wholly removed, and in its place the present neat wooden fence was built, under the superintendence of Albert Stevens, a well-known carpenter of this city.

Owing to the limited space in the enclosure, and the increasing population of the several villages within the town, the authorities thereof, in 1812, were empowered to contract for a piece of land in Cambridgeport for a new place of burial; but this latter spot has now for many years been abandoned for this purpose. Indeed, the remains of its dead have been removed from it to the new Cambridge Cemetery. The Mount Auburn Cemetery was consecrated in 1831, and the Cambridge Cemetery in 1854; and these spots furnish beautiful and secluded retreats for depositing the remains of the departed. No fresh interments are now permitted in the old “God’s Acre” which has been the subject of this notice, but the proprietors of family tombs are not yet forbidden to use them. The remains of the late

<sup>1</sup> See the Preface to Harris’s “*Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground in Cambridge*,” 1845, pp. iv, v.

<sup>2</sup> Paige’s “*History of Cambridge*,” p. 233.



venerable Richard Henry Dana, it is believed, was the last deposit made in the old graveyard.

No space is permitted in this brief article for the introduction of the epitaphs in the burying-ground where lie the ashes of Presidents Dunster, Chauncy, Oakes, Leverett, Wadsworth, Holyoke, Willard, and Webber, and other distinguished officers of the College and eminent citizens of the town; and the reader is referred to Mr. Harris's most interesting book of Epitaphs, and also to the appendix to Samuel A. Eliot's sketch of the history of the College, published in 1848.

It may be added that Henry Dunster, the first President of the College, died at Scituate, Feb. 27, 1659, nearly five years after he had resigned his office. "His body was embalmed and removed unto Cambridge,

and there," says the old Plymouth chronicler, "honorably buried." A horizontal slab was placed over the grave, on which was an inscription, that has since been lost. "The precise place of burial," says the biographer of Dunster, "at length became doubtful," but "in the year 1846 special search was made for the spot, and a new monument was reared to Mr. Dunster's memory." The discovery of the remains, of which a full and interesting account may be seen in Chaplin's *Life of Henry Dunster*, pp. 225-229, and Palfrey's *History of New England*, II. 534, is due to the persevering interest of Mr. Sibley, the late Librarian of the College. In Mr. Chaplin's volume may also be seen the new Latin inscription, substituted for that which was lost, from the classic pen of the late Charles Folsom, of Cambridge.

## OLD CHRIST CHURCH.

BY REV. W. C. LANGDON, D. D.

NOT many rods from Harvard Square, immediately beyond "The Old Burial-Ground in Cambridge," and facing the Common, stands a plain, dingy, brown wooden church, whose short and sturdy tower has looked calmly down upon one hundred and twenty years of Cambridge and of College life. It is old Christ Church, the contemporary of the oldest mansions of the city, by far the oldest place of worship now standing in Cambridge, and one of the few colonial church buildings now remaining anywhere. It is just such a church as might have inspired a Hawthorne with its venerable associations and its extraordinary vicissitudes; and one which needs but such a pen to secure it the reverent care of those who are to come after us, as long as its iron-strong white-pine timbers stand.

In the middle of the last century, Cambridge was not only the seat of the great Puritan university, but a favorite home of a number of cultured, aristocratic, loyal Church of England families, who had little sympathy,

social, political, or theological, with anything which the College was then supposed to represent. These old Tory families lived, for the most part, along Brattle Street, and to provide for them a spiritual home, and for the Episcopal students of the College a protection from its Puritan influences, the parish was organized and Christ Church built. The plans were furnished by Peter Harrison of Newport, R. I., the architect of the Redwood Library of that city, and of King's Chapel, Boston; and, despite the material used, it was deemed "a model of beauty of proportion." It was opened for worship, Oct. 15, 1761, and for thirteen or fourteen years its straight-back, square pews were occupied by the loyal wealth and aristocracy of Cambridge, — the Vassals, Lechmeres, Phippses, Innans, Lees. The rector expounded the sound doctrines of Church and State to his flock from a cumbrous wineglass pulpit, which then stood in front of the chancel and at the head of the middle alley at one end of the church; and the wardens sat at the

other, in the two little pews which still remain on either side of the doors, their rods of office warning unruly attendants to beware of constituted authority ; while an excellent London organ, built by Snetzler, gave forth chant and anthem from the loft overhead.

The first rector of Christ Church was the Rev. East Apthorp, a missionary of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, an earnest and scholarly man, who came to Cambridge in 1761, with an evidently permanent purpose, for he built himself the large mansion which is still to be seen on Main, between Linden and Plympton Streets. But the good rector was suspected of aspiring to the Episcopate of New England, his mansion called in derision the Bishop's Palace, and such a resolute controversial attack opened upon him that, in 1764, he gave up his post and returned to England, where he rose to positions of importance.

The Rev. Winwood Sargent succeeded him in 1767, and remained until the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, when rector and congregation were dispersed together. The Tory church was turned into barracks for the Connecticut militia, the fine organ was broken up, and some of its leaden pipes melted for bullets.

General Washington, when in command at Cambridge, removed the troops, and had the church cleaned and restored to its sacred purposes, and on Sunday, Dec. 31, 1775, Colonel Palfrey, at his request, officiated as a lay reader, the General and his staff, with Mrs. Washington, attending.

But after this Christ Church remained for many years "in a melancholy and desecrated condition, the doors shattered and all the windows broken out, exposed to rains and storms," until in 1790 an effort was again made to restore it. A general subscription was effected, the church put again in sacred order, and divine service held once more, on the 14th of July in that year, by the Rev. Dr. Parker, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, by whom and the Rev. Wm. Montague, assisted by lay readers, services were maintained with some irregularity for three or four years.

For thirty years after this, Christ Church was supplied almost wholly by lay readings, generally by church students in the College, — certain Boston clergymen, at different times, taking the oversight, and administering the Holy Communion. In 1824 a committee of the Diocesan Convention was appointed to raise the means for repairs, now again absolutely necessary, and to secure the resumption of regular ministrations.

On July 30, 1826, the old church was once more reopened by the Rev. George Otis, then a tutor in the University, whose ministry was, however, cut short by his death, early in 1828. He was succeeded, for the next ten years, — during which time the support of the ministrations was partly provided for by the Missionary Board, — by a number of young clergymen, who have since become widely known in the Church : the Rev. Dr. Coit, now of Middletown, Conn. ; Bishop Howe, of Central Pennsylvania ; Bishop Vail, of Kansas ; Bishop Southgate ; the Rev. Dr. Leeds, now of Baltimore, Md. ; and Bishop Williams, of Connecticut.

In 1839 Christ Church entered upon a more prosperous era, when the Rev. Nicholas Hoppin became rector, a post which he held for over thirty-four years. During his long and faithful charge, the congregation, which in 1837 was little, if any, larger than seventy years before, increased so greatly, that in 1857 it became necessary to enlarge, by lengthening the church, at which time certain other and minor internal improvements were also made ; and a chime of thirteen bells, "the Harvard chime," the gift of Alumni of the University, hung in the old tower. Dr. Hoppin was succeeded in January, 1876, by the Rev. Dr. Langdon, during whose rectorship of nearly three years the organ was brought down to an organ-chamber near the chancel ; and an important financial change was also made, Christ Church becoming a *free church*, supported by the voluntary offerings of its worshippers.

On the first Sunday in Advent, 1879, the present rector, the Rev. James F. Spaulding, entered upon his charge, — since which

time still further and important improvements have been made in the arrangements of the outer chancel, adapting it for a boy choir.

Thus, through many changes and great vicissitudes, this venerable church has been preserved to this day, to become one of the most important parish churches of the diocese, and certainly one of the most interesting old church edifices in the State. Though founded in acknowledged antagonism to the University, and to its political as well as religious influence, Christ Church has ever been very closely associated with it. Students of Harvard College have ever occupied certain pews especially appropriated to their use, and have at

different times sung in the choir, taught in its Sunday school, assisted in its local missionary work, and, as lay readers, led its ministrations; and few who have studied at Harvard during the last twenty years will ever forget the sweet music of "the Harvard chimes" of old Christ Church. The old Tory families, the Vassals and Lechmeres, are gone; the wineglass pulpit and the square pews are gone. The era of loyal aristocracy was succeeded by one of neglect and desolation; and that by one of struggles and lay reading; and that, at last, by one of slow and patient recovery. But the old church is substantially the same, and there it still stands, as it stood one hundred and twenty years ago.

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## POLITICAL EDUCATION.

BY GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

WHAT branches of study shall be pursued in our colleges is a question which is absorbing a good deal of attention, and it must be confessed that the classics are having rather a hard time of it. Nine men out of ten want their sons to receive a "practical" education, that is, such as will enable them to get a living, regard no literature as of importance except that which deals with industrial enterprise, and no figures as worth consideration except those relating to cotton bales and railroads. Fortunately the tenth man retains the impression that the human mind has an existence as well as the human body, and that man does not live by bread alone.

There is, however, a middle ground which would seem to promise good returns from cultivation, but of which the surface has hardly been broken; namely, political science, the structure of governments and of society in its political aspect. This must be carefully distinguished from political economy, with which it is too often confounded. The latter deals with economical facts and theories, but takes very little ac-

count of the peculiarities of the human mind, either in its individual or collective aspect, which stand in the way of correct inference and application. Thus, in the case of our tariff, political economy exhausts itself in the discussion of free trade and protection, but never thinks of inquiring why our tariff, a mass of incoherent absurdities, maintained by private interests which largely neutralize each other, seems year after year to be beyond all possible reach of investigation or amendment. Political economy will point out the advantages of a pure and efficient civil service over one fluctuating with political influence, but it does not attempt to show the futility of trying to effect the reform by mere act of Congress, or how the abuse is bound up with every fibre of our present method of carrying on the government.

On the other side of the ocean, but separated from each other by only thirty miles of water, are two nations whose history and institutions differ in almost every respect. The one, a century ago, overthrew by a violent explosion the fabric of feudal and monarchical tradition, and gained everything



necessary for a republic except some stable organization of government, after which it has been striving under adverse circumstances ever since. The other, with a solid framework of government, has attacked feudal abuses little by little, and, having cleared away many of them and made great progress towards popular government, still retains some which seem to threaten the very fabric of society. Is it not silly to ascribe all this to mere differences of national temperament? And what can be of more interest or practical importance than to study causes, results, and probabilities?

While these nations have been thus radically transformed, have we been merely growing, like a tree upon roots planted a hundred years ago? One might think so from the instruction given in the Constitution of the United States. That, in almost every case, is confined to an explanation of that document, and of the intentions of its framers. Yet, in fact, our national life has in the hundred years been almost as profoundly modified as that of Great Britain or of France. We have nearly forty State governments, managing their local affairs with more or less of success. The evils of our municipal governments are patent to the most superficial observer, and the same phenomena are repeated some five hundred times all over the country. Is it worth while to study practically as well as philosophically all this machinery, or with a shrug of the shoulders to charge everything that goes wrong to universal suffrage, and devote ourselves to the business of getting money?

The importance of these things is so obvious, that most people probably suppose that the study of them is pursued in the colleges. The truth is, that the same number of day-laborers know as much of the meaning of the political facts about them as do the graduates of these colleges. The question that follows is, Why are they not taught? One reason is, we imagine, that these institutions have something of the *Odi profanum vulgus et arceo* spirit. Then they do not see the advantage. Politics is not an exact science, like physics and mechanics; nor is

it a particularly elevating mental discipline, like the classics and mathematics; and experience does not exactly teach that a collegiate education tends to success in public life. To all this we reply, that thousands of young men are sent forth every year to take their share in civil life; that whatever station they may occupy, or whatever results they may achieve, must depend for their value on the purity, the stability, and the efficiency of the government under which they live; and that any influence they may be able to exert, in or out of public life, will be very much enhanced in value if previous specific education shall enable them to judge intelligently of the character and effect of measures which they may be tempted to support or oppose. An objection has been made from the fear of introducing political party spirit into college instruction. If it has come to this, that we cannot teach young men the nature of our institutions lest they may form decided opinions about them, the spirit of liberty is already far on the road to decay. Others may say, We have no teachers competent to deal with the subject. Again we answer, Take the best man you can get, and a very few years will develop among the students some one with aptitude and enthusiasm fully equal to the want.

Within a few years a School of Political Science has been established in Paris, and though it was created by individual enterprise and energy, and was wholly without the patronage of the state, which in France is an almost indispensable condition of success, the number of its pupils is constantly increasing, and its graduates have carried off almost all the prizes in the competition for government service. It takes a much wider range than we have here contemplated, but its essential features could be readily engrafted as a branch of instruction in any of our colleges.

We have a strong conviction that the college which can obtain throughout the country a reputation for sound and comprehensive instruction in political science, will do more to distance its competitors than by almost any other means.

## EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

BY GEORGE LEONARD CHANEY.

IT is always difficult to write the biography of the living. It is more difficult to write the biography of a friend." In this introduction to the Memoir of Captain Frederic Ingham, Mr. Hale anticipates the double difficulty of the task assigned us.

A lonely student in the autumn of 1859, reading the *Atlantic Monthly* in the solitude of his room, burst out laughing. He was reading "My Double, and How he Undid Me." Seclusion and loneliness were gone. The best of company had arrived. Edward Hale was there. Few writers give themselves with their literary alms, as he does. To read one of his best stories aright is to know him. In "My Double" and "The Man without a Country," the humor and pathos by which his stories are characterized are seen at their best. Laughter and tears are the heart's irresistible tribute to the man who wrote these and other short stories, to be found in the "Ingham Papers," "His Level Best," and the collection published with "The Man without a Country." The best of them have that covert seriousness which redeems from the suspicion of frivolity the delightful absurdities in which they abound. People who do not know that wit is the sunny side of wisdom have gravely criticised our author, now because he is "always preaching," and again for being, as Mr. Ingham says of his own style, "frisky." His gravity and gayety, as seen in his pathos and humor, are the action and reaction of one and the same great passion,—a noble enthusiasm of humanity. His "Ten Times One is Ten" is a translation of the Christian Gospel into the language and habits of to-day. Its genuineness and vitality are shown by the remarkable effect its wholesome mottoes and inspiring biography have had. "Look up, and not down," "Look forward, and not back," "Look out, and not in," and "Lend a hand," are the accepted working creed of

a large and increasing number of clubs called by the name of Harry Wadsworth, and actually fulfilling in their history the prophecy of the book which inspired and shaped their organization. The "Look Up Legion," as it is called, a club in the Methodist Sunday schools, already numbers four thousand active members; and not less than fifty Wadsworth Clubs besides, in all parts of the world, have reported themselves for service at the head-quarters of their peaceful general,—the author of "Ten Times One."

The story "In His Name" is a virtual restoration of primitive Christianity. Nowhere outside of the Christian annals can be found a truer or tenderer illustration of the lawful magic of the name of Christ, in opening the hearts and hands of those who believe in Him. This simple story of the Waldenses in the Middle Ages is as true to history as to romance in its vivid description of the opening of the gates of Lyons to let the messenger go forth; the guiding voice from the mountain hamlet; the willing response from otherwise unheeding or suspicious men; the devotion which unhesitatingly encountered the risk of death by a return to the unfriendly city; the courage which could interrupt the most sacred services of the priest at the altar,—all at the appealing summons, "For the love of Christ," or "In His name." It tells, as no formal sermon could tell, how the Christian persuasions may reinforce and instruct the natural promptings of the heart to helpfulness and mercy. So long as we have a country, the story of Philip Nolan and his pathetic expatriation will nourish patriotism. On a visit to Fredericksburg, a year or two after the war, we saw on the parlor table of a formerly rebellious household a copy of *Atlantic Tales*, and the story of "The Man without a Country" led all the rest. A generation fed on that story can never be disloyal.

The reader of Mr. Hale's stories soon discovers that the best are parables. If he were ignorant of the fact before, he would learn without surprise that this fascinating romancer is a minister and preacher. All who know the New England pulpit well have heard of the minister of the South Congregational Church in Boston. If they are not sure of the church, they do not forget the name of the man. A stranger at the door of the new Old South, a few Sundays ago, gravely assured us that, although he could not say who was preaching on that day, the church was "Hale's church." So sure and truly catholic is his clerical repute among New England people! Perhaps the mistake in this case was justified by the active part Mr. Hale has taken in the preservation of the old Old South. For who but its minister could care so much for the preservation of that symbol and shrine of American independence? The true historic sense, the loyalty to Congregational tradition, the kindred graces of piety and patriotism for which he has been distinguished, were all shown in this crusade for the recovery of that Church of the Nativity of American freedom.

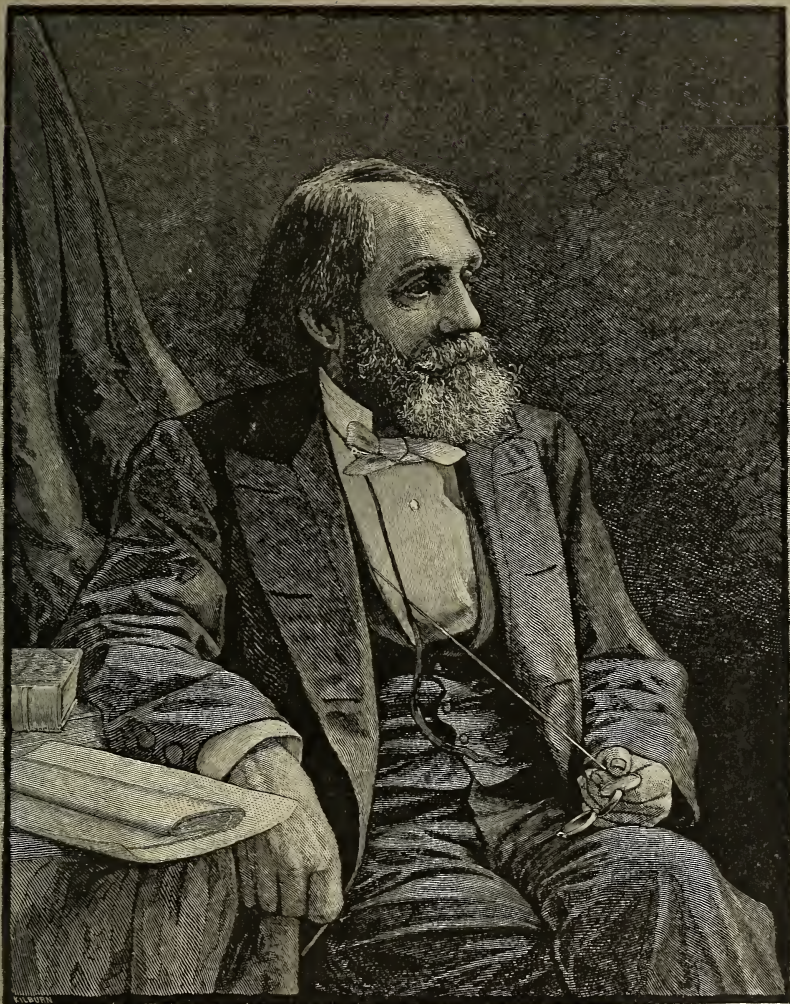
He comes of patriotic blood. Nathan Hale, the devoted patriot who was caught in a daring visit to the British camp, and hung by General Howe, and who died regretting that he "had but one life to give for his country," was the uncle of Edward Hale's father, Nathan Hale, the eminent editor of the Boston *Advertiser*. Church and State both stood sponsors at our friend's baptism. His mother, Sarah Preston Everett, was the daughter of Oliver Everett, for ten years pastor of the New South Church in Boston. She was a sister of Edward Everett, for whom her son Edward, born April 3, 1822, was named. With such extraction, he may fairly be called a born preacher and patriot. The careful nurture of the old Latin School, under Master Dillaway and Master Gardner, prepared him for Harvard College, where he graduated in 1839, the youngest member and the poet of his class. Both school and college have

received a grateful return for their generous culture, in the services he has delighted to render them.

For two years after his graduation he was usher in the Boston Latin School, and in all its changes of administration and days of commemoration he has been a near and helpful son. He has served the College on its Board of Overseers for successive terms, and at all times has been one of its most zealous and successful advocates and supporters. No merely official service, however, could satisfy his love. Where young men are concerned, the man is always more than the Overseer; and he has maintained, so far as distance and other occupation would allow, that personal acquaintance with Cambridge students, and interest in them, which are the conditions of the culture he values most,—the development of character. Literary societies in all colleges seek his invigorating address. He has been President of the Phi Beta Kappa, and ordered its festivities with equal dignity and felicity. In the recent endowment of the theological professorships in the University, he labored with as much zeal as if he had been one of the Alumni of the old Divinity School.

His special preparation for the ministry, however, was made when he was usher in the Boston Latin School. He read theology and church history with his family minister, Rev. Dr. Lothrop, and Dr. Palfrey. He was licensed to preach in 1842 by the Boston Association of Congregational Ministers, and for three or four years afterwards he preached in various places, preferring not to be settled so early in life in any one parish. The winter of 1844-45 he ministered to the church in Washington, D. C. Worcester was his first place of settlement, and he remained there ten years, from 1846 to 1856. In the latter year he was called to the charge of the South Congregational Church in Boston, succeeding Rev. F. D. Huntington in that church. From that day to this, he has held this post with a rare power of prophecy and wonderful variety of administration. With supreme loyalty to his church, he has regarded himself as its minister to every char-





JAMES NOTMAN, PHOTO.

S. S. KILBURN, ENGR.

With great respect,  
Yours very truly  
Edward E. Hale-

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itable cause, every real reform, every good institution, every humane or large-hearted enterprise, every interest indeed of what he happily calls the "new civilization." This large and true interpretation of the minister's calling, pursued with a scrupulous fidelity to the just claims of the local parish upon its pastor, is the ideal towards which Mr. Hale has always labored, and in whose realization he has obtained a success which many may admire, but few can equal.

While he would emphasize, as we do, his ministerial calling, it would be partial to forget that he has been more than any professional use of the ministerial title would cover. His father's occupation, and the independence, public spirit, and intelligence with which he edited the *Daily Advertiser*, had an early and abiding influence upon the son. The boy learned the printer's trade in his father's office, and often served as a reporter. Before he was in his teens he had translated a French article on "Excavations in Nineveh" for the paper. At an age when most young men are skipping the newspaper articles of more than one paragraph, he was writing them. From the *Monthly Chronicle* of 1840-42 and the Boston *Miscellany* of 1841, to the last *Harper's* or *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Unitarian* or *North American Review*, the *Christian Union*, *Independent Advertiser*, or *Register*, Edward Everett Hale may be found among the contributors. His first political or social pamphlet, on "Freedom in Texas," shows the early interest he took in the organization of emigration, a cause to which he has given a great deal of his life. He was for several years an editor of the *Christian Examiner*, and he created and sustained, during its whole period of varied service, the magazine called *Old and New*. His letters on Irish emigration, published as a pamphlet in 1852, foreshadowed the change in the State system regarding the State's wards. Thus his connection with publishers has always been very intimate, and his rare perception of the drift of current opinion has made him a valuable counsellor, as well as a timely contributor to the printed thought of the day. Although a natural story-teller, and always preaching as

"Mr. Frye would have preached it," when he followed the bent of his genius, he has written articles and books of conduct in the most direct and simple style. His little book entitled "How to do It" is a perfect example of what it aims to teach. The task being to teach young people how to do well what everybody must do well or ill, this book does it. "What Career?" a series of papers on the choice of a vocation, renders the same service to youth in the next stage of life.

But no sketch of this man would be true to life which did not introduce him as the convincing orator. He is the chosen spokesman of every cause which seeks to command at the same time the confidence of the few and the favor of the many. A realistic imagination prompting a heart of sensibility and an unfaltering tongue, gives such a setting forth to all he has to say that men are glad, as they listen, to see with his eyes and think as he thinks. Extempore in form, his speech has a ready conversational flow, which rises to impassioned eloquence only when the weight of matter warrants or compels it. A temperance advocate, — and yet few public dinners are complete without the wine of his discourse; like Cana's pious cordial, kept ever till the last. He eats with publicans and sinners, following the good example, and not a little of his influence with business men comes from his free and easy intercourse with them. Old Faneuil Hall, where he has often spoken, seems to inspire his powers supremely. His plea for Chicago, even while its great conflagration was unquenched, will stand in the memories of all who heard it among the most eloquent memorials of that celebrated forum.

To attempt an enumeration of all his services to the church, the country, the college, and modern society, would be an abuse of the simple privilege of introduction which has been assigned us. The expressive face which *The Harvard Register* presents to us this month can do its own talking. We would beg pardon for what we have already written, were we not sure that, whatever else these pictured lips might say, they would never sound their own praises.



## SIBLEY'S HARVARD GRADUATES.

BY GEORGE EDWARD ELLIS.

**A**MONG the many and varied services of love, honor, and generosity which the alumni and benefactors of our venerable University have performed for it, — gathering about it, especially in the last ten years, such magnificent accumulations, — no one of all its sons has given to it what at personal and unremunerable cost has exacted more of time and toil and grateful labor than has its venerable *Emeritus* Librarian, John Langdon Sibley. Nor will any one of its alumni, the youngest or the oldest, be likely to receive from any other source so fresh or profound an impression of the far-off times and men, the changes, developments, outgrowths, and marvellous fruitage of the old College, as from the two volumes of his Biographical Sketches of the Graduates.<sup>1</sup>

Starting frankly with those who may read these pages, the writer admits that their chief purpose is to draw from the alumni such a recognition and appreciation of Mr. Sibley's labor of love as will give him that heart-reward which belongs to him, remuneration being out of the question. In a volume published in 1873 he had included biographies of graduates from the first class, in 1642, to those of the class of 1658. A second volume, soon to appear, follows on with the Catalogue inclusive of the year 1677, stopping just short of the class of the next year, which includes Cotton Mather, — before attempting to deal with whom in Mr. Sibley's thorough, impartial, and exhaustive way, the biographer may well stop and draw a long breath. As to this way of Mr. Sibley in doing his work, a few words may well be given to indicating what it is, in opportunity, method, system, and results. It is just fifty-six years since he began and

for a single year performed the duties of Assistant Librarian of the College, and just forty since he re-entered upon the same service. He was appointed Librarian in 1856, resigning the office in 1877, having since been honored with the title of *Emeritus*. The alumni during the last forty years, who, in exact proportion to the number of the years which have passed since their own graduation, have found an increase of interest to them in each successive Triennial — now a Quinquennial — Catalogue, know full well what they owe to Mr. Sibley for that instructive and sternly faithful record; gathering sombreness for the elders who are concerned in it, cheered only by the indulgence of the extremest Universalism, inasmuch as it assigns to each of the departed on its lists a place among the "stars." Undergraduates for more than a quarter of a century have had occasion to know how the then undimmed eyes of the diligent Librarian, poring over his records, were on the alert to watch them as they scanned the alcoves, to obtain from them dates and particulars as to their nativity, ancestry, parentage, and education, — to relieve any one who might follow him in his biographical labors of some of his own hardest drudgery.

It was in such researches, investigations, correspondence, and wide range of observation and inquiry as were essential in the preparation of these Catalogues that Mr. Sibley acquired the impulse, the patience, and the facility for the elaborate work which is to crown his academic services. Yet all these preparatory and acquired helps and resources towards his Biographies of Harvard Graduates could neither have engaged him in his task, nor insured its admirable

<sup>1</sup> Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Mass., by John Langdon Sibley, M. A., Librarian of Harvard University, and member of the Massachusetts and other Historical Societies. Vol.

I., 1659-1677, with Appendix, containing an abstract of the Steward's accounts, and notices of non-graduates, from 1649-50 to 1659. Cambridge: Charles William Sever, University Bookstore. 1881.

results, had he not been warmed to it by a most loyal and tender love for Alma Mater and a special and almost unique interest in the sort of research required, and especially in the class and characteristics of the sort of men of the far-off times with which he has had to deal.

Mr. Sibley's method in these volumes is a very simple and natural one as regards plan and statement. He gives the old Latin programme of each successive Commencement, with the names of the graduates and the theses to which they spoke, in affirmation or negation of the proposition made in each of them. We may hint, in passing, that some of these propositions are of the most startling and radical character. The offence in them was condoned on two grounds, first, that, being put into the form of questions, they were expressed in Latin, and, second, that the youth who dealt with one of them was expected to emphasize his *Negat*. Many protests have from time to time been uttered — some of them in print — against the "unsavoriness," the "irreverence," and the "impropriety" of some of these theses. Professor Edward J. Young, in a most charming and racy pamphlet, communicated to the Massachusetts Historical Society, has given an ingenious selection of them with comments. One of Mr. Sibley's preparatory helps for his fuller biographical sketches was found in a novel and valuable addition which he was the first to incorporate in a Triennial, — namely, the indication of the year of the death of each deceased Alumnus. Of the difficulty and of the patient and wide research necessary to ascertain this, in even a considerable majority of cases, only a few persons can form a fair estimate. In pursuing this labor, of course, Mr. Sibley has often been guided to the sources of further information concerning his subjects. These, coming under their classes, are one by one dealt with, some in quite an extended manner, others with concise brevity, according to the length of years allotted to them, their spheres of service, their distinction, and the work of their lives. Dates of birth and death are given, place of nativity, parentage

and ancestry, residences, marriages and children, with after-descendants, their honors and experiences, place of burial, epitaphs, or commemorative tribute; then a list of their writings left in print or manuscript, and, finally, a reference to all the authorities from which the matter has been drawn.

In his first volume Mr. Sibley found that his subjects, graduates of the earliest classes, were for the most part those not born in this Colony, but brought hither in early youth by their immigrating parents. There is a picturesqueness and a quaintness in the simple, hard, and frugal experiences, in the rigid discipline, the meagre fare, and the scholastic training of these our first academics, which, of course, gradually vanish with the changing generations, but reminding the reader very vividly of the long way of change, progress, and development which has been passed in reaching our own relaxed, luxurious, and sybaritical enlargement. The writer of these pages loves to fashion forth to himself the experiences of his maternal ancestor, John Rogers, of the Class of 1649, afterwards President of the College. By that marvellous skill and closeness of research by which Mr. Sibley has brought to light many scraps and fragments of time-stained records, it appears that young Rogers, remaining at the College as a resident graduate, had driven from the farm of his father — the minister of Ipswich — a cow, to serve by barter for the payment of his charges. The bursar's record debits him with two shillings for the pasturage of this cow before her appraisal for sale. It must have been an interesting question whether the young man or the College should be at the expense of getting the animal into condition for the hungry boys. Those first years of severe training and frugal nourishment must have been alike for mind and body of a highly educational character. It is no wonder that such of the Indian pupils as did not take to the woods died of consumption. The English boys who weathered these experiences left their mark as men.

In his second volume, covering the College years 1659-1677, Mr. Sibley of course finds nearly all his subjects in youths native to the soil, in a few cases the sons of native parents, while some of the officers of the College were also natives, and graduates of it. And here an eye practised in noting and discerning will detect many peculiar tokens indicating the characteristics of the first growth of wilderness products, both in the College and in its scholars. Very marked differences appear between such of the first comers to this Colony as had received the training of gentlemen and scholars abroad, and the first generation from their families who grew up here. Any one who will treat himself in a leisure hour with the perusal of a few pages of Mr. Sibley's volumes, and will then fall into a musing and imaginative mood over them, will be abundantly enlightened on this matter. The Memorial Hall with its meals by *carte* will recede, and give place to brown, black, and gray bread, small beer, porridge, and pot-luck, received from out a buttery-hatch. Plank walks, rubber boots and shoes, out-door lamps, furnaces, post-boxes and mail-carriers, gas-lights, musical instruments, theatre-bills, novels, fancy pictures, horse-cars, must be all discarded. To speak plainly, the most striking characteristic of the College and its students in those days must have been a general shabbiness. The Cambridge mud, complained of even in our own time, has been slowly drying up for the last two hundred and fifty years. The "night-gowns," of which we find such frequent mention in the old College laws, must have been the dress costume for out of doors. Judge Sewall says his future wife told him that she fell in love with him while he was speaking his part at Commencement in 1671. He must have been fixed up for the occasion. Many a hard lesson in Tully and the Hebrew Bible was learned by the light of a pine knot or of a tallow "dip." Students who wished to visit Boston had their choice between a tramp of eight miles round through Brookline and Roxbury, or an amphibious route, through swamps and marshes in Cam-

bridgeport, to the wide bay, to be crossed by a boat, or to the Charlestown ferry. If a group of those students in the old garb should now appear in Boston streets they would draw more eyes than does the Chinese Professor, and would probably be chased by the boys. The generation with which Mr. Sibley's second volume deals was of real wilderness growth, in seclusion, restriction, and sombreness. Their eyes, hearts, and memories had had no converse with sweet scenes and delights of the old England. It was in that period of isolation, hardness, and straitened circumstances that there was wrought into our ancient tone of thought and manners that narrowness, rigidity, and ignorance of the great outlying world which have ever since made our expansion, enlargement, and stages of higher culture assume some of the best characteristics of a true *renaissance*. Let a reader put together into group or picture or revery the manifold glimpses, scenes, hints, drapings, and personalities which are strewn over Mr. Sibley's pages, and a panorama of the long past will spread before him a strangely interesting study.

And yet, so humanizing and harmonizing are the spells of influence which work through the pursuits of culture and good letters, that all these hardnesses and frugalities of the old wilderness College would have been least observable to a visitor here from one of the foreign universities of the period. Scholars are at home with scholars everywhere. No one who is familiar with the pages of old Anthony à Wood's *Athenæ* and *Fasti Oxonienses* can fail to have the thought of them rise to his mind as he scans Mr. Sibley's Biographies. Incidents, characters, experiences, employments, writings, and marked peculiarities of various sorts might be curiously paralleled in the subjects of the old and the modern chronicler. Only Mr. Sibley is wholly free of the crabbed, crusty, petulant, and bitter spirit of old Anthony, and is ever genial. Yet he has hard things to say of some of the ancients, lay and clerical, with whom he deals. It is observable, however, that when



anything severe has to be said in the statement of personal facts, shortcomings, or faults, he never says it himself, but always quotes it from accepted authorities. The parallelisms to which reference is made in the characters of the Athenæ and of the Harvard volumes are to be found between the same sort of scholars in both places, pedantic, poor, scrubby in their look, garb, array, and surroundings, and in the dry and juiceless quality of many of their studies and productions, as well as in many finer traits of character and profitable labors of the brain.

Both of Mr. Sibley's volumes abundantly illustrate the fact that the primary object of the College and all its guiding and controlling influences were to educate ministers for the Puritan or Congregational churches. It is to be feared that, while many were thus won to the holy calling, many were by the same influences repelled from it and made even to hate it. Certain it is that among its honored and faithful sons, as years passed on, were found the wise and good men who, without abating their grateful love to the academic home which had nurtured them, with gentle firmness and with expanded view engaged successfully in judicious efforts to relax the clerical rigidity which straitened the institution and to ennoble it by a safe liberality. Nor is it strange that, at a period when the ministry was the foremost position for honor and influence, some of the undergraduates should have had it in view, and have even entered upon it, whose maturer judgments indicated their better fitness for other spheres of distinction and service. There proved to be many such. So far as worldly ends, at the sad sacrifice of all singleness and nobleness, were concerned, Sir George Downing was the most conspicuous example of what was in his case regarded as apostasy. But such men as Chief Justices Stoughton and Sewall, and Governors Joseph Dudley and Gurdon Saltonstall, doubtless did wisely in leaving the pulpit. The *italicized* names in the catalogues, from the earliest times to our own, by no means designate all the graduates who prepared for the ministry, and for a longer or shorter time

occupied pulpits. An introductory note tells us, *Nomina Theologiæ Professorum et Ecclesiarum Pastorum literis Italicis imprimuntur*. Of one class of these actual ordination over a church was signified. So the names of such as Edward Everett and Ralph Waldo Emerson will stand forever in the sloping type, while that of George Bancroft is in Roman, though he was first known as a preacher. By a curious distinction between a professorship of theology and one of religious literature, the name of Andrews Norton stands in erect type. Mr. Sibley's volumes will abundantly illustrate with what facility preachers in the earliest of our generations here abandoned the sacred calling for political and judicial careers, and even for a business life, and without the slightest sense of any incongruity as violating any implied pledges. Nor were the instances few in which the ministry was taken up in the later years of those who turned to it from previous secular vocations. This statement, however, is to be emphasized, — that the early clerical graduates of Harvard were the conservators of knowledge and scholarship in this community. They tided over a period which would otherwise have been a dark age with us. Scattered among the towns and villages of our most remote rural settlements, they represented the influences of refinement and civilization against a tendency to barbarism. From the parsonages of these country ministers came a large proportion of the enterprising, noble, and generous-hearted merchants and others whose patronage and purses have gathered rich deposits about the College. A reader may need to bear these and other suggestive facts in mind as he peruses what he might regard as an excess of clerical material in Mr. Sibley's antique chronicles.

Equally communicative will these biographies be to one who will trace through them the germination and development of those principles of civil and religious liberty which from the beginning indicated that at an early day Massachusetts would learn to practise by that spirit of independence, the fact of which was in good time asserted and vindi-

cated. In reading the biographies in these volumes one would scarcely ever be made aware that there was a King and Parliament across the water that had any prerogatives here. To use a classical word, indeed, but one which may be allowed only when the thing slighted is not honorable or good, the College *ignored* all foreign claims to recognition. It never aimed to educate "loyal subjects." Randolph and Andros did not exhibit any remarkable insight, but saw only what was obvious and even obtrusive, when, shortly after the date closing Mr. Sibley's second volume, they wrote home to monarch and bishops that the College was simply a nursery of schism, sedition, and rebellion, and ought to be at once suppressed.

Among the more than one hundred and twenty graduates whose careers are sketched in this volume, a few came to so early a death as to offer little beyond the record of their names. Most of the others led a very useful life in some sphere in which they well repaid the benefits extended to them in their public, liberal training, the cost of which is not to be estimated by our modern freedom in the use of money. Indeed, there was very little of what we call money in circulation then, and what there was was in English or Spanish coin. Credit, in a safer form than is recognized among us, was largely relied upon, and services which we call menial were the necessary resources of many students. "Country pay" was a sort of barter medium in all exchanges of values. Necessary articles of food, clothing, and building had from time to time a fluctuating barter price, generally fixed by the Court, and it was comparatively easy to set them at money equivalents. Many ministers of those days, indeed all of them who were settled in country towns, found the terms of their contract to be something like this: £60 for the year, £10 in money, and the remainder in "country pay," corn, barley, beef, butter, etc., being appraised at the current rates. Many of the students, in keeping accounts with the bursar, or steward of the College, brought with them live stock or carcasses,

poultry, grain, vegetables, or articles of home manufacture, etc., to be credited to them. We read of one of John Eliot's less hopeful Indian converts who, after stealing a cow and skinning it, passed it off on President Dunster as a young moose.

Of those who are the subjects of this volume the greater number who lived out their term of years were serviceable in various stations; and not a few of them, by their conspicuous positions, their talents, or offices, gained distinctions which they will always hold in history. The clerical graduates of the successive classes found readily a home and a subsistence, such as it was, in the steadily expanding settlements, working their farms, watching over two sorts of flocks, and serving often as physicians and lawyers, as well as pastors and preachers. With scarcely an exception they retained their warm interest in and their connection with the College, generally aiming to gather near it once every year, either at the election season, on the last Wednesday of May, or at Commencement. The President of the College, down to the administration of Mr. Quincy, was regarded as the head of the clergy of Massachusetts.

Many of the readers of the Catalogue will be surprised to note how often the title *Socius* appears attached to the names of graduates immediately after they had completed their course. This is a reminder of the early usage by which those whom we now call the Fellows of the Corporation, then called the Fellows of the House, were generally graduates who remained at Cambridge as tutors.

A few of the more eminent of the names included in this volume may engage a brief notice. First to be mentioned is Samuel Willard, afterwards the virtual President of the College, though retaining his pastorship of the Old South Church in Boston. President Mather had been displaced by a vote of the authorities which enjoined that the head of the College should reside at Cambridge. This he declined to do, as it would require his resigning his relation with the Second Church in Boston. Mr. Willard was wanted for the position of President, but as he also

was disinclined to resign his pastorship, the same authorities, who by the exigencies of their office in civil and in religious matters had become versed in the ingenuities of casuistry, chose Mr. Willard as Vice-President, and allowed him to retain his church. He was then the magnate in clerical learning. Answering to the crowds which in our times go over from Boston to Cambridge for the festivities of Class Day, the attraction then was a course of scriptural and doctrinal expositions delivered by Mr. Willard weekly, in the College Hall. The devout, the fashionable, and the strong-minded of the higher classes in Boston thronged the ferries and the roadways to be listeners on the occasion. Nor have the teeming presses of Boston and Cambridge ever since achieved such a triumph as was the boast of the town when, after Mr. Willard's death, these productions of his, in a "Body of Divinity," appeared, as the first folio volume on theology printed in this country.

Abraham Pierson, the first President of Yale College, comes within these pages as a Harvard Alumnus. He was an able man, and fostered wisely, though with some buffetings, the beginnings of the new academic enterprise which has since achieved high honors. Mr. Pierson was also the most laborious and devoted of his clerical brethren in Connecticut in learning the language of the aborigines of the neighborhood, and in translations for the press for teaching them. This suggests the mention of the name of Caleb Cheeshahteumuck, of the Class of 1665, as that of the only Indian who received a degree at Harvard. Though much zeal and pains and cost had been lavished at one interval, with high hopes of rewarding results, on the training of young natives by dame's school, and by Master Corlet's grammar school, for a college course, and though the first brick building in the yard was erected to provide for twenty of them, the fruits of the effort were disappointing. A mate of Caleb's, of great promise, was killed by savages near Nantucket just before he would have completed his college course. And Caleb pined away in consumption, at

the age of twenty, the year after his graduation. It is quite suggestive to think of this tawny native as the classmate in recitations, prayers, and social intercourse with one whose career was to be so distinguished, and who exposed himself to such a severe criticism of his character and his course as did Governor Joseph Dudley, the son of the old age of the grimmest of the first Puritan magistrates, Governor Thomas Dudley, the alternate with Winthrop in the highest office. Mr. Sibley had need, in dealing with this distinguished man of dubious repute, to avail himself of his cautious rule, when severe things were to be said, of quoting original, trustworthy authorities. Doing so in this marked case, his readers may know the ill and the good about Dudley. Mr. Sibley makes the record a candid one, for he seems to believe, with Cotton Mather, that "it is worse to paint the dead than the living."

The excellent and pious Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, "the last of the Puritans," has his place in the volume. The College had had no more faithful pupil, it found no more devoted and kind friend, nor one more pained by or more jealously watchful of its degeneracy from the old standard of its faith and influence, than in this pure, kindly, consistent, but rigid and somewhat dismal magistrate.

One whom Sewall mentions as sharing his hospitalities, and whom as a minister he would have esteemed, graduating in 1670 in the class before his own, was destined in 1692, while Sewall was on the bench as judge, to receive from the Court the sentence of a most ignominious and unpitied death on the gallows. This was the Rev. George Burroughs, minister once of Salem Village and of Portland, the most conspicuous victim of the witchcraft frenzy. The tragic story is fully told by Mr. Sibley. The late Judge Benjamin F. Thomas was a lineal descendant of this foully wronged man.

One other name, lovingly wreathed and garlanded for great honor by Mr. Sibley, may be mentioned for a close. It is the



homely one of John Wise, minister of Ipswich. Graduating in 1673, he anticipated in spirit, resolve, and principle what was to signalize an exact century afterwards. He was the boldest and most forcible of our "political parsons." To him high authorities have assigned the credit of being the first to give resolute utterance to the principle, "No taxation without representation." This he did in defying the arbitrary rule of Sir Edmund Andros, and in facing the penalty of his grand popular argument. He afterward stood for the same championship of rightful liberty in crushing a scheme of his

clerical brethren against the due claims of laymen.

Mr. Sibley has had to follow the career of many of his subjects across the water, where some of them did service and won distinction in the upturning of affairs in Church and State.

Once more commending the noble work of Harvard's faithful Librarian and historiographer to the appreciative recognition of the Alumni, the only appropriate close of this slight notice of it is the expression of a strong hope that he may be permitted to use the materials in his hands for a third volume.

## THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.

BY HENRY WARE, LL. B.

NO provision for the study of law was made in the system of the College until the year 1779, when a bequest in the will of Isaac Royall gave to the Corporation the means of establishing a professorship of law. The fund thus bequeathed, with its accretions, \$8,000, was not, however, available until 1815, when the Royall Professorship was established, and Isaac Parker (1786), then Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, was appointed, in 1816, the first Professor. There was, as yet, no *school*, and Judge Parker's duty was to deliver lectures on law to College undergraduates. He held the place till 1827. To him is due the original suggestion of the foundation of a Law School, which was established in May, 1817, Asahel Stearns (1797) being then appointed University Professor of Law. The students of the School also attended the lectures of Judge Parker delivered to the undergraduates.

To the learning and eminence of its early professors the Law School owed much of its success at the start. Judge Parker resigned in 1827, and Professor Stearns in 1829, when a change was made, by which the Royall Professor of Law was attached to the Law School, and the Dane Professorship,

provided by the liberality of Nathan Dane (1778), was founded. In compliance with Mr. Dane's request, Joseph Story (1798), an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was made the first Professor on this foundation, and John Hooker Ashmun (1818) was appointed to the Royall Professorship. They were both young men, but the reputation of Judge Story was even at that time a national one, and Mr. Ashmun, though then but twenty-nine years of age, was reputed a man of profound learning, standing already in the front rank of the profession; and his success in the professor's chair fully justified the choice that had been made. But undoubtedly it was to the great eminence of Judge Story, who from his position was known to the profession in all parts of the country, and to his remarkable qualifications as an inspiring teacher, that the Law School was indebted for the high stand that it at once attained, attracting students from every part of the country, the number in his time even surpassing that of the present day.<sup>1</sup> His vast learning, his

<sup>1</sup> This comparison is hardly apposite, for in Judge Story's time the requirements for a degree were simply a membership of the School during eighteen months, — a voluntary attendance, — without examinations; whereas to-day they are three years of most devoted study, — two

wonderful command of language, his inexhaustible fund of anecdote, enriched by a long and intimate acquaintance with public men and affairs, his almost youthful enthusiasm for the profession, his real love for teaching its principles, and his personal interest in his pupils, combined to render him one of the most interesting and fascinating of teachers.

His industry was enormous. The duties and responsibilities of his exalted position (for, after the decease of Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Story was beyond doubt the leading member of the bench) were great, and enough to occupy the whole time and thought of even the strongest man. His presence was of course necessary at Washington during the sessions of the Supreme Court, and the business of his circuit was always great and pressing; but, to see him in Cambridge, one would have imagined that he had no thought or care for anything beyond the duties of his professorship. Released from the court-room in Boston, he hastened to the lecture-room at Cambridge. The most punctual of men, as the bell rang, he was to be seen crossing the street to the Law School, passing the students with a beaming countenance and a most cordial and friendly greeting, with rapid steps, to the lecture-room. You heard the door slam behind him, and in a moment he was in his place. Almost before seating himself, he opened the book, put a question to some student near him, scarcely giving time for an answer; impatient, as it seemed, to pour out his own opinion on the matter in hand, and boiling over, as it were, with anxiety to deliver his views; and, as if availing himself of a long deferred opportunity, he proceeded to discourse for an hour with a fluency and eloquence that were simply marvellous. All his resources were perfectly at his command. Facts, arguments, theories, authorities, history, illustrations, — everything seemed to be at his tongue's end, — not superficially or crudely, but his words came from the studied results of long experience, vast learning, and an intense love of his profession. The bell

of which must be passed at the School, — and a series of very trying examinations. — *Editor.*

announcing the expiration of the hour would stop him in the full tide of his eloquence, and, if no lecture were immediately to follow, a spontaneous call of "Go on!" would often go up from the benches, where no seat was ever vacant. His instructions were inspiring, and his personal intercourse with his students made each one of them feel that they had in him a personal friend. The moot courts, presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, naturally called out the best efforts of the students who took part in them. The cases proposed by him for argument generally involved questions then actually pending, and were of no less interest to his own mind than to the students who took part in them, so that his decisions were not the mere *pro forma* teachings of the professor, but showed the serious thought of a judge giving his best effort to an actual case.

Judge Story died in 1845, and Professor Simon Greenleaf, who in 1834, on the death of Professor Ashmun, had been appointed to the Royall Professorship, was transferred to the Dane Professorship. The debt of the Law School to Professor Greenleaf was scarcely less than to Judge Story. Together they carried on the School during about sixteen years, the period of its greatest prosperity and reputation. Mr. Greenleaf had a mind singularly lucid and strong, and his learning was extensive and accurate; cool, reserved, and unimpassioned, he was listened to with no less respect and no less interest than Judge Story. When he asked questions of a student, he did not himself answer, but proceeded to question and cross-examine the respondent until all that he knew was extracted from him, and any mere pretence of knowledge was pretty thoroughly exposed. The students of the Law School during this period of its existence are now found in the leading ranks of the profession and of public life all over the United States. The late President of the United States was in the Class of 1845, and his Attorney-General, Charles Devens, in that of 1840.

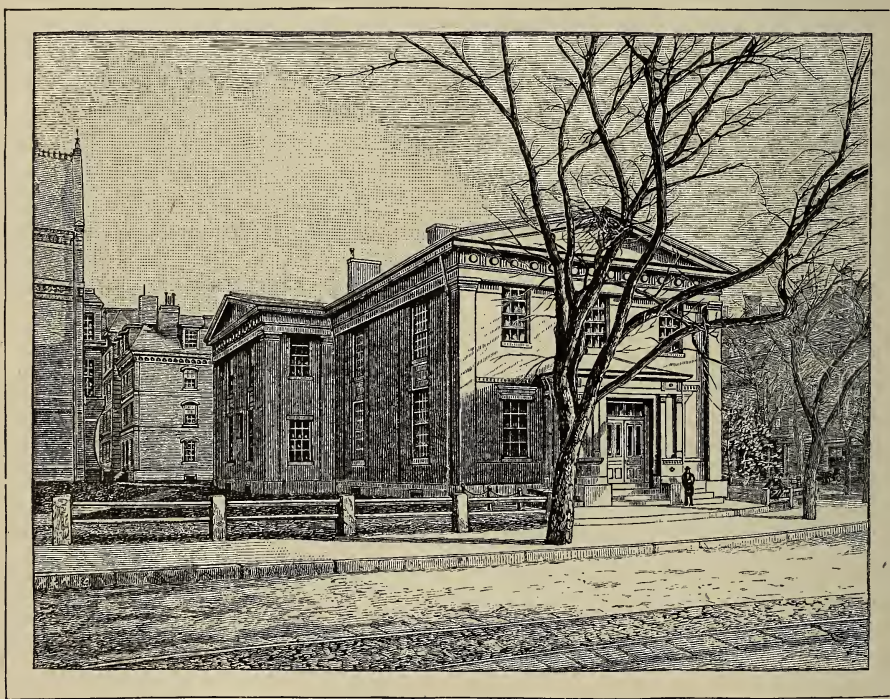
Mr. Greenleaf resigned in 1848, and was made Professor Emeritus. His successor was



Theophilus Parsons (1815), who resigned in 1870, and still resides in Cambridge, honored in his old age by the respect and affection of all who enjoyed the privilege of his instructions.

The Royall Professorship was filled next by William Kent, who resigned it however after one year, in 1847, when he was suc-

University Professor of Law, and in 1862 he became Bussey Professor, on a foundation established under the provisions of the will of one of the most liberal benefactors of the University, Benjamin Bussey (H. U. 1803), of Roxbury. The income of this bequest, in 1870, was, for the Professorship, \$1,022.62, and for the general purposes of the School,



"DANE HALL," — THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL BUILDING.

ceeded by Joel Parker, then Chief Justice of New Hampshire, who brought to the place a very high reputation as a learned jurist. His learning and ability added strength to the School, which enjoyed the advantage of his services for more than twenty years. He resigned in 1868, passing the remainder of his life in Cambridge, honored and esteemed by the whole community, which lost in him an eminent and useful citizen. He was succeeded by Nathaniel Holmes (1837), who resigned in 1872.

In 1849 Frederic Hunt Allen was appointed University Professor of Law, but retained the position for only one year.

In 1856 Emory Washburn was appointed

\$8,430.81. In consequence of the great Boston fire in 1872 the income is at the present time much diminished. Professor Washburn, after an honorable career at the bar, had been for some years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this State, and afterwards Governor of the Commonwealth. He faithfully served the Law School for twenty years. His published treatises attest the diligence and learning which he brought to the discharge of his duties, and the grateful recollection of many students bears witness to the friendly and sympathetic interest with which he superintended their studies. He resigned his professorship in 1876, and died in the following year. Gov-



ernor Washburn was succeeded by Charles S. Bradley, formerly Chief Justice of Rhode Island, and unquestionably among the foremost lawyers of New England, who retained the position three years, resigning in 1879.

The present faculty of the Law School is composed as follows: Christopher C. Langdell (1851), LL.D., Dean, and Dane Professor; James Bradley Thayer (1852), LL.B., Royall Professor; John Chipman Gray, Jr. (1859), A.M., LL.B., Story Professor; James Barr Ames (1868), A.M., LL.B., Bussey Professor; Henry Howland (1869), LL.B., Ph.D., Instructor in Torts; John Himes Arnold, Librarian.

From time to time in the history of the Law School, beside the instructions of the regular professors, the students have enjoyed the advantage of special courses of lectures given by persons appointed for a limited time, or to lecture upon certain assigned branches of the law. Among the learned lawyers and statesmen who have done this important service were Charles Sumner (1830), Henry Wheaton, Edward Everett (1811), Franklin Dexter (1812), Richard Henry Dana (1837), Benjamin Robbins Curtis (1829), Benjamin Franklin Thomas, Luther Stearns Cushing (*Z.* 1826), all men of national reputation; and among younger men, called to this duty by reason of a special fitness to instruct in the branch assigned them, whose services have been not less useful, are Nicholas St. John Green (1851), John Lathrop (*Z.* 1855), and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (1861). The Corporation has always wisely availed itself of any opportunity to bring into the service of the Law School men specially fitted to contribute to the fuller education of its students.

The law lectures, from 1817 to 1832, were given in the old College House, which stood on the corner of Church Street; but in October, 1831, Mr. Dane advanced to the College \$5,000, offering in addition a loan of \$2,000, for the purpose of erecting an edifice for the accommodation of the School. Dane Hall, accordingly begun at once, was completed and occupied in October, 1832.

The building was, in accordance with the

taste of the period, a Greek temple in form, with a portico of four wooden Ionic pillars. It was enlarged in 1845, at a cost of \$12,700, by the addition of the rear part of the building, which gave much better accommodation to the students, who were then one hundred and sixty-five in number. The building stood some feet farther to the north than its present site, having been removed in 1870 to make room for the erection of Matthews Hall, at which time the portico was taken down and a simple porch substituted.

A recent offer of the munificent sum of \$100,000 from a donor, whose name has not been made public, will soon provide the Law School with the accommodations so much needed for more and better lecture-rooms, and for its valuable and largely increased Library. No more welcome or more needed gift in later years has been made to the University than this generous donation.

The Library of the Law School, numbering nearly 20,000 volumes and 2,700 pamphlets, has long been considered one of the most valuable in the country. The bequest of the library of Samuel Livermore (1804), of New Orleans, La., in 1833, gave to it a collection of works on Civil and Foreign Law, "of rare, curious, and important learning," says Judge Story, "probably not excelled and perhaps not equalled by any other collection of the same size in America, if it be in Europe." Judge Story's own large library was afterwards added to the Library of the Law School.

The former librarians were students. Among them were Charles Sumner (1830), who took an earnest interest in it, and prepared its first catalogue. Mellen Chamberlain (*Z.* 1848), now Librarian of the Boston Public Library, also served the Law School in the same capacity. Of late years, however, a regular librarian has been appointed to take charge of it.

Within the last ten years very important changes have been made in the plan of education pursued. Examinations for entrance and for the degree have been established, and the period of study for obtaining a degree extended from eighteen months to

three years. The tuition fee has been raised from \$100 to \$150, so that, in the year 1879-80, in spite of the great falling off in the income of the Bussey Fund, the income of the School more than equalled its expenses.

The present Faculty of the School, although they do not bring to it, like some of their predecessors, the prestige of high judicial or political station and extended professional distinction, have been chosen, in

accordance with modern ideas, with reference to their fitness as *teachers*; and the continued success and high standing of the institution prove that in their hands the cause of sound professional learning has surely not gone backward, and that the future of the Law School will be as honorable to the great University of which it is a part as its past has been, even in the hands of its most illustrious teachers.

## MAMMALS AND BIRDS.

BY JOEL A. ALLEN, ASSISTANT IN ORNITHOLOGY.

THE Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, unlike many museums of this country and elsewhere, cannot be judged in regard to its resources by the display of objects in the rooms open to the general public. Although the departments of Mammalogy and Ornithology have hitherto presented a meagre exhibition in comparison with some other museums far less rich in material for original research, they will be as fully represented, when the rooms allotted to the display of mammals and birds shall be ready for use, as is necessary for the instruction of the casual visitor or the general student. In the plan adopted for the arrangement of the Museum a space equal to five rooms thirty by forty feet each, and two rooms forty by sixty-five feet, will be devoted to the exhibition of these two classes of vertebrates. In four<sup>1</sup> of the smaller rooms will be arranged the collections designed to illustrate the faunæ of the six zoögeographical regions of the earth's surface, while a fifth will contain the systematic collection of birds. In one of the larger rooms will be arranged the systematic collection of mammals, in the other that of comparative anatomy. While here will be found also preparations illustrative of the anatomy of other classes, the skeletons of the large marine Mammalia will mostly

find place in the rooms devoted to the pelagic faunæ, taking space equivalent in amount to that devoted in the comparative-anatomy room to other classes.

The systematic collection of mammals will embrace representatives of every order and nearly every family, both living and extinct, and will include not only mounted skins, but skeletons, representing in most instances several of the more prominent genera of each family. There will, however, be exceptions in the case of a few types of large size, the space available being inadequate to their exhibition, but even these will be illustrated by skulls. The space assigned to the systematic collection of birds will permit of the representation not only of every family, by skeletons as well as mounted skins, but of all the leading generic types. The greater part of the material for these collections is already in place, and nearly all the remainder is either in hand or secured.

The faunal collections will embrace, with few exceptions, all the genera of the regions they are intended to illustrate, while the larger genera will each be represented by several species. In the North American faunal room will be found very nearly all of the species occurring north of tropical America, a few of the larger only being omitted from lack of space.

Four rooms on the fifth floor will contain the unmounted skins and skeletons, which as regards species will greatly outnumber

<sup>1</sup> In reality the faunal collections of mammals and birds will occupy the greater part of six rooms, the space, however, being equal to about that of four rooms on the third floor.

those on exhibition, and in number of specimens will exceed them many fold. While the exhibition rooms will be primarily for the instruction of the public, the store-rooms (which are at the same time the work-rooms of the assistant in charge) will contain the wealth of the collection,—the resources for original investigation. Here will be found series illustrative of sexual and individual variation, the changes resulting from age, and modifications due to geographical distribution. One room in the basement contains the alcoholic and embryological series, while the fossils will find resting-place in one of the palæontological rooms of the first floor.

In regard to the material already accumulated it may be stated that the collection of mammals numbers nearly 7,000 skins and specimens in spirits (the latter including not less than 1,500 specimens preserved entire and available for anatomical investigations), and about the same number of skulls, skeletons, and fossils. The collection of birds already exceeds 30,000 skins and specimens in alcohol, 2,000 osteological specimens, and about 4,500 lots of eggs and nests, besides a large embryological series in spirits.

The formation of large general collections of mammals and birds requires considerable time and entails a large outlay of money, the larger mammals costing from \$25 to \$100, and even in some cases \$300 each, while many of them can be obtained only by seizing upon chance opportunities for their purchase. The same is true, in a somewhat less degree, of birds, here too the cost being considerable in comparison with other departments of zoölogy. Prior to 1872 the increase in these departments, while comparatively rapid, was mainly incidental, and through exchanges and gratuitous contributions. Since that time the number of specimens in the departments of mammalogy and ornithology has more than doubled, while the number of species, and consequently the value of the collections, has increased nearly four-fold, much of this increase having taken place during the last

three years. The collection of birds already embraces fully one third of the known species; that of mammals, not far from one fourth.

The systematic and faunal collections will, when completed, contain not less than 3,000 species of birds, and well toward 900 of mammals (the whole number known for these classes is respectively about 10,000 and 2,500), while the number otherwise represented in the Museum will carry the total far above these figures. The orders for the completion of these departments, in accordance with detailed schedules carefully drawn up, are already in the hands of dealers and collectors, and considerable invoices are received each month. The material for the South American and Australian faunal collections is already mostly in hand, and will shortly be arranged for exhibition. Much material has also arrived for the other faunal collections, as well as for that of comparative anatomy, so that as soon as the rooms for exhibition in the recent addition to the building are ready for use these collections can also be arranged. While so much has now to be spoken of as prospective, there is reasonable certainty that at the end of two years, or three at farthest, what is now mapped out as in progress will have become an accomplished fact, when, in respect to these departments, the Cambridge museum will be second to none in America, it having already nearly reached the front rank.

The important additions of recent years, it may be here said, as well as those constantly arriving and in prospect, are due to the liberality of the Curator, Alexander Agassiz, without whose generous aid the comprehensive plan adopted for these departments could not, for many years at least, have been realized. While so much is in prospect, contributions of skins, skulls, and skeletons of exotic mammals and birds from whatever country will be welcome, as adding materially to the working resources of these departments, the selections now made having reference especially to the desiderata necessary to complete the general scheme of arrangement.





### MATTHEWS HALL.

FLANKED by Massachusetts and Dane halls, with its west front on the street and its east opposite Weld, stands Matthews Hall, which is, with the exception of Thayer Hall, the largest of the dormitories. Its entire length is about one hundred and seventy-five feet, and its breadth about fifty. It is five stories in height, the fifth occupying the roof and the gables. Its general style is Gothic, and its material brick and Nova Scotia stone. It contains sixty suites of rooms, nearly every suite consisting of a study about fourteen by seventeen feet, and two bedrooms, each eleven by about six feet. Each suite is also furnished with closets and with a vestibule. The rooms of the three lower floors, as well as the entries, are finished in chestnut. The price of each suite varies from \$100 to \$300 a year, the larger number commanding either \$200, \$225, or \$250.

The Hall is the gift of Nathan Matthews

of Boston. The foundation was laid in the spring of 1870, and the building was opened to students at the beginning of the college year of 1872-73. Its cost was about \$125,000, and the rent of the rooms is about one tenth of this amount. Among the conditions imposed by Mr. Matthews in making the gift was that one half of the net income should be devoted to scholarships. Fifteen scholarships, therefore, of the annual value of three hundred dollars each, have been established, bearing the name of the donor. They are given to deserving scholars, those intending to enter the Episcopal ministry and sons of Episcopal ministers being preferred.

Matthews Hall was not the first College building to stand upon the spot it occupies. It has the site of the so-called Indian College built in 1666. The first settlers of Massachusetts attempted in the vicinity of Harvard College to extend the advantages of a

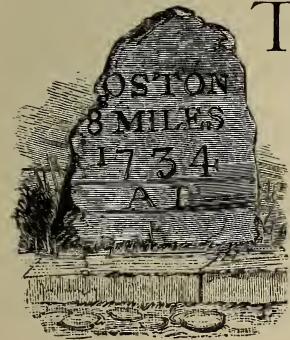
liberal education to the aborigines. Preparatory instruction in Greek, Latin, and English was furnished. Daniel Gookin, the associate of Eliot, the Indian apostle, remarks that "the design was prudent, noble and good, but it proved ineffectual." Several of the students died. Others, disheartened, returned to their native forests. A few became schoolmasters and mechanics among their brethren. A single individual, "Caleb Cheeshahteumuck, Indus," is enrolled among the graduates, the single representative of the native tribes.<sup>1</sup> The Indian College building was later occupied by the College printing-press, where it is prob-

able that the second edition of the Indian Bible was printed. On the spot occupied by the dormitory of the Indian students stands Matthews Hall. When, in 1870, excavations were made, a line of wall was unearthed, which was probably a part of the ancient building, though the evidence is not conclusive.

Matthews Hall is probably the handsomest college dormitory in this country, and is perhaps the favorite at Harvard; its rooms all commanding the highest charges, and being always occupied. Its façade is shown in the accompanying illustration. The architects were Robert S. Peabody (1866) and John G. Stearns (s. 1863).

## SOME UNIQUE STATISTICS AND REFLECTIONS.

BY GEORGE HENRY WHITMAN, A. M.<sup>2</sup>



TIME has been changing the scenery of the College territory ever since the year 1638 ordained the names of Cambridge and Harvard. Antiquity, never at peace with growth, has

hardly yet incrusting anything there. Wadsworth House and Massachusetts Hall without, or the hat and chair within, remain to restore Commencement to the oldest graduate's vision; but Salutatory or Valedictory, where are they? Even the Governor's troop escort, dating away back into the "Age of Wigs," long before bridges and turnpikes, awhile vanished, and music, immemorial and

heaven-born, has even been threatened. Thus, in any order of things existing by so slight a tenure, let hearty thanks arise at Mr. Sibley's restoration of the 8-mile stone, for as that is suggestive of progress it can never again be in any one's way.

Annual reunions of the Alumni depend mainly for their numbers and zest upon a common interest and reminiscences, which are not favored by changes. *Qui supersunt adhuc* may ask, Who is responsible for lessening the inducements to attend the Solemnity, by making all the incidents novel, at the expense of time-honored observances? Threefold in graduates the classes appear, while the *jus orandi* seems variable, nominal, curtailed, and shared. The social element needs a fostering policy, and treasures localities and ceremonies as fondly as it does persons. From the Broadside "Commencement Orders," through the "Ded-

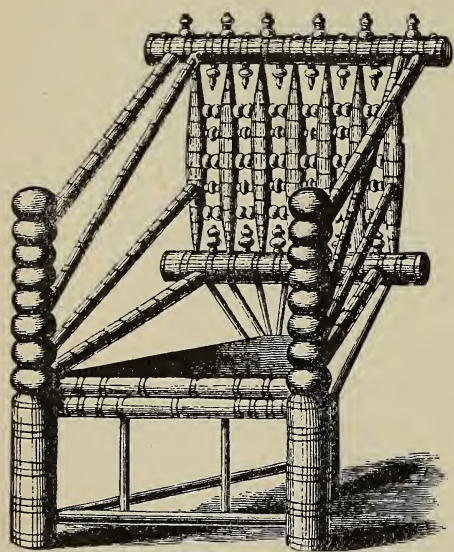
tered quite young, etc. But the most valuable features are the many tables such as the "Necrology of Harvard's oldest Graduates"; "Graduates attaining their Ninetieth Year or upwards"; "The 'First' Scholars in all the Classes from 1777 to 1881"; and transcripts of all obtainable Commencement programmes (as they are now called) from 1642 to the present time. It is with the kind permission of Mr. Whitman that we print in this issue a part of his introduction, and the lists of "first scholars" and "oldest living graduates." — *Editor*.

<sup>1</sup> Quincy's "History of Harvard University."

<sup>2</sup> MR. WHITMAN, a graduate of the Class of 1827, has attended fifty-six of the fifty-eight Commencements since 1822, and has always carried away with him one of the programmes. During the past fifteen years he has given many leisure moments to the compilation of University statistics, which he has carefully prepared for the printer. The contents comprise some of his own thoughts on Commencements, and statistics relating to longevity of Harvard men, the ages of students who en-



cants" to the "Invitants," the series is one of transitions. In arrangements, external and internal, Harvard has been unstable, yet, in spite of it all, venerable.



THE CHAIR USED ON COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The interval of the Revolution offered a timely opportunity for improvement in the performances. Syllogisms, aged and infirm, were doomed, although they had, strangely enough, helped to make the day we celebrate widely famous, or, as Hannah Adams said, the most splendid anniversary in New England. School, college, university,—this was the well outlined order of destiny. "Commencers" therefore never acquired, by usage, any exclusive *jus orandi* in the day's exercises.

There have been at least two hundred and twenty-eight public Commencements, the omissions being one when no one graduated, one on account of drought and war, one for small-pox, and six or seven during the Revolution. They occurred on Wednesdays with few exceptions, one being for a solar eclipse when the President died, and ten to try an experiment in discipline (1727-36). The month of June has about twenty-seven, July one hundred and fifty-four, August forty-seven. The dinner, held in different halls, (paid for by undergrad-

uates until 1833,) sometimes ranking far below a "summa laude," was at first with the "commons," in order to encourage the students. The music and weather have been among the "fautores Universitatis." The records say that there was no rain for thirty-five years after 1700; it disturbed the procession of 1798, but it has fallen less than ten times in a half-century past. For taste, beauty, rank, and talent, audiences have probably nowhere else ever surpassed those at Harvard on Commencement days.

The most appropriate and interesting feature of the day is the procession. Its discontinuance would justify the Alumni in a rebellion for an indignity. Years only add to its deep significance, as well as length and honors. Beginning with the glorious nine, it swells to encircle the sacred grounds. The very stars, descending, traverse this circuit of fraternity. Those venerable in uprightness and eminence of our own day, Lowells, Storys, Everetts, not only seem part of the inspiring train still, but from the "Age of Patriots" reappear the Adamases, Warrens, Kings, men from Colony and Province, of English birth and title, while Dunster himself again leads the van of the classic host so mightily reinforced!

Commencement tends to render happy all those who, in some sense, follow the worthies who long ago passed from their earthly stewardships. What a privilege, indeed, once more to enjoy the companionship, be it only ideal and brief, of John Pierce, Stephen M. Weld, Motley, Bartlett, and a throng who seem to hail us on each return of the day! Whatever change time may work, let it spare this literary luxury, and we are content. Coming generations, expanding the filial band, will alike participate in a common veneration of Harvard, and when, after years of absence, they have become old, they will grow young while drinking at the homestead well.

Perhaps some persons, with antiquarian tastes, have watched a seeming strife of vitality lately attending the name next to be added to the list of oldest graduates, on the dividing verge of two centuries, with an



eager interest like that of the astronomer when eclipses pass. One by one all will be "starred," but the vacancy to be filled when a nonagenarian dies, or a conjecture which of two or three classmates will survive, exhibits a phase of competition in educated life rare, novel, and final, of men long and widely distinguished. Lectures on life's closings seem to be furnished by the classes, and the list of the lecturers can be made complete, although authorities from monuments and other sources conflict enough to vex a *Savage*. Tombstones and even the family Bibles disappear, while fire, indifference, and paper-mills must alike share the blame.

The Harvard necrologies indicate that whatever conduces to longevity among New England scholars was more liberally supplied through the eighteenth century than before, — four hundred and seventy-eight Alumni in 1702 giving six nonagenarians, or one in seventy-nine; this factor gives from graduates to 1802 about eighty, or one in thirty-nine. The ninetieth year is a preferable test-age, because it assuredly represents physical vigor. Our New England climate and habits are as fixed as they ever will be. Steam imperils and luxury undermines; agricultural life is less popular, and mercantile life more so, than formerly: still there are healthful compensations attending all the changes and risks.

Taking seventeen years and less at graduation as a test-age, precocity, always limited comparatively in numbers, nowise precludes long life or eminence. Down to 1841, two centuries, the youngest student<sup>1</sup> at graduation ascertained — Francis Blake (1789), of Worcester, lawyer, æt. 42 — was fourteen years old; the four next, fifteen years, — *Moses Noyes* (1659), Lyme, Ct., æt. 83; *Cotton Tufts*, M. D. (1749), æt. 81; *Luther Richardson* (1799), lawyer, Woburn, æt. 27; *Andrew Preston Peabody*

(1826), Beverly; then at least sixteen, perhaps twenty, students were sixteen years old, viz: —

Class.	Name.	Born.	Age.	Birthplace.
1651	Ichabod Chauncey, M. D.,	1635	56	England.
1653	William Thomson,	1637	38?	Lancashire, Eng.?
1678	<i>Cotton Mather</i> , <sup>2</sup>	1662	65	Boston.
1685	John White,	1669	52	Ipswich?
1690	John Willard,	1673	54?	Groton.
1721	<i>Charles Chauncy</i> ,	1705	82	Boston?
1727	Thomas Hutchinson,	1711	68	Boston.
1732	<i>Thomas Barnard</i> ,	1716	60	Andover.
1735	<i>John Phillips</i> ,	1719	76	Exeter, N. H.
1741	David Phipps,	1724	87	Cambridge.
1749	William Tidmarsh,	1733	31?	Boston.
1755	Samuel Dana,	1739	59	Groton.
1755	<i>Stephen Farrar</i> ,	1738	70	New Ipswich, N. H.
1757	William Pike,	1740	26?	Newbury.
1774	Fisher Ames,	1758	50	Dedham.
1806	Alexander Hill Everett,	1790	55	Boston.
1817	George Bancroft,	1800		Worcester.
1823	Francis Hilliard,	1807	70	Cambridge.
1824	Edward Pickering,	1807	69	Wenham.

If to the above we add seventy-five who were seventeen at graduation, the total is one hundred found among 5,667 Alumni of that time, of whom ten are uncertain. Longer search might raise this to forty more, making graduates under eighteen one in about forty-one, or nearly the same proportion as those aged over eighty-nine. But the early (premature, if you will) mental development of this one hundred suffices to show no inferiority in the professions, or average eminence, including among them five college presidents, governors, etc., and in age only thirteen less than forty-four years, and thirty-one from seventy-six to ninety-six years.

The oldest at graduation known down to 1841 were *Samuel Murray* (1772) thirty-eight years old; *William Gragg* (1820), thirty-four; *Samuel Pool* (1799), thirty-two. These three classes, that of 1830, and perhaps a few others, are to be noted for extreme differences of graduation age. With the majority of students almost twenty years has been the average age at all the institutions, a fact not likely to change hereafter, except, perhaps, slightly at Harvard, where age at admission has not been prescribed, although

Blake (1789), Oct. 7, 1773; *Luther Richardson* (1799), Aug. 15, 1784; *Andrew Preston Peabody* (1826), March 19, 1811. These dates would make a difference in the ages as stated above. — *Editor*.

<sup>2</sup> Italicized names in this article, as in the Quinquennial, indicate ordained clergymen.

<sup>1</sup> Statistics from various sources regarding some of the early graduates are not always concurrent. For example, according to memoranda of John Langdon Sibley, *Moses Noyes* (1659) was born Dec. 6, 1643; *Cotton Mather* (1678), Feb. 12, 1663; *Paul Dudley* (1690), Sept. 3, 1675; *Cotton Tufts* (1749), May 30, 1732; *Francis*

some tradition implies the subject was canvassed about 1810. From recent Harvard Class Reports the average age at graduation appears to be twenty-two years. In twelve years (1801-12) only about eighteen students were admitted under fourteen.

Longevity pertains in a remarkable degree to New England families and places, and to literary more than other modes of life. We trace the prominent family tendency in Hale, Adams, Niles, Greenleaf, Porter; and for territorial fame in this direction, New Hampshire, like its mountains, always towered above other sections. Many towns must be added to those discovered by a shrewd French traveller in 1788, Brissot de Warville, to whom Professor Wigglesworth furnished some Harvard statistics. Comparing Brown, Dartmouth, and Harvard (1771-1804), Dartmouth gives thirty-nine non-agenarians from 777 Alumni, or one to twenty, whose average age was  $80\frac{2}{3}$  (rejecting months); Harvard thirty-eight from 1,414, or one to thirty-seven, average  $90\frac{1}{3}$ ; Brown (first thirty-six years) about seventeen from four hundred and thirty, or one to twenty-five, average  $90\frac{8}{7}$ . The comparison is not extended because the college catalogues, unfortunately, have no common arrangement, an improvement which should be no longer postponed.

It has been stated (officially?) that Great Britain has fifteen centenarians to a million people. New Hampshire had (1732-1822) eighty-one, five of whom (with two more, 1858-78) aged 110-120; Harvard had five (including Porter) from 6,205 Alumni, and Dartmouth two from 3,023. Recently Wolfboro', N. H., with 2,000 people, gives 150 living at the age of seventy, and six at the age of ninety, and a majority women. Harvard (1804-28) from 1,343 gives nearly 200 over seventy years, and seven at ninety years,—all men. Such disproportions are not fairly accounted for unless education largely aids inherited vital force in favored localities. Of 2,076 Harvard graduates in a hundred and twenty-three years (see note, Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, London, 1765) 1,091 were then living, and

of 6,665 for the next hundred and ten years 3,298, the oldest living in 1764 being ninety-one; in 1874, ninety-four. A third of many classes attain seventy years. The Class of 1817, and, by a strange transposition, that of 1781, stand conspicuous in having a third of its members eighty years or over; 1806, and perhaps its rival, 1811, will each claim four over ninety years.

The average life of the Harvard graduate has recently been set at only fifty-four,<sup>1</sup> and of other (New England?) colleges, at forty-eight. Careful investigation, however, making due allowances to avoid excess, or at least reduce excess, presents the following result as a more reliable approximation to the exact truth, which can never be known.

	Stars.	Unknown.	Total Graduates.	Total of Average Years.	Age.
From 1642 to 1700	384	60	444	24,450	55
1700 to 1750	1,051	139	1,190	69,827	58
1750 to 1800	1,792	89	1,881	109,926	58
1800 to 1812	556	5	561	31,977	57
	3,783	293	4,076	236,180	58

From 1777 to 1828, the 47 best scholars out of 2740 attain the average age of 58 years.

Fifty of the sixty "unknown" were first started in 1698 and 1715.

If these facts are not accidental, but natural, repeated in long periods, and assuring their recurrence, they justify all proper inferences in biology. More or higher requirements for college admission may slightly raise the average longevity of oldest survivors, but may affect neither the average life nor scholarship. You can educate more thoroughly, but there should be a loud protest against any idea that "the art of teaching did not exist in America fifty years ago." The facts prove the race is not degenerating, nor life shortening, here or in Europe, and equally strong proofs abound that the comprehensive minds of the future are challenged to equal or surpass their predecessors.

The last survivor, as a representative of his class, occupies a very prominent and interesting position,<sup>2</sup> acquiring something

<sup>1</sup> See report of Harvard Club of San Francisco Dinner, in *The Harvard Register* for December, 1880.

<sup>2</sup> Edward A. Holyoke (1746) outlived all his classmates twenty-seven years.

of the stateliness of a monument, his loneliness investing him with a dignity to which graduates are attracted. They find him generally interested in the college affairs, like the venerable Head (1804), Lyman (1806), Thomas (1807), and Alden (1808). The common lot is to be circumscribed by a single professional aim and a retired home, usefulness and eminence in various forms or places being the career of but few educated men. To pass into oblivion when decrepit or dead is a dismal thought to the young, yet the transit may be delayed, if not avoided, by uprightness, and so its dread may incite to virtuous activities, which no seclusion can wholly conceal.

Another representative of each class may appear in its best or "first" scholar. For this high distinction, until 1779, we have the judgment of history, whenever clearly suggested, and that of the College for the past century. The difference, if any, between popular and academic decision, placed side by side, will look surprisingly small. The first in scholarship is not always first in genius, and unsuccessful, now and then, in the world-struggle; yet a victory is earned in a contest that was long, close, and energetic. Popularity is not always evidence of merit, and high stations are often the result of accidents. The youngest and best scholar dying before graduation, the oldest classmate has succeeded to the pre-eminence. So much more optional study now prevails, Commencement does not assure the public, as it did formerly, of the college rank. Rightfulness to the *first honor* must be known hereafter to the class at least, and it has certainly been rarely disputed heretofore.

Some narration of the closing days of Harvard sons most venerable for age would probably be deeply interesting, showing to us how steadily shone the light of lives so long protracted. Intellectual sunsets of age are often remarkable in incidents no less than comparative lustre. One graduate, bent in form and cautious of step, travels from Delaware to Maine, his judicial robe just laid aside; another, older still, passes into

the impenetrable shadow of blindness, which arrests both thought and step; a third, still older, addresses his flock with uplifted hand, at a colleague's ordination; a seventy years' ministration is terminated with the final benediction; a centenarian is celebrating his own birthday; a teacher, grown young among the young, and whose original nerve and patience must have been well-nigh exhaustless, at length seems alone indeed, and musing; one oldest surviving alumnus holds his lone position twenty-eight days only, another over eleven years, the tenures of all the rest ranging between these extreme limits.

So there is beneficent work for the scholar to perform, and no trifling merit to deserve, beyond "the threescore and ten" of life. It would be injustice did we ever fail to dignify this patriarchal band for so much public and Christian service. Well might a first scholar (1859) select for his Commencement theme "The Oldest Graduate," for it allures alike the genius of poet, painter, or essayist. The starting-point — graduation — seems far behind the goal to which the crown is attached. Fulfilment appears grander than promise.

Time, ever restless, is scattering notes. Let some one collect them, extending the mere hints we have so loosely arranged into another century of change. Harvard advances with the stable growth of the old States and the quickened energies of the new. Provisional resources may bring the cost of education there, now double what it was fifty years ago, within the reach of needy but gifted students. The plan of training young men, by optional study and a sense of self-respect, is on trial. Citizenship, however, owes to wholesome restraint its allegiance to law and order, and New England surely owes her power and standing to the comparative inexpensiveness and freeness of learning. In our magnificent Hall, enriched with the memorials of the past, let the social feeling animate the yearly gathering, when not one in the vast family is too old or too young, too eminent or too little known, to fraternize as a son of Harvard.



## THE COLLEGE FIRE IN 1764.—A CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT.

COMMUNICATED BY HENRY F. WATERS.

THE following letter, referring, as it does, to the completion and dedication of Hollis Hall in 1764, and to the disastrous fire which destroyed Harvard Hall and the valuable library therein contained, is deemed worthy of preservation. The writer of it, born 22 September, 1726, was the wife of John Mascarene and a daughter of the Rev. Edward and Margaret (Appleton) Holyoke. Her husband, to whom the letter was addressed, died 24 September, 1779; she herself lived until 21 December, 1792. Her brother, Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke (1746), the famous centenarian of Salem, is said to have been the first person upon whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by Harvard College, which afterwards bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was the first President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was one of the original members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was at one time the President. The father of these two, the Rev. Edward Holyoke already mentioned (1705), was ordained minister at Marblehead, 25 April, 1716. In 1737 he became the President of the College, and filled this office until his death, 1 June, 1769. The venerable chair<sup>1</sup> in which the President of our ancient University is accustomed to sit during the graduation exercises at Commencement, and on other solemn and important occasions, is said to have belonged to President Holyoke, and to have been transmitted by him to his successors in office.

The immigrant ancestor of the Holyoke family, Edward Holyoke of Warwickshire, England, married, 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1612, Prudence, daughter of the Rev. John Stockton, Rector of Kinkolt in Leicestershire. He was admitted a freeman of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 14 May, 1638. In a

recent exploration of the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (see "Gleanings from English Records," etc., in *Historical Collections of Essex Institute*, Vol. XVII. p. 57), discovery was made of the will of his father, John Holloick, of Alcester, Co. Warwick, mercer, made 21 November, 30th Elizabeth, and proved 31 January, 1587.

The second wife of President Holyoke (married 9 November, 1725), and mother of Mrs. Mascarene, was Margaret, daughter of John Appleton, of Ipswich, by his wife Elizabeth, a daughter of the Reverend John Rogers, President of Harvard College, 1682-84. Her maternal grandmother was Elizabeth, only daughter of Major-General Daniel Dennison.

An interesting account of the Mascarene family appeared in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. IX. pp. 239-247.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 30th, 1764.

TO MR. JOHN MASCARENE LONDON:

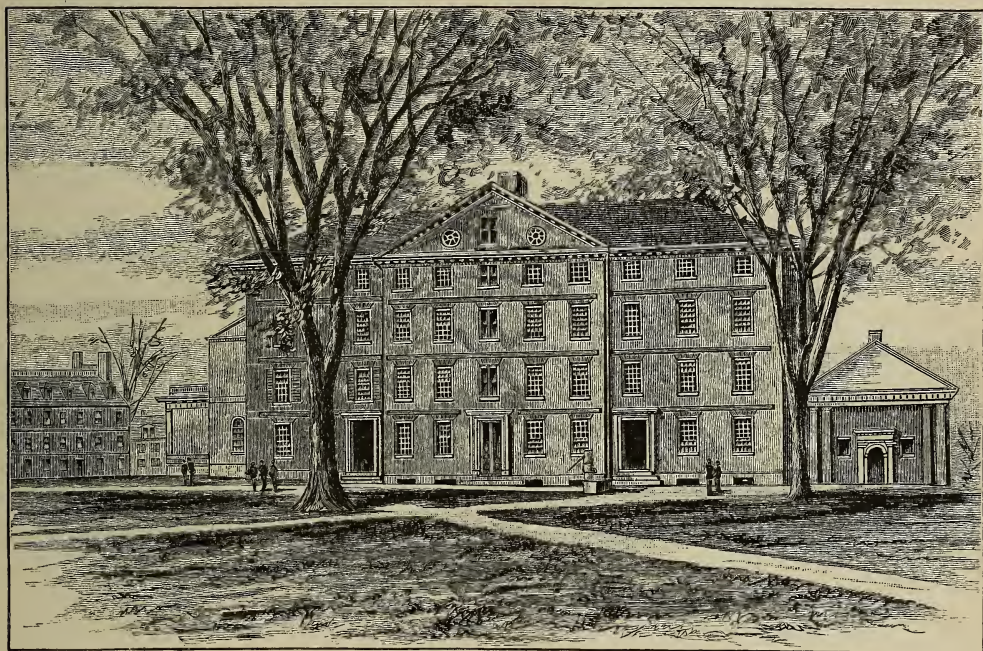
MY DEAREST, No. 74, my last to you was by Bioll, and Keating, the latter of which I can't yet learn, whether it sailed or not, in those letters I answered all yours by Hatch, Hooper, Jarvis, and Dixey, and enclosed agreeable to your Desire Arms, Invoice, Inventory, memorandums, Patterns, measures, &c., &c., all of which I hope will get safe to hand, for I think I would not have the pester of such another collection for a good deal. I last Saturday received your No. 115 by the Hariot Packet which was a cordial to me for it seemed a long time since I had the pleasure of a letter. I am glad to hear Marshall and his company got safe. I think my Dear, I have anticipated the answer to this letter, by Bioll, save one or two passages, as to Jack Gardner he had ean as good have married Eliza Byles, who by the [bye] died some time ago; as to Coz Rogers, I must undeceive you the news I wrote you of his courtship, was premature, nor is he courting any lady, nor has he overcome his Passion for one of my acquaintances,<sup>1</sup> I believe, yet still the smothered fondness burns within him.

As to poor Mirick, I never Imagined your acquainted with him was owing to anything but your

<sup>1</sup> See page 290 of this issue.<sup>1</sup> Miss Frances Bollan.

humanity, and am surprized you understood me otherwise. The ledger you mention, when it arrives shall be particularly attended too. I am peculiarly pleased my Dear to find you still charmed with the married State, after so long a trial of it. I assure you it raises the vanity of your humble servant a little, for I seem determined to believe you speak truth, as it is so much in my favor. But alas my evil genius whispers me Down, down with your vanity, the man has no such opinion, and it is nothing but the distance he is from you makes him view it

out of Boston, and the General Court adjourned to the College, the Council to the Library, and the house to the Hall where they have met for the dispatch of Public Business till last Wednesday, for on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock, in the severest snow storm I ever remember I heard the cry of Fire, one moment brought me to the window, when (I) saw the old Harvard College on fire, and it was with the utmost difficulty they saved the other Buildings. Stoughton was on fire an Hour, Massachusetts caught in three places, and Hollis Hall is burnt



HOLLIS HALL.

in that light, he fixes the object in the Sun, and then thinks it Bright.

Thus by false opticks we're deceivd,  
And truth, for falsehood is receivd.

These are certainly fine lines, but I think I would criticise upon the last, as thus, | and falsehood is for truth receivd | — my kind love to our dear nephew Tomy Perkins, and tell him I thank him for his care of my letters, and I receivd mine safe by Cookson.

And now my Dear I shall begin with your matter of fact writing. First then our Friends are all well, our new College is Finished, and a Beautiful Building. The thirteenth of this month the General Court were invited to dine at College, at which time it was called Hollis Hall, in gratitude to the late and present worthy gentleman of that name — since that time the Small Pox has been in Boston in 20 families which has drove a third almost of the people

much, at the Southwest corner, there was nothing saved in old College, except a bed or two, the whole ( ) Library, except some Books lent out and Mr. Hollis's last donation, were demolishd, the whole apparatus. Mr. Hancock who lodgd out, on account of the storm lost everything except the cloths he had on, this is a most terrible accident, this Library in which were so many valuable Books, ancient manuscripts, the Labour of the Learned, and the work of ages, in a few hours turnd to ashes. Our College is now poorer than any on the Continent — we are all real mourners on this occasion and I doubt not your attachment to alma mater, will make you feel sorrowful upon this conflagration. As to Father he had very near lost his life on the occasion, the snow was in drifts in many places four and five feet high, papa went thro it all with nothing more upon him than he sits in the house, the President's house was in great danger the wind was



strong at N west the latter part of the time, and in short if Stoughton had gone all the houses in town to the Eastward of the College would have gone. I think I never saw so great a strife of elements before, it is supposed the Fire began in the Beam under the hearth of the Library, the Gov'r & a great number of the court assisted in extinguishing the Fire, it being vacation and no person in the college, the Fire was past stopping in Harvard before it was perciev'd. I hope the K..g will give something to repair the loss as he has never done anything for this College yet, and my Dear (tho I would not dictate to you) I believe if you was to try among your acquaintances for some donations by way of Books, or mathematical instruments, it will be very acceptable. Mr. Winthrop thinks that 3 Hd pd sterl'g would buy a compleat apparatus, and there are Books which are of no great act in a private gentleman's Library, which are ornamental and useful to an ancient and Public one. Cahill is generous, and loves show. Suppose you was to ask him — if he gives anything worth while, he will have the Public thanks of the College, and his name will be enrolled among the worthy Benefactors to this Seminary, and will live when the Buildings themselves are crumbled into Dust, but I need say no more, I know you will want no stimulus in this affair, our Country men at the Coffee house I doubt not if properly applied to, would subscribe something Hansome. Any wealthy lady that is minded to make her Fame immortal cant have a more favorable opportunity, thus my Dear, I have given you as good an account as I can of this terrible affair which would have been nothing hardly if the Library and apparatus had been saved. If I can get a paper wherein the account is ile send it to you — and now partly to soften your grief and alleviate your sorrow, Ile tell you the proceeding of our worthy Court the next Day. the First vote that past was for rebuilding the College at the expence of the province Immediately, and two thousand lawful voted to begin with, and a sum to Mr. Hancock to repair his loss which with what of money Plate &c. they have found in the Ruins, I hope will make his loss light, £10 lawful apiece to those scholars who lost their Furniture, and £40 lawful to the Buttlr, all which is thot very handsome. 2 days after this they chose the Lieut Govr agent for this province to the Court of great Britain, and it is said that he and his son Tom, and Couz Rogers, embarks in the spring, and I prophecy Forster will be made Judge Probate, if so Libera nos Domine. I had forgot when I told of the chrisning Hollis Hall that young Joe Taylor, the Capt Sone, a junior sophister, deliverd a very handsome English oration before the whole Legislative Body, in Holden Chappel. Now to come home again my Brother lost their little Polly the eldest child about three weeks ago, and good Deacon Whipple departed this life last week, — and Johnny Appleton has got the Small Pox at Salem. But we hear he has it very lightly,

it is not yet determind whether the Small Pox will spread, they take the utmost care to prevent it — Mr. Flucker and wife are at papas till it is over and there is a number of others in town on the same account so that our little Cambridge looks quite alive, tho at this dead season of the year, and vacation into the Bargain.

Febura 2d, since I wrote the above I hear the Lieut Govr has proposed to send home for leave to go to England upon which they have excused him — Shrimpton Hutchinson is applying for leave to make Pottash in Boston to the exclusion of other undertakers, how it will go I can't say. last Tuesday Mr. Flucker and wife Mr. F. Waldo, who represents Falmouth, and our Family spent the afternoon and evening here, very agreeably. I gave them a little Supper which was genteely served and they seemed perfectly pleas'd. We wishd for and drank your health — the Small Pox is now in 9 Familys in Boston, and whether it will spread or no none can tell. There is several persons confined that were detected in spreading Infection. Miss Molly Hunt sends her regards to you and begs as a favor you would buy her a Fan she saw one of Mrs. Kneelands, that you bot last year, and admired it. that I think was a 4 or 5/ Business. your having so good a taste brings you Commissions of this sort.

I was much disappointed of making a visit to Boston. I intended to have spent a fortnight of this vacation with Mrs. Newall, who is continually urging me to come there. I thot to go to Capt. Handfields, and enquire about Adlam, who I think has not behaved like a man of Honor, tho he wears a Sword — Mr. Whitefield is on his journey here, from whom some Persons expect much — I have begd last Monday's paper of Mr. Flucker, which I shall enclose as this ship goes directly for London. you will find an Inventory as near as they could remember, of the library and apparatus, to the end that those that are minded to give may know what — the College Bell also is gone. the vacation is lengthened out to I don't know what time. I am surprized you mention nothing of the national Ferment, which by an article in this paper, seems to be very great. I hope my Dear by this time your affair is Finished, and to your satisfaction, if not, I firmly believe it never will, without you give up part to get the rest. Procrastination is the thief of time, year after year it steals, and leaves of life but little to enjoy. Alas how great a part of our short span since love and honor joined our Souls and Hands have wee been separated. time, and distance, those foes to love upon earth, still keep between us and prevent our meeting, make haste old time and shake your heavy sands and bring the happy hour that makes us truly blest. thou Ocean gently waft him over in safety to his native land and after all the toil and vexation of attending the great may he sit down in quiet and enjoy his Family and Friends. here rest his little bark nor e'er by Poverty or dire



Misfortune be thrown out to sea again may he exhibit a bright example of every virtue, and be a pleasure to his Friends, and diffuse happiness as far as his Influence extends.

Paul you fear is too much indulged, and so do I, and I do think on his account, it is absolutely necessary you should return. if I could afford it I would put him out to board with som gentleman that should be a little more severe with him than I can. He is now crying by me because I threatened to tell you, but he says he'll be a good Boy if you'll bring him something, he is a mercenary creature as ever I saw. However he sends his Duty to you.

Betty is well, and gives her duty also. there is a famous oculist come to Boston, who Mr. Flucker would have me employ about her eye, but I don't know what to say to it. I believe if there was an operator for the teeth here he might get a good living, if he could do what he promises in his advertisement. I can't put mine in I assure you, if you could get him to let you see him fix them it would serve me much. I believe you are tired so I shall conclude, with love from all friends, and my regards to Mr. James Fireside, and am with the truest affection and esteem ever yours,

M. MASCARENE.

## THE BOTANIC GARDEN AND HERBARIUM.

BY PROFESSOR GEORGE L. GOODALE.

A LITTLE more than half of the proposed endowment has now been subscribed. Only one of the subscriptions is conditional; the rest constitute an addition to the fund which is at once available for the support of the Garden. Very timely aid has thus been afforded by the recent contributions to the endowment, but urgent reasons exist for completing the fund at an early day. The income for the support of a Botanic Garden should not only be large enough to provide for ordinary running expenses, but also be sufficient to justify the gradual replacement of the older green-houses by new and more commodious structures. A glance at the dilapidated condition of the palm-house and of the smaller building now used as an orchid-house will satisfy any visitor that they must be very soon removed. During the last winter the heavy weight of snow more than once tried the strength of the decayed rafters and supports to its utmost limit, and it is thought to be imprudent to expose the choice plants in those two houses to such serious risks for another season.

The coming summer is, of course, the best time to undertake the execution of a precautionary measure of so much importance, and if the fund is raised to its full amount work will be speedily commenced. Moreover, a member of the Committee on

the Garden and Herbarium has offered to contribute \$2,500 for the erection of a house especially for ferns, provided the endowment is completed. To the new house for ferns the same gentleman proposes to present his entire collection of ferns, now regarded as one of the largest in this country. It is obvious that it would be wise to plan new structures, which are imperatively demanded, with reference to the one thus offered as a gift to the Garden. On the ground both of economy and of convenience the new buildings ought to form parts of one range. The gift of the new fern-house, and of the ferns to stock it, is wisely withheld until the endowment has been brought up to the proposed amount.

Reference has already been made, in *The Harvard Register* for January, to the desirability of relieving Professor Gray of the burden of the support of the Herbarium. The great collection requires constant care for its preservation and for its improvement in essential particulars. The fund now invested for these purposes is not enough to provide for the adequate remuneration of a Curator. Therefore Professor Gray has felt compelled to provide out of his own pocket for such care. The members of the Garden Committee agree with the Director that such a tax upon an officer who is no longer in the receipt of any College salary beyond his

house rent, should not longer be permitted. The Committee further agree in urging that the salary of the Curator of the Herbarium should be met by the Garden, of which it is an integral part; and thus the Curator would be responsible for the nomenclature not only of the dried specimens in the Herbarium, but of the living plants in the grounds and houses. The completion of the endowment will justify this expenditure.

No provision is at present made from any fund for the prosecution of research at the Garden. The experiments now in progress are for the time supported by private gift, but such a source of revenue is very precarious. By the completion of the endowment means can be furnished for the purpose of continuing and extending the observations.

It should not be forgotten that the Gar-

den cannot be made a place for exhibiting large specimens of plants. Nor can it be given up at all to the cultivation of trees. Happily, the larger woody plants, which, as is well known, are less easily available for instruction in botanical morphology and classification, are abundantly provided for at the Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, thus permitting the Garden to employ its too scanty space for herbaceous vegetation. It is the desire of those who are engaged in the development of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge to increase its efficiency in every direction, as an important factor in botanical education in the University, in this community, and throughout the country. Their plans are based upon the belief that the request for a modest endowment for the Garden will be immediately granted by the citizens of Boston and vicinity.

## NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

*The Common Law.* By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Jr. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1881.

As an attempt to rationalize law, Mr. Holmes's book stands between the vague and dreamy generalities of jurisprudence and the ill-digested mass of the modern text-book; it treats of the science of law as such, and is a most valuable contribution upon the difficult question of codification. For, on the one hand, a good codification of the common law must not be a mere enumeration of legal facts, which, as we find them, are frequently conflicting; it must be a whole of parts mutually dependent, properly digested, and logically arranged; it must be *raisonné*. And, on the other hand, a satisfactory presentation of the common law cannot be logical in the sense that a book of Euclid is logical. No principle is more insisted on by Mr. Holmes than this, — that law is not logic.

But it is also true that law is, or tends to become, common sense; and we may venture to add that no code can stand the test of practice which is not rational and consistent. The law may be likened to a curve continually approaching logic as its asymptote. Two variable principles have determined its course: the historical principle, the influence of primitive

procedure and old states of society; and the rational, the influence of common sense and experience. And just so fast as the old principle is lost sight of, the new must come in to take its place, if law is to be more than a mess of conventions.

Legal scientists have usually erred in neglecting the old principle and seeking to establish all the facts of law on rational grounds. But those old precedents are continually thrown up in the way. As Mr. Holmes says: "The customs, beliefs, or needs of a primitive time establish a rule or formula. In the course of centuries the custom, belief, or necessity disappears, but the rule remains. The reason which gave rise to the rule has been forgotten; and ingenious minds set themselves to inquire how it is to be accounted for. Some ground of policy is thought of, which seems to explain it and to reconcile it with the present state of things; and then the rule adapts itself to the new reasons which have been found for it, and enters on a new career. The old form receives a new content; and in time even the form modifies itself to fit the meaning which it has received." So, we still wear buttons on our coat-tails; a relic of the time when coat-tails were buttoned back. Now, although this prac-

tice is abandoned, the buttons remain; and a new principle is assigned for their existence, — that of ornament. Finally, either the buttons will be given up altogether, as not ornamental; or their position and form will be so altered as not to subserve the old procedure of buttoning, but to harmonize with the modern theory of personal adornment.

The new principle, however, not the old, is the life of a code. These historical anomalies must be treated as anomalies; we cannot seek to harmonize; at the most we can only explain. Thus it is that most books on jurisprudence are distinctly misleading, while a study like the one before us is invaluable. It is made for a niche scantily filled; it is neither legal metaphysics nor *materia juridica*, but true science of law, in a sense in which both Austin and Kent are not. And as such, it is quite the best work we know.

This review is not the place for criticism of a legal treatise. Perhaps many old lawyers would neither agree with Judge Shaw's decision in the famous dog case, nor adopt Mr. Holmes's grounds for liability. If the defendant were liable, it would not be because an objective standard of prudence makes it dangerous to lift a stick in a crowd, but because he hit the plaintiff with it. Nor are we quite convinced that the argument which prevails for the one form of action must prevail for the other. If a man who stood on Locke's utmost verge of space thrust his fist out beyond, as Locke recommended, and hit a man on the head, we think he would be liable in trespass; but if he maintained a rotten ladder over the jumping-off place, and a man tried to climb in from parts out of space, we certainly do not think he would be liable in case. It may be regretted that a more rational distinction has not been made, — as, for instance, that of intent, which certainly is the essence of a breach of peace, — but the law did seem to say that a man who imparts direct motion to an object acts at his peril; and perhaps the author departs from his own principle in attempting to harmonize this part of the law with reason. And there are other points which will doubtless evoke discussion; for the book is loaded with instructive, and often novel thought.

As Mr. Holmes's work is valuable and interesting reading for laymen as well as lawyers, it is most important that the style should be clear. At times his thought seems to overload it. However clear the argument in the author's mind, it is difficult for a reader to

carry it all on a first reading, especially with frequent cross-references and annotations. Elaborate arguments and expositions do not spring up again in his mind at words like "this," "that," and "foregoing." This fault, however, is pardonable, if not unavoidable. At worst, it can only force the student to read over part of what has gone before; and this, he may feel assured, will do him no harm.

*Frederic J. Stimson.*

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*Supplement Index to the North American Review, being an Index to Volumes CXXVI.-CXXXI. (1878-1880.)* By WILLIAM CUSHING, of Cambridge.

ANY one who has Mr. Cushing's first index will surely get this supplementary one; and every one who has not the first can well afford to ponder over the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes: — "The Index to the *North American Review* is to an American, and especially to a New Englander, the most interesting and most valuable addition of its kind to our literary apparatus since the publication of Mr. Allibone's 'Dictionary of Authors.'"

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*Seventieth Birthday of James Freeman Clarke. Memorial of the Celebration by the Church of the Disciples. Monday Evening, April 5.* Boston: By the Committee, 1880.

THIS work is not *by*, but all *about*, a Harvard graduate, and its thirty handsomely printed pages contain many very beautiful thoughts. It shows how much one can make himself beloved by those who know him, and the many poems and hymns seem to say that all the Muses turned out for this occasion. The contents include an account of the anniversary exercises; the remarks of Henry W. Foote, Charles Allen, and William H. Channing; the letters of Benjamin Peirce, William G. Eliot, Edward E. Hale, Charles G. Ames, and H. Montgomery; and the verses of Henry W. Foote, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. L. C. Whiton, S. F. Smith, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Miss H. S. Tolman, and Mrs. C. M. Burgess, — and altogether make an exquisite memorial volume, to which Mr. Clarke's autobiography gives an additional and permanent value. An excellent heliotype photograph of Dr. Clarke serves as a frontispiece.



## THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER.

The subscription price is \$3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

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VOL. III.

MAY, 1881.

No. 5.

THE office of Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Preacher to the University, was offered to the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, who felt compelled to decline it. Without doubt, Dr. Brooks is the man best qualified for the position, and his declining to accept it is greatly to be regretted. This is an event, however, not to be overlooked, at the time when the non-informed public believe that Harvard is a Unitarian institution. As a matter of fact the Unitarians are in a small minority in the Corporation, Overseers, officers, graduates, and students; and now the position of Preacher to the University has been offered to an Episcopalian. This is indeed non-sectarianism.

THE Professorship of German, which Dr. Hedge has just resigned, he has adorned for nine years. By nature and training he possessed eminent qualifications for the position. In America, at least, no one, not a native of Germany, more thoroughly understands its language, and no one is more deeply imbued with the spirit and power of its literature. As early as 1818, at the age of twelve, he was placed in a German school, and in the five following years acquired an exact and thorough knowledge of the language and literature. Since that time he has been so conversant with every literary movement of the country that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that he knows German literature better than either American or English. These stores of knowledge, originally so rich, and which have become even more rich by the scholarly studies of a long life, Dr. Hedge has, for nearly a decade, brought to the service of his classes at Harvard.

Although the attainments of Dr. Hedge in the German language and literature are great, we feel assured that it is the metaphysical works

of this nation of philosophers in which he takes the deepest interest. We are also inclined to believe that by his own works in metaphysics he will be longest remembered. His "Reason in Religion" and his "Ways of the Spirit" display, not only extensive reading, but also clear and profound thought. His books are not of a popular character, but for the reflective reader few are of more value. Dr. Hedge is now in his seventy-sixth year; and we venture to trust that his vigorous health may continue a score of years, in which he may even double the number of volumes for which the world is his debtor.

"THE truth is," says Mr. Bradford in his article on Political Education in this issue, "that the same number of day-laborers know as much of the meaning of political facts about them as do the graduates of these colleges." This statement is certainly untrue, as regards at least the recent graduates of Harvard College. Politics, political history, political economy, etc. are taught, and that too as thoroughly as the always insufficient resources of American universities allow. The various courses are given by several of the most competent instructors, and are selected by a good proportion of the successive classes. Mr. Bradford does not hold proper ground as to the causes of lack of teaching in political science. Let him see that the FUNDS are forthcoming with which to pay teachers, and he will probably find that neither does the University dread, nor fail to see, the advantages of the study, and that teachers are not wanting any more than in other departments. Political Economy does not pretend to include the study of government. It will do well to solve its own problems, although it is a necessary part in any general scheme of the study of political science.

MISS CAROLINE PLUMMER, of Salem, who established in 1854 the Plummer Professorship, indicated in her will the nature of the foundation. The bequest was provided for

"the support of a professor of the philosophy of the heart, and of the moral, physical, and Christian life in Harvard University, whose province it shall be, according to rules and exercises established from time to time by the said President and Fellows, and on the basis of Christian faith and love, to enlighten all who are and may be engaged in the education pursued there, whether governors, instructors, or students, in the manner of discharging their respective duties, so as best to promote generous affec-

tions, manly virtues, and Christian conduct, and more especially to aid and instruct the students in what most nearly concerns their moral and physical welfare, their health, their good habits, and their Christian character, acting towards them, by personal intercourse and persuasion, the part of a parent as well as that of a teacher and friend."

IN 1855, when the Corporation named the Rev. Frederic D. Huntington for the Plummer Professorship, they adopted the following statutes regarding its character and duties. They are of special interest at present:—

I. The Professor shall be styled "Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals."

II. To be eligible to this Professorship, the candidate must be a Master of Arts, and an ordained minister of the Gospel, bearing the character of a learned, pious, and honest man.

III. His duties shall be:—

1. To conduct the daily devotions in the College Chapel.  
2. To be the Preacher and Pastor of those who worship in the College Chapel on the Lord's day.

3. To give such moral and religious instruction to the undergraduates, whether by lectures or recitations, as shall be agreed upon in the assignment of studies by the College Faculty. By counsel and sympathy, by personal intercourse, occasional voluntary meetings, and other suitable means, to warn and guard the students against the dangers to which they are exposed; to supply as far as may be their need of home influences, and to promote among them an earnest Christian faith and life.

IV. It shall be at the option of the Professor whether to belong to the College Faculty or not.

V. The Professor shall hold his office by the same tenure, generally, as the other Professors on foundations, and shall be subject to removal by the President and Fellows for any cause by them deemed just and sufficient, the Overseers consenting thereto.

VI. The President and Fellows, with the concurrence of the Overseers, shall have authority to revise and amend these Rules and Statutes from time to time, as they see fit; provided only that no changes are introduced inconsistent with the conditions and the general purpose of the foundation.

SEVERAL new professorships have within the last five years been established in the College. The interesting article by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, in this number, seems to make evident that among those that will be established in the next five years should be a professorship of pedagogy.

#### NOTES.

DR. F. E. OLIVER (*m.* 1843) writes to us that there was an error in the March *Register*, in connection with the engraving of Harvard College, mentioned on page 167. "The engraving of the three College buildings, referred to as presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society by Col. William

Scollay, was published in 1740, and dedicated by William Price to Lieut.-Governor Phipps. That discovered underneath it was dedicated to Lieut.-Governor Dummer, by William Burges, and was published in July, 1726, fourteen years earlier."

THE libretto of "The *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles," issued by the Greek Department of Harvard University, is an excellent book. The Greek text is printed from the plates of Professor John Williams White's edition of the play (Ginn & Heath, publishers). The translation into English is that of Professor Lewis Campbell, of the University of St. Andrew's. The mechanical work is excellent, and the cover is a particularly appropriate adaptation of Greek ornament by Charles H. Moore, instructor in drawing at the University. Although designed as a libretto for this particular occasion, it has permanent value, and is worthy of preservation for the text and translation of the original, and as a memento of the production of the play in Cambridge. In paper covers, the price is fifty cents per copy; to be had of Charles W. Sever, at the University Bookstore, Cambridge.

VOL. VIII. No. 10, of the *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, contains "The Trilobite: New and Old Evidence relating to its Organization," by C. D. Walcott, pp. 191-224, 6 plates. 1881.

VOL. VIII. No. 12, of the *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, contains the thirteenth of the series of reports on the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, by the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer "Blake," Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., being a "Report on the Pycnogonida," by E. B. Wilson, 18 pp. 5 plates. April, 1881.

#### THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

A PRIZE of \$50 is offered by Dr. Charles B. Porter (1862) for the best dissection and display of any part of the body, large or small, illustrating the surgical anatomy of that part. The specimens may be wet or dry; if wet, they must be mounted in such a manner as to display the same without handling. Each specimen must be accompanied by a description, and all are to be presented to the Museum. The committee of award will be Drs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, David W. Cheever, and Henry H. A. Beach. The competition is open to all students of medicine, and to graduates of not more than five years' standing, provided that they are not teachers of anatomy. The preparations must be received by Dr. William F. Whitney, Curator of the Museum of the Harvard Medical School, Boston, before June 10, 1881. They should be sent under an assumed name, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the competitor. The prize will be awarded on June 15.

## THE DANTE SOCIETY.

BY JOHN WOODBURY.

At a meeting held in Cambridge, on Feb. 11, 1881, at the house of Mr. Longfellow, and at a subsequent meeting at the house of Professor Norton, the Dante Society was organized with the following officers: President, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Vice-President, James Russell Lowell; Members of the Council, Charles Eliot Norton, Justin Winsor, Philip Coombs Knapp, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, John Woodbury. According to the by-laws adopted at the last meeting, "the object of the Society is the encouragement of the study of the life and works of Dante." Any one desirous to become a member of the Society may do so by signifying his or her wish in writing to the Secretary, and, if accepted as such by the Council, by the payment of an annual fee of five dollars. An annual meeting for the election of officers is to be held at Cambridge in the month of May. Special meetings for the reading of papers and the transaction of business will be held from time to time during the year. The general direction of the Society is placed in the hands of the Council, which is composed of three members thereto chosen, together with the President, Vice-President, and Secretary. The Society starts with nearly forty members, and with a good prospect of accomplishing several desirable objects. The extent, however, of the Society's work must in great measure depend upon the number of its members, and since there is much work of interest to be done it is desirable that all persons in this country interested in the study of Dante, whether Italian scholars or not, should enroll themselves in its ranks. One object of the Society is the foundation at Harvard College of a library of Dantesque literature. An excellent foundation for such a collection is assured to the Society by the promise of an eminent Dante scholar. In addition to this, the Society has already had an encouraging indication of the spirit in which their efforts in this direction will be received, in the gift from a gentleman now in Italy of a copy of the rare and valuable edition of the "*Divina Commedia*" of 1529. Another desirable object to be attained is the translation of those works of Dante which have not yet appeared in English.

The Society hopes from time to time to publish papers contributed by its members, and the Council is considering the possibility of printing the Latin Comment of Benvenuto da Imola, of which a part only was printed in the last century by Muratori. The publication of the complete Comment has long been desired, and probably no work more acceptable to students of the *Divine Comedy* could at this moment be undertaken.

The Council is required to present a report in print at each annual meeting, with a full statement of the accounts of the Society.

## BIRTHS.

1854. Benjamin Joy Jeffries, a daughter, Marian, born in Boston, March 25, 1881.

1861. Charles Cotesworth Beaman, Jr., a son, William Evarts, born in New York City, Jan. 25, 1881.

1868. Edward Clarke Ellis, a son, John Harvard, born in Boston, Dec. 24, 1880.

1877. Nathan Harding Harriman, a son, Joseph Blood, born in Brookline, Aug. 7, 1880.

1878. William Magruder Phillips, a daughter, Julia May, born in Centralia, Ill., Jan. 20, 1881.

## MARRIAGES.

1866 *l.* Lawrence Geoffrey Power, of Halifax, N. S., to Susan, daughter of M. O'Leary, of Salmon River, Halifax County, N. S., on June 23, 1880.

1876 *l.* Horace Gwynne Allen, of Boston, to Grace D., daughter of General Joshua L. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., by Professor Packard, assisted by the Rev. W. P. Fisher, at the First Parish Church, Brunswick, April 28, 1881.

1876. John King Berry, of Boston, to Ellen M., daughter of John A. Brown, of Providence, R. I., by the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, at Westminster Church, Providence, March 1, 1881.

1876. Eugene Wambaugh, of Cincinnati, O., to Anna Hemphill, of Ripley, O., by the Rev. J. M. Cockins, in Ripley, Brown Co., O., April 7, 1881.

1877. Edwin Hayden Herrick, of New York City, to Emeline Sims, daughter of William Smith Forbes, M. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., by the Rev. William Neilson McVickar, at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1880.

## DEATHS.

1815. John Gorham Palfrey, in Cambridge, April 26, 1881.

1819. Charles Lyman, at No. 14 Walnut Street, in Boston, April 6, 1881.

1838. Ebenezer Wright, at Charleston, S. C., April 1, 1881.

1847. Joshua Johnson, at Worcester, Feb. 3, 1880.

1847 *m.* Joseph Underwood, in Quincy, April 1, 1881.

1847. Charles Henry Paine Plympton, at Boston, April 17, 1881.

1861. Henry Weld Farrar, in Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1881.

1863 *l.* Henry Stevens Dodd, in Argyle, Washington County, New York, March 19, 1881.

1868 *m.* Charles James Shreve, at Lincoln Centre, Me., April 3, 1881.



## HARVARD UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS.

BY WILLIAM R. THAYER.

## UNDERGRADUATES.

ONE good evidence of the success of the "Elective System" is the number and variety of organizations at Harvard University. These organizations perform an important part in the intellectual, social, physical, and moral development of the students, for they exert on their respective members an influence to do work voluntarily that is essential to the perfect development of mind and body. The growth of these organizations is remarkable in itself. It will be seen by tracing through the following list that not many years ago their chief purpose was to promote social intercourse, and that to-day their chief purpose is to aid in intellectual and physical development. It is, however, generally admitted that the social element is an important one in a university education, and the later organizations, while not avowedly "social," have necessarily a social side. "Society feeling" is gradually taking the place of the former "Class feeling." For most of the societies have an active membership equal to that of entire former classes. It is partly by means of these organizations that, with the gradual diminution of class feeling, as the result of larger classes and the elective system, the "University feeling" is rapidly becoming stronger, and the recollection of Alma Mater is carried through life with even greater vividness than in former times. They enable the student to get not only a knowledge of books, but also of men, and naturally in a university as large as Harvard, their number corresponds to the various tastes of the students. They may be, however, classified chiefly as the older societies for social purposes, such as the Hasty Pudding Club; and the newer societies for scholarly purposes, such as the Philosophical and the Finance Clubs. Besides these two classes some societies in a manner combine both characteristics, and others, such as the musical and athletic associations, aim simply at excellence in a particular branch. The athletic interests are as fully represented as are the literary and social ones. The purpose of the present paper is to enumerate in chronological order all the societies composed wholly or partly of students in every department of the University, stating as briefly as possible their standing and objects.

1770. THE INSTITUTE OF 1770 is the oldest of the College societies. Its members are taken from the Sophomore Class, and number from 70 to 75. The "first ten" are chosen each spring from the Freshman Class. At one time the Institute was the most prominent of the literary organizations, being noted for its

debates and literary exercises; but now the Senior and special societies accomplish most of that class of work.

1779. THE HARVARD BRANCH OF THE ΦΒΚ (Φιλοσοφία Βίου Κυβερνήτης) is the oldest existing chapter of that Fraternity. Originally a secret literary society of undergraduates, its most prominent feature at present is the annual reunion of the graduate members on the day after Commencement, when there is a private meeting for the transaction of business, a public meeting at which an oration and a poem are delivered by distinguished gentlemen invited for the occasion, and a dinner for the members and their guests. The undergraduate members also have a dinner in the winter. They hold no literary exercises, but confine themselves chiefly to the election of new members. The 25 men who rank highest in each class are chosen, so that membership is an evidence of high scholarship.

1791. THE PORCELLIAN CLUB, a social organization, has rooms on Main, near Holyoke Street, and owns a fine library. It elects eight members from each Class.

1795. THE HASTY PUDDING CLUB—familiarily known as "The Pudding"—is the most popular, as well as the largest Harvard society. It originated in the social meetings of such men as Horace Binney, William Ellery Channing, and Washington Allston, and has had upon its roll men who have won distinction in every branch of literature, science, and politics. Its members are admitted by "nines" during the middle of the Junior year, and, although there is no fixed limit, the total number rarely exceeds one third of the class. Its main objects, according to the original constitution, are "to promote good-fellowship, to afford rational enjoyment, and to strengthen the ties of friendship." Both the graduate and undergraduate members of "The Pudding" are looking forward to the day when it will occupy a building of its own, adapted to its needs and commensurate with its good standing.

1802. THE CHRISTIAN BRETHERN—originally called the "Saturday Evening Religious Society in Harvard College"—is for "the promotion of the growth of practical experimental religion." A belief in the Trinity is one of the essential parts of its constitution. Its meetings are held every Thursday evening, and comprise regularly prayer, scriptural reading, singing, and similar exercises, and occasionally addresses by distinguished clergymen and others. Its current membership is about 60; and among its past members are found the names of many well-known clergymen. Here may be seen evidence that learning and religion go well together, for, ever since the society was organized, its membership has included a goodly proportion of the best scholars in the successive classes.

1808. THE PIERIAN SODALITY is probably the oldest college musical society in the country. For more than seventy years it has had an unbroken and successful existence, and has done much to develop the musical tastes of the undergraduates. The "Sodality" annually gives concerts, that testify to the efficiency and talent of

its members, who now number about 30. It is almost wholly an instrumental music society; the Glee Club mentioned hereafter being chiefly devoted to vocal music.

1811. THE BOYLSTON MEDICAL SOCIETY, incorporated in 1823, is a practical working organization composed of members of the Medical School. Its president is a member of the Faculty, and its trustees and judges of a prize fund and prize dissertations are physicians of high standing. Its prizes for essays on medical subjects are earnestly contested for, and are considered marks of great honor. Part of its members do practical work in the Massachusetts and City hospitals. The society numbers 45 men.

1837. THE HARVARD NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY is devoted to the consideration of subjects connected with natural science. During many years it busied itself in making collections, chiefly of zoological and mineralogical specimens, which were later given to the several departments of the University. Its members prepare and read papers on special questions in natural history, and prominent naturalists in the vicinity frequently take part in the proceedings. Several courses of popular scientific lectures have been given under the auspices of the society, and prizes have been offered the children in the private and public schools for the purpose of encouraging the study of nature. There are about 60 members. The president of the society is usually an officer of the University.

1858. THE O. K. is one of the few purely literary societies at Harvard, and is composed of sixteen Juniors, who are elected every spring and serve one year. The "O. K." was organized when the reaction against Greek letter societies was in full force. At one time (about 1865) it departed somewhat from its literary basis, and followed the example of "The Pudding" in giving theatricals, but it has long since returned to its first principles, and now unites the leading literary men, for the most part, from the various sections of each class. Its meetings are held fortnightly in the rooms of members.

1858. THE HARVARD GLEE CLUB, as its name implies, devotes itself to vocal music, and is, in this respect, the counterpart of the "Pierian Sodality." Its concerts are particularly popular, and frequently of great excellence. Besides its active members, who are chosen for their singing qualities alone, ten Juniors and ten Seniors are yearly made "associate members" of the club, who partly support the society by their initiation fees.

1861. ST. PAUL'S SOCIETY is a religious organization composed of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. By its constitution, it aims at giving its members "opportunities of uniting in worship agreeably to the spirit and forms of their church, and of giving to each other counsel and support in the performance of Christian duties." It holds weekly meetings, and special Lenten services at its rooms, No. 17 Grays, where clergymen and laymen of Boston and vicinity often address the society. Under its auspices sermons are delivered in St. John's Memorial Chapel. Recently the society petitioned the Corporation for permission to erect a building on the College lands, but it was refused on the ground that the Corporation could not grant any society such privilege.

1865. THE II H SOCIETY, the second largest social organization, was formed at a time when the size of the classes made it apparent that there was room for another

Senior society besides "The Pudding." It had a successful career for ten years, until in 1876 its rooms in Hollis were burnt, after which, by the generosity of its graduate members, its present rooms on Brattle Street were tastefully fitted up. The aim of the society is to promote sociability and good-fellowship. Its members give many theatrical performances in the society's rooms; and former members, assisted by present members, give occasional performances in places not far distant from Cambridge. Its members usually number about forty, chosen in "eights" during the middle of the Junior year. The society saw that not many years would lapse before they would have need of a new building, and wisely made provision for one by obtaining pledges from each retiring class to contribute to this fund, which already amounts to several thousand dollars.

1865. THE H. U. BASE BALL CLUB was organized by members of the Class of 1866. Its captain is elected by the Nine itself, while the other officers are chosen at a general meeting of the undergraduates of the College. The past few years the club has played about thirty matches a year, the principal games being with Yale.

1866. THE H. U. BOAT CLUB is directed by an executive committee, all the members of which, excepting the captain, are chosen by the undergraduates. The Boat Club not only controls the management of the "Varsity Crew," but also the general aquatic affairs of the College, including the Class Races, held each spring and autumn. The annual race with Yale, which takes place a few days after Commencement at New London, is the chief amateur boating event in New England.

1866. THE A. D. CLUB, organized for social purposes, owns a club-house at the corner of Mount Auburn and Dunster Streets. Its members number from twelve to fifteen in each Senior Class.

1866. THE "ADVOCATE" BOARD OF EDITORS, composed of from twelve to sixteen members of the three upper Classes, issue the *Harvard Advocate*. They hold regular bi-weekly meetings, and have an annual dinner.

1868. THE EVERETT ATHENÆUM, a Sophomore society, originated with the Class of 1871. Its work is of a more literary character than that of its older rival — the Institute — consisting largely in debates, orations, and essays. It numbers about forty members, and perpetuates itself by electing a first "ten" from each succeeding Freshman class, who by turns elect the rest of the members. It occupies convenient and neatly fitted-up rooms in Whitney's Block on Brattle Street.

1870. THE SIGNET, one of the Senior Class College social societies, has a more literary aim than the others. To insure getting the men best fitted for its purpose, its number is limited to twenty-one. A characteristic feature of the "Signet" is that it abstains from meddling with class politics, and it is to be hoped that a similar feeling which is gaining ground in the other societies will finally put an end to the discordant elements that, until recently, were the bane of class elections.

1870. THE POW WOW is the oldest of the four existing Law School clubs, the three others being the Ames Pleading, the Gray, and the Thayer. All are organized upon the same basis, have the same purpose, and observe in the main the same rules of procedure. In all of them cases are argued and judgment given in imitation of the



proceedings of an actual law court. Their purpose is to train their members in the careful preparation of cases for argument, and to cultivate the power of clear statement before the bar. The "Pow Wow" may be taken as a type of the rest. It has two courts, a superior bench of eight members composed of first-year students, and a supreme bench of nine members, composed of second-year students. The superior court meets once each week, from November to April, the case at bar being presented by two counsel before a member of the upper court sitting as Chief Justice, and the members of their own court as Associate Justices. The supreme court of the club meets once in two weeks during the same period,—one of its own number sitting as Chief Justice,—and adjudges questions raised in cases, supposed to have been already tried at Nisi Prius. Occasionally the court hears a case appealed from the lower court of the club. In these clubs, though independent of the curriculum, many members of the School do their hardest work, and there is always a generous rivalry for membership in them. They have come to play so important a part in the work of the School that the Faculty has ceased to make appointments for a weekly Moot Court, and now the cases argued before the professors are usually such as have been previously determined in one of the club courts and are carried up by way of an appeal.

1873. THE HARVARD ART CLUB is composed of those members of the University who are interested in the Fine Arts, and who are more or less æsthetic in their tastes. It has published a few pamphlets, was instrumental in getting up an exhibition of etchings two years ago, and has issued a noteworthy series of engravings in mezzotint drawn by Charles H Moore. Its club room, which is supplied with works on art and art periodicals, is No. 19 Grays. It has about forty members.

1873. THE AMES PLEADING CLUB was named in honor of Professor James Barr Ames. It is one of the Law School clubs noticed above in connection with the "Pow Wow."

1873. THE FOOTBALL CLUB has no regular organization, its interests being looked after by a captain and manager. Until last year the team was composed of fifteen men, but the inter-collegiate matches with Princeton and Yale were then played with only eleven men.

1873. THE "CRIMSON" BOARD OF EDITORS, composed of from twelve to fifteen members of the three upper Classes, issue the *Crimson*, and have an annual dinner.

1874. THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION is governed by an executive committee elected by the College undergraduates, and eight stewards, two being chosen to represent each class. Any one can become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of \$3.00. Three winter meetings or exhibitions are held annually in the Gymnasium, and three spring meetings are given on the track on Jarvis Field. The Association also sends representatives to the inter-collegiate sports at Mott Haven.

1875. THE MEMORIAL HALL DINING ASSOCIATION was organized by the students to provide themselves with the best food at the lowest rates. The Association has full charge of the dining-hall in Memorial Hall during the academic year, subject only to the approval of the Corporation. Its president, vice-president, and directors (two representing each class and the several schools) are chosen annually by the vote of those who board at the hall,—varying from 550 to 650

in number. The price of board is slightly in excess of \$4.00 a week.

1876. THE KAPPA NU is a Freshman debating society, and has about twenty members. It is the only Freshman organization at present, and is of doubtful value, for those who aspire to become good speakers now find ample opportunities in the HARVARD UNION.

1876. THE "LAMPOON" BOARD OF EDITORS, comprising seven undergraduates, issue the *Lampoon*, an illustrated satirical paper. It was discontinued from June, 1880, to March, 1881, when it was re-established.

1877. THE GRAY CLUB, named in honor of Professor John Chipman Gray, Jr., is the third oldest of the existing Law School clubs. See the "Pow Wow" above.

1878. THE FINANCE CLUB has for its object the discussion of problems in political economy and political science. Its members prepare papers on these topics, and read them before the society. It has been instrumental in having lectures delivered by prominent men on some of the most important questions of finance and political economy.

1878. THE PHILOSOPHICAL CLUB, organized almost contemporaneously with the preceding, deals with metaphysics, sociology, and matters of a similar nature. It is composed of men who have shown ability and interest in these branches of knowledge. Under its auspices lectures are occasionally delivered.

1878. THE LACROSSE ASSOCIATION was for a time popular, and had a very fair team which played creditable matches with other clubs. For a time it was in a dormant condition, but now has a team practising for a match with Columbia College this spring.

1879. THE CRICKET CLUB was reorganized this year, many previous attempts to make cricket a standard Harvard game having failed. The present team has been more successful than its predecessors, and made a good record last year. The Cricket Club has had a crease laid out on Holmes Field, where it hopes to play its matches in the future.

1879. THE BICYCLE CLUB was organized at the time when bicycling became a prominent recreation here. It has a club-room, and meets frequently for "club runs" in fine weather. It also has given two field meetings on Jarvis Field. There are about 70 members.

1879. THE HARVARD CHAPTER OF A Δ Φ, originally formed in 1836, was reorganized in 1879, after a discontinuance of nearly twenty years. Its objects are social and literary, and it has pleasantly appointed rooms. Its members are chosen from the four undergraduate classes, the average number of Seniors being about fifteen.

1879. THE "ECHO" BOARD OF EDITORS, composed of about twenty members of the College, Law School, and Scientific School, issue a folio newspaper, the *Harvard Daily Echo*.

1880. THE HARVARD UNION was organized in March, 1880, to supply a want long felt for the development of public speaking and debate among the students. Its model in most respects was the "Oxford Union," and it has already met with unexpected success. The debates of the "Union," held once a fortnight, upon questions of public interest, have been entertaining and instructive. Its members belong to all the undergraduate classes and to the Law School, and any one who is interested in its work is eligible for membership. The "Union" this



year has conducted the reading room. The average attendance at its debates has been about 125.

1880. THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY deals with the study of ancient classical literature and institutions, and is warmly encouraged by several of the professors who desire to popularize their special branches of research. Its members comprise those students specially interested in the consideration of ancient customs and literature.

1880. THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was organized recently to promote a more careful study of history and kindred subjects. Its members are chiefly those students who have shown excellence in historical work, besides several resident graduates and professors. It purposes to give free lectures on historical topics.

1880. THE THAYER CLUB is the latest of the four Law School clubs, an account of which is given above under the POW WOW. It is named in honor of Professor James Bradley Thayer.

1881. THE HARVARD LEGISLATURE is the latest of the College organizations, and cannot yet be reckoned a permanent one. Its object is to give its members a chance to practise the intricacies of parliamentary rules and customs.

### GRADUATES.

1840. THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI is composed of all graduates of the College of one year's standing. The Association holds an annual meeting at Cambridge on Commencement Day, at which its officers (consisting at present of a president, ten vice-presidents, seven directors, a treasurer and secretary) are elected. The Association has charge of the Commencement Dinner.

HARVARD CLUBS.—After leaving the University nearly all graduates maintain the deepest concern in her welfare, and strive to promote her interests in every possible manner. An indication of this may be seen in the several clubs, whose membership consists chiefly of graduates in places somewhat distant from Cambridge. These clubs bring together the Alumni in various sections of the country for social and other purposes. The list, as far as obtainable, is as follows:—

1864. HARVARD CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN., Samuel M. Felton (1834), of Philadelphia, President.

1865. HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY, Dr. Francis M. Weld (1860), of New York City, President.

1871. HARVARD CLUB OF PLYMOUTH, Benjamin M. Watson (1871), of Plymouth, President.

1873. HARVARD CLUB OF CHICAGO, ILL., Walter C. Larned (1871), of Chicago, President.

1874. HARVARD CLUB OF CALIFORNIA, Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins (1848), of San Francisco, Cal., President.

1869. HARVARD CLUB OF CINCINNATI, O., Judge Manning F. Force (1845), of Cincinnati, President.

1879. FITCHBURG HARVARD CLUB, Harris C. Hartwell (1869), of Fitchburg, President.

1879. HARVARD CLUB OF ALBANY, N. Y., Governor William Dorsheimer (*f.* 1859), of Buffalo, N. Y., President.

1879. HARVARD CLUB OF MAINE, Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill (1843), of Portland, Me., President.

1880. THE HARVARD ALUMNI OF WESTERN NEW YORK, E. Carleton Sprague (1843), of Buffalo,

N. Y., President. Not a regularly organized club, but an association of graduates who provide for an annual gathering and dinner.

1880. HARVARD CLUB OF INDIANA. In process of organization. Frank E. Gavin (1873), of Greensburg, Ind., has the matter in charge.

### OFFICERS.

1642. THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS was first established by an Act of the General Court in 1642; but its powers, functions, numbers, constituency, etc., have been radically changed since then. It now consists of thirty members, divided into six sections of five members each, who hold office for six years, in rotation, the term of tenure expiring with each section successively on Commencement Day. Any A. B. of Harvard is eligible for membership to the Board five years after graduation, excepting members of the Corporation and officers of the University. All Bachelors of Arts, Masters of Arts, and holders of honorary degrees, can vote for Overseers.

1650. "THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE" is the incorporate name of the University. The seven members of this body (the President, five Fellows, and a Treasurer) are known as the CORPORATION. Subject to the approval of the Overseers, they fill vacancies in their own body, elect the President of the University, all professors and other instructors, and act as "one body politic and corporate in law." They also manage the financial affairs of the University.

1725. THE FACULTIES of the different departments of the University comprise all the professors, instructors, and tutors, appointed for more than one year's term, and have immediate charge of the various Schools. The President of the University is President *ex officio* of all the Faculties.

1849. THE PARIETAL COMMITTEE. "The proctors and officers of instruction who reside within the College walls, or in buildings to which the superintendence of the College extends, constitute the Parietal Committee. It is their duty to take cognizance of offences against good order and decorum, and to attend daily prayers."

1863. THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL consists of the President, Professors, and Assistant Professors of the University. The Council is empowered to recommend to the President and Fellows candidates for the degrees of A. M., Ph. D., and S. D.

1867. THE LIBRARY COUNCIL consists of the President, Librarian, and six others appointed for a term of three years by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers. The Council directs the management of the Library, the purchase of books, and the inspection of the several special libraries.

1881. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB. Until the organization of this club, Feb. 16, 1881, no opportunity was ever afforded the officers of all departments of the University to meet together for the purpose of becoming acquainted with one another, and of acting somewhat concertedly to advance the interests of the institution. Its meetings are only for conversation, and not for speeches or formal discussions. A supper is always served. Its membership includes only the Corporation, the Board of Overseers, the Academic Council, and the leading representatives of the Library and of the Peabody Museum. At least four meetings in each academic year are to be held.

## RÉCORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

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MELLISH I. MOTTE (1821). — A letter to the *Christian Register*, April 21.

JOSIAH QUINCY (1821). — "Washington Society in 1826." *The Independent*, March 3.

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ANDREW P. PEABODY (1826). — A letter to the Rev. S. J. Barrows, published in the *Christian Register*, April 21.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829). — Bible Lectures, No. XII. *The Christian Register*, April 28.

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"The Ideas of Paul. Paul's Ideas in regard to the Resurrection and the Spiritual Body." Eleventh lecture. *Ibid.*, April 23.

"What can Boston do for the Cause of Temperance?" A sermon. *Ibid.*, April 30.

CHANDLER ROBBINS (1829). — A letter to the *Christian Register*, April 21.

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WILLIAM G. ELIOT (t. 1834). — "Home Life and Influence." Revised and enlarged from twelfth edition of "Lectures to Young Women." Published for the author by G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis. 1880.

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RUFUS ELLIS (1838). — "Relief for Chios Sufferers." *The Christian Register*, April 28.

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"Cupid-and-Psychology." *Ibid.*, April 9.

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FREDERIC D. HUNTINGTON (t. 1842). — A letter to the *Christian Register*, April 21.

THOMAS HILL (1843). — "To the Physalia." A poem. Portland (Me.) *Advertiser*, March 18.

"The Woods." A poem. *Ibid.*, March 30.

"Easter Hymn." *Ibid.*, April 16.

"Religion and Chemistry." *Unitarian Review*, May.

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GEORGE F. CLARK (t. 1846). — "Who was the First Minister of Mendon." *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April. Reprinted as a folio.

"The Massachusetts Digest." A small book of the Digest of the rules and decisions of the Independent Order of Good Templars. December, 1880.

FITZEDWARD HALL (1846). — "'Had rather go' and like, or seemingly like, Idioms." *Notes and Queries*, London, Eng., March 19.

RICHARD M. HODGES (1847). — "So-called Concussion of the Spinal Cord." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Jan. 26, 1880. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 21.

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WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY (1854). — "St. Peter's Day at Rome." *The Iowa Churchman* (Davenport, Ia.), April.

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## OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1838. REV. DARIUS RICHMOND BREWER, rector of Christ Church, Westerly, R. I., died on Friday evening of last week in the 62d year of his age. He was the son of Darius Brewer, of Dorchester, and was born in that town June 23, 1819. He was fitted for college at Milton Academy, under Rev. Thomas Snow. He graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1838. He pursued his theological studies at Andover and New Haven, and was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church in 1842 by Bishop Griswold, and a priest in 1844 by Bishop Eastburn. He began his ministry at St. Peter's Church in Cambridgeport in 1842, and two years later became rector of St. Paul's Church in Concord, N. H. In December, 1846, he became rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., and continued as such nearly nine years. In 1855 he organized Emmanuel Church, and was its rector until 1858, when he removed to Yonkers, N. Y., by invitation of the Young Men's Missionary Association of St. John's Church. After three months of earnest effort, St. Paul's Church was organized by him, and he became its rector. Feb. 18, 1867, he organized the Church of the Reformation, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was its rector for over six years. In October, 1873, he became rector of Christ Church, in Westerly, R. I., where he died March 18.

Mr. Brewer was a preacher of rare ability, his sermons being marked by great clearness of style, aptness of illustration and fervor of spirit. He was in full sympathy with all of Christ's disciples of every denomination, and his occasional sermons in the Congregational and other pulpits of his native town are specially remembered. His deep missionary feeling was not only apparent in his fondness for organizing new churches, but was exhibited also in a very striking manner by his voluntary withdrawal from the influential parish of Trinity, in Newport, solely in order to establish a church among the factory operatives in another part of the city. Here he laid aside his manuscript sermons, and began his method of extemporaneous preaching, preceded by the most thorough study, which he never afterward abandoned. His sympathies were with the Broad Church.

Mr. Brewer leaves a widow and one son, a student in Brown University, his only other relative being a brother, Cyrus Brewer, of Boston.

1838. JOHN FOTHERGILL WATERHOUSE WARE was born in Boston, August 31, 1818. His father was the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr. (late Parkman Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care in the Harvard Divinity School), and his grandfather, of the same name, the late Hollis Professor of Divinity in the College. Mr. Ware graduated in 1838, in a class which had in it many men of note, Lowell, Story, Devens, and others. Not a little to the surprise of his friends, after a year of school-teaching in Milton, he adopted his father's profession, entering the Divinity School in 1839. Completing his studies in 1842, he soon received a call to the Unitarian church in Fall River, where he remained three years. He then came to Cambridge as pastor of the Austin Street Church, in November, 1846, and continued there until April, 1864, when he received a call from the Uni-

tarian church in Baltimore, Md. The unanimity of the call, and a strong feeling in the denomination that, on the whole, he was the man best fitted to assume charge of this parish at that critical time of our public affairs, prevailed on him to accept the invitation and leave Cambridge, where so large a portion of his life had been passed. His professional labors in Baltimore were arduous, and he entered upon them with energy and determination, soon becoming widely known in the city as a popular preacher, especially to large audiences of young men whom he addressed with great effect in special religious services in theatres and other public halls. During the war he devoted himself with patriotic interest to the welfare of the soldiers. He ministered to their wants as they passed through Baltimore to the field; followed them often on errands of Christian charity to the front, visiting them in hospital and in camp, cheering and consoling them with good words, by speech and in print, in the form of very welcome tracts of a practical sort of Christianity, not denominational, nor of any doctrine but that of common sense. These were always gratefully received and eagerly sought for.

In 1872 he was called to Boston to the church on Arlington Street, at the corner of Boylston, formerly under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Channing, and here remained to the end of his life, discharging also, during the summer seasons, the duties of a pastor to the little church at Swampscott, where he had his summer residence.

Mr. Ware was not a theologian or a scholar, and has left little in print, beside a few occasional discourses and soldiers' tracts. He was an energetic worker in any cause that he had at heart, and the soldiers, the freedmen, and the good works of the Unitarian denomination have lost in him an outspoken friend and an efficient advocate. Impaired health induced him to take a voyage to Europe a year ago, whence he returned without benefit, and died at Milton, Feb. 26, 1881.

1840. FREDERIC FESSENDEN THAYER. An outline sketch of a life after it has left us is like the botanical description of a flower. The name of a rose, to one familiar with the flower, tells the whole story of its color and fragrance. To one not familiar with it the most elaborate description affords only an imperfect conception of it. To the friends of Mr. Thayer his name alone tells the worth of his life, and measures the loss caused by his death. To all others, this brief notice can only mean that one more of earth's millions has gone the road that all must travel.

Frederic Fessenden Thayer was born at Amherst, N. H., Dec. 17, 1820. He was a son of Joel F. Thayer, of Woburn, and Charlotte (Fessenden) Thayer, daughter of Arthur Fessenden, of Boston. His early life was spent at Woburn, where, in the town academy, he fitted for college. He entered Dartmouth in 1835, where, among others, he had as classmates Dr. William Read and Lyman Mason, who became his life-long friends. Leaving Dartmouth he entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1840. During the year 1841, while fitting for the



Universalist ministry, he filled the position of superintendent of the Sunday School connected with the church of the Rev. Otis A. Skinner.

He was installed as pastor of the Universalist Society in Gloucester, March 28, 1843, succeeding Father Jones in that position. Here he remained till the end of the next year, when he took charge of a Universalist church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Remaining here only six months, he removed to Chelmsford, where he passed the next two years.

At this time, on account of failing health, he left the ministry, and engaged in the manufacture of dyewood extracts in Watertown. He soon became senior member of the firm of Thayer, Hovey, & Homer, wholesale druggists, and successors of Edward Brinley & Co., in Faneuil Hall Square, Boston. Jan. 1, 1856, he formed a partnership with James Babson, of Newburyport, under the style of Thayer, Babson, & Co., doing business on Kilby Street, Boston. After the great fire of 1872 they removed to Milk Street. This partnership was dissolved only by death.

A resident of the South End of Boston for twenty-eight years, he became identified with many local institutions. He was vice-president of the Boston Penny Savings Bank. Being an old Whig, and then a staunch Republican from the beginning of the party, he was interested in all measures for the maintenance of the Union; this interest was manifested by his becoming the secretary of old Ward XI. war relief committee. As a representative of this same ward, he was a member of the Common Council. Much interested in public education, he was on the School Committee for ten years. For several years he was chairman of the Everett School Committee, and had much to do in securing its name. He was connected with the Church of the Unity from its beginning, and was a regular attendant there.

His character may be summed up in a few words. He was an earnest and patriotic citizen. He was an upright business man. He loved his home, and made it the centre of his life. He was a helper of whatever promised to make the world better. In religion he was broad and charitable and free. Anxious only for the truth, he was fair-minded in listening, and when his judgment was once convinced he was brave in following out his convictions.

On the 15th of December, 1841, he was married to Hannah W. Hersey of Roxbury. Two sons were born to them, of whom one, Frank B. Thayer of Boston, still lives with his mother, and continues the business in which, at the time of his death, Mr. Thayer was engaged.

— *Minot J. Savage.*

1845*l.* JOHN MORISON PINKERTON.<sup>1</sup> Carlyle once said: "I think of all the men I have ever known, my father was quite the remarkablest. He was a man into the four corners of whose house there had shined through the years of his pilgrimage, by day and by night, the light of the glory of God. If I could see such men now as my father and his minister, of such fearless truth and simple faith, with such firmness in holding on to the things they believed, in saying and doing only what they thought was right, in seeing and hating the things they felt to be wrong, — I should have more hope for this British nation, and indeed for the world at large."

<sup>1</sup> Many of the facts in this sketch are taken from the Memorial Sermon by the Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, of Boston.

Of such character, and of the same nationality, were the ancestors of Mr. Pinkerton. They were Scotchmen who settled in the northern part of Ireland. His grandfather was born in the parish of Ballymoney in the county of Antrim. In 1724 he removed to Londonderry, N. H., which a small party of his kinsmen, from the Scotch-Irish colony of Londonderry, had founded five years before.

His uncle, Major John Pinkerton, became a prosperous merchant. He endowed the First Church at the East Parish, and the Church of the West Parish, with nearly \$10,000 each. The school at the East Parish was sustained mostly by tuition fees and rested on an uncertain basis. One day, the Rev. Edward L. Parker suggested to him the idea of a permanent school. That one word was in complete accord with the enduring character of the benevolent man. The next time he saw Mr. Parker, he said, "That notion of yours about a per-may-nent school seems very important." He endowed the school with \$13,000. Mr. Pinkerton's father, a wealthy trader, also liberally endowed the school, and Pinkerton Academy became a permanent institution.

John Morison Pinkerton, the son of Elder James Pinkerton and Sarah (Wallace) Pinkerton, was born on the 6th of February, 1818, in that part of old Londonderry known as Derry. He was a delicate, quiet, thoughtful, obedient boy, fond of his books, and possessed a good memory. He fitted for college at Pinkerton Academy with such men as Senator Zachariah Chandler, the late Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, of Andover, President Bartlett of Dartmouth College, General Thom of the engineering service of the United States, and Rev. J. T. McCollom, under the instruction of Abel F. Hildreth, who for twenty-five years was the distinguished preceptor of that institution. He graduated at Yale College in 1841, holding an honorable place in his class. He was an orderly and diligent student, retiring in his habits, but gained the thorough respect of his teachers and fellow-students. After graduation, he taught school two years in Virginia. He studied law two years at the Harvard Law School, and one year more in the office of William Gray (H. U. 1829). In 1846 he was admitted to the bar; and in the same year he joined the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church in Boston, by profession of his faith, and in 1860 was elected to its board of deacons. He was always deeply interested in education. In 1858 he was chosen a director of the American Educational Society, and became its legal adviser. He contributed largely to its funds and always gave his services without pay. In 1872 he was elected Vice-President of the society, still retaining his place in the Board of Directors; and for the last six years has generally been the presiding officer at its meetings. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Pinkerton Academy for thirty years, being the President for the past ten years. His business was mainly managing trust estates. Only a few weeks before his death, as executor of Dr. Daniel T. Coit's will, he visited Yale College and paid into the treasury \$50,000. Had he lived a few weeks longer, he would have paid into the same treasury \$50,000 more from the same source. In whatever he engaged he was thorough, giving his hand and heart to the work. He read much rather than many books. He was philosophical and far-seeing; he knew the times and was correct in judgment; he was prompt and successful in business. His very walk declared that he was no ordinary man. He believed in the doctrine of

heredity; and, while justly proud of his ancestors, he was humbly grateful for their piety. When he visited Europe no place was so dear to him as the parish of Ballymoney in the county of Antrim, the home of his ancestors.

He was eminent in piety, "rooted and grounded in the Faith once delivered to the Saints." His pastor said, "he was the most godly man he ever saw,"—that "as an intelligent, consistent Christian man in church and business relations, his peer could not be found in the churches of Boston,"—and when he says, "I know not how many sermons have been preached in this pulpit within the past ten years, for which you have been quite as much indebted to your deacon as to your minister," his worth as an officer of the church may be known.

Religion and business were both sacred to him. He regarded his property not wholly his own. The things he used and enjoyed were not his; they were God's, and he was his steward. He believed in the nearness of the two worlds; and so lived that, while his feet pressed the earth, he was head and shoulders in the atmosphere of heaven. He believed that God moves in human affairs, and that, by spiritual influences, He speaks to men now, as He did to the ancient worthies. A friend said of him: "Making himself familiar with all the forms of error and scepticism as few men in his position are wont to do, his acute intellect could find no reason for wavering with regard to the accepted teachings of Revelation." He had a very strict creed for himself, but was generous toward the opinions of others.

Nor did he believe only. Naturally accumulative and fond of money, he nobly overcame the natural desire. He gave liberally, but quietly, to benevolent objects, often to the extent of one third of his income. He was a remarkable student of the Bible, leaving several thousand manuscript pages filled with the richness of his research. He desired to stand in its inner temple and behold its glory. He read the New Testament through in the original Greek many times, that he might, as nearly as possible, think God's thoughts after him. He possessed fine social qualities and rare conversational powers, but was retiring, and mingled little in general society. He would never say good by, but always took his departure quietly and quickly. He was a benefactor while he lived, and by so munificently completing the endowment of Pinkerton Academy, begun by his fathers seventy years before, he will be a benefactor forever. In a wonderful sense it can be said of him, "Not dead, but gone before."

He was just sixty-three years old. On the 6th day of February, Sunday, the resurrection day, his birthday, his change came suddenly. A noble life, beautiful in death. It was a translation; for he walked with God, and He took him.  
—*Edmund R. Angell.*

1863 *L.* HENRY STEVENS DODD died at his residence in Argyle, Washington County, New York, March 19, 1881, of pulmonary apoplexy. He was the only child of Hon. Edward Dodd and Elizabeth S. Dodd, and was born April 2, 1839, in Argyle. He received a superior academic education at the Argyle Academy and at the celebrated Fairfield Academy in Herkimer County, New York. In 1861 he entered the law department of Harvard University, graduating in the Class of 1863. He at once entered the law office of Lamberson & Onderdonk in New York City, where he remained for one year. In 1864 he was admitted to practise in the courts. During the same year he received the appointment of clerk

for the United States Marshal of the Northern District of New York, which position he held until 1869. For several years subsequent to this appointment his official duties occupied his entire time, and prevented him from commencing the active practice of his profession. He thus gained, before entering as a combatant the arena of legal contention, a wide acquaintance with lawyers, and a familiarity with the details of practice and the routine of courts. In 1866 he was appointed a United States Commissioner. In 1868 he opened a law office in his native village. In 1872 he was married to Mary J. Tilford of Argyle. As a lawyer he was able, cautious, conscientious, and successful,—scrupulously attentive to details, an adroit diplomatist, a trusted counsellor. He was a prominent Republican, and, though not an office-seeker, was a leader of the party. He possessed great executive ability, and his tact for rapid and thorough organization was exceptional. In politics, however, as in his profession and his business relations, he was inflexibly honest, and always true to his convictions of duty. In these latter days of the spoils system he was eager that the party should not lower its standards, but be steadfast to the traditions of its first decade. His wife survives him. He leaves no children.

—*Grenville M. Ingalsbe.*

1874. ARTHUR CLIFFORD, the third son of the late ex-Governor John Henry Clifford, was born in New Bedford, April 7, 1852. He completed the course of studies at the Phillips Exeter Academy and entered college in July, 1870. Immediately after graduation he commenced the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School, where he attended the lectures for two years. But ill-health interrupting his studies at this school, he passed some time in private study with Dr. Ira Russell at Winchendon, and subsequently attended the lectures at the Dartmouth Medical School, from which he received the degree of M. D. in November, 1877. Before engaging actively in the practice of his profession he pursued, for two years, the regular courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and also visited the hospitals and dispensaries in that city, thereby gaining much valuable experience. In July, 1879, he took the office and practice of Dr. C. D. Stickney in New Bedford, while the latter was absent in pursuit of health, and Dr. Clifford at once had the good fortune to enjoy an extensive and lucrative practice, and to make himself known to the profession generally in that vicinity as a promising member. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Bristol South District Medical Society, and of the New Bedford Society for Medical Improvement. In the welfare of the latter he took an active interest, and strove assiduously to strengthen its influence. He was married in February, 1880, to Kate E., daughter of Philo Parsons, of Detroit, Mich.

Although his devotion to his profession was great, and he enjoyed the success which constant and careful work seldom fails to award, his health again failed and obliged him to seek rest, and he returned to Winchendon, where he remained for a few months apparently much benefited by his relaxation from active work. But the improvement was only temporary, and he died on Feb. 26, 1881. He leaves a widow and one child.

By his death the Class loses a valued and prominent member, and one always loyal and devoted to the Class and to the College.



## COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

CARLYLE writes in his "Reminiscences," in the chapter on Lord Jeffrey, which was printed in January, 1867, of "Yankee land," and that "beautiful Nigger agony or 'civil war' of theirs." In a note on these words the editor, Mr. Froude, says: "Some years after these words were written, Carlyle read 'The Harvard Memorial Biographies.' He was greatly impressed by the account of the gallant young men whose lives are there described, and said to me, 'Perhaps there was more in that matter after all than I was aware of.'" In his will, indeed, he writes with much friendliness toward the United States, and especially New England:—

"Having with good reason, ever since my first appearance in literature, a variety of kind feelings, obligations, and regards towards New England, and indeed long before that, hearty good-will, real and steady, which still continues, to America at large, and recognizing with gratitude how much of friendliness, of actually credible human love, I have had from that country, and what immensities of worth and capability I believe and partly know to be lodged especially in the silent classes there, I have now, after due consultation as to the feasibilities, the excusabilities of it, decided to fulfil a fond notion that has been hovering in my mind these many years; and I do therefore hereby bequeath the books (whatever of them I could not borrow, but had to buy and gather, that is, in general, whatever of them are still here) which I used in writing on Cromwell and Friedrich, and which shall be accurately searched for and parted from my other books, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, City of Cambridge, State of Massachusetts, as a poor testimony of my respect for that Alma Mater of so many of my Transatlantic friends, and a token of the feelings above indicated towards the Great Country of which Harvard is the Chief School."

The probability is therefore great that the "Memorial Biographies" were of influence in determining the bequest. Carlyle's bequest brings to mind the gift of books which Berkeley made to Yale College. In 1732 Berkeley gave to the Library of Yale one thousand volumes, which, in the opinion of President Clap, were "the finest collection of books which had ever been brought to America at one time."

A DIVISION of the Class of 186—was having an exercise in Oral Greek Prose Composition one morning, from Sophocles's "Greek Lessons," in an upper room in University. To M., who sat on the old-fashioned bench directly in front of the Professor's desk, was given an English sentence to translate into Greek, one or two qualifying words being purposely omitted. Promptly and correctly M. responded with the Greek for the full sentence as it read in the exercise. Sophocles, elevating his shaggy eyebrows, fixed his piercing eyes upon M., and slowly repeating the extra Greek words, said in his inimitable manner, "Where did you get that from? I did not say anything about that; you must have got it from the key before you. That is sufficient." And he enjoyed the laugh at M.'s expense as keenly as any one present.

—Charles A. Nelson.

THE Omaha (Neb.) *Herald* declares that the following lines from the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* are from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill (H. U. 1843), of Portland. They are a piece of intricate verbal fugue, with four themes, all contained in the first three syllables,—man, go at, man go, mango, go at, goat,—with a variation of tense in the cadence,—man went, and went at.

## TRAGISCHES GEDICHT.

"MOTTO. — Caper a capere nomen habet; quod omnia rerum genera capit; immo vero, captat et vorat. Anglice, eadem causa, goat appellatus; quasi go at, verbum quod, in latinum versum, dicat ire contra, vel capessere; item, impetum facere, cornu petere. — *Philol. Nemo.*

"TRANSLATION. — A goat would as lief eat a pickled melon as to have a real Indian mango; and will butt his abutters, without if or but.

"Man I go at that goat with more speed, or each mango  
Will down the goat's throat quickly dance a fandango!  
And go it, old goat, yea, go at a mango,  
To make the old man go as fast as he can go.  
Or go at the man; and show him your horns;  
No man goes for mangos, those weapons who scorn.

"The man goes at the goat, the goat at the mangos;  
The mangos go quick, and quickly the man goes;  
The goat at the mangos goes quick for to eat 'em,  
The man goes the mangos to save, and to beat him.  
The man goes the mangos to keep, for he claims 'em;  
The goat at the man goes, and butts him, and lames him.

"The man goes the goat at the mangos to beat;  
A single rebuff does not make him retreat.  
The mangos went fast, when the goat had attacked 'em;  
The man goes fast, too, at the goat; and he whacked him.  
The mangos the man went to save were all eaten;  
The goat, who went at, and ate them, was beaten."

JOSIAH QUINCY (1821) writes the following to the *New York Independent*:—

"Oxford Street, in Cambridge, is at present a very decorous thoroughfare, not at all adapted to the wild sport of turkey-shooting, for which purpose the ground it occupies was used when I was in college. We stood with our backs to the site of Memorial Hall, and discharged rifles, at long range, at a turkey which was dimly discernible in the distance. A small fee was demanded for the privilege of shooting, and the turkey was to be given to any one who could hit it; but, except for some chance shot, like that made by Mr. Tupman, when out rook-shooting, it was safe to predict that nobody would hit it. The usual end of a Harvard turkey-shooting was the departure of the proprietor of the turkeys with all his birds and all our sixpences. Still, there was the excitement of a lottery about it, if nothing else. The ball, if discharged, must strike somewhere; and, if so, why might it not happen to strike the turkey? The logic was simply irresistible. A fowl of that magnitude would be a most desirable addition to the meagre fare furnished by the College commons; and so the rifles cracked, with small result to the students and splendid profits to the turkey-man. One day a little tow-headed fellow appeared on the field, and desired to take part in the sport.



Though he seemed almost too young to be trusted with a rifle, the master of the fowls (foreseeing future gains) was quite willing he should try. He must first receive proper instructions about the holding and pointing of his piece, and then there would really be no danger. Young Larz received the directions with great good-nature, raised the rifle, and down went the turkey. The man stared in amazement, and then broke into a smile. 'Try it again, young one,' said he. 'Most any one can throw sixes once, you know.' Another bird was procured, and the ball flew to the mark with the same result. The law of chances was now so overwhelmingly in favor of the turkey-man that a third bird was set up with some confidence. Again the boy raised the rifle, and that third turkey was added to the banquet upon which his friends would regale. 'Well, where in'—the United States, let us call it—'did you come from?' exclaimed the master of the fowls, who began to realize that his occupation was gone. 'I came from the State of Kentucky, sir,' answered Larz Anderson (1822) proudly; 'and next time you meet a gentleman from that State, just remember there's not much you can tell him about a rifle. That's all.'"

WHEN Dr. Popkin was minister of Newbury, he, a bachelor, boarded with a single lady, and the two were of course the subject of much parish gossip, to the great annoyance of the lady, though the Doctor was quite unconscious of it. His singular absence of mind made it necessary that she should assume the management of him, remind him of his engagements, and keep him straight generally. One Sunday morning he had an exchange in a neighboring town to which he was to walk. His landlady was in great anxiety to get him started in good season, but the Doctor could not be hurried. At length, after repeated knocking at his study door, he made his appearance, and, with some further delay, she at last had the satisfaction of seeing him fairly out of the house. But he had not been gone long, before to her consternation he returned. "Well, Doctor," said she, "what is the matter now?" "Madam," said he, "it has occurred to me that I must get either a wife or a horse; which had it best be?" "O Doctor," said she, "by all means get a horse." "Madam," said he, "I have perfect confidence in your wisdom. It shall be done."

A GRADUATE of the Class of 1876 sends us the following item:—A member of the Class, in the Freshman year, was reciting in Horace. The passage under consideration contained the words, in some form, *nubes nigra*. The tutor asked the student why the "cloud" was called "dark." "Because it comes from Africa," was his reply.

THE "MED FACS," with their whimsical proceedings and burlesque catalogue, have been commemorated in *The Harvard Register*. They were accustomed to confer degrees on all distinguished persons, American and foreign. Among those whom they chiefly delighted to honor was the Emperor of Russia. The Czar for the time being was always chosen a member and received an honorary degree. When Alexander I. died, the society formed a solemn funeral procession, and a eulogy was pronounced by Rantoul of the Class of 1826. Some one sent a copy of the catalogue to the Russian Minister at Washington, who took it in sober earnest and sent it to his master. In due time there came from the Emperor of

all the Russias, addressed to the Faculty of Harvard University, a splendid set of surgical instruments, with a formal acknowledgment of the honor that had been done him. What was done with the instruments, and what explanation was made of the matter, or whether any was made, this deponent knows not, but he believes that this incident was the occasion of the "Med Facs" being abolished by the College government.

WHEN President Kirkland was in office it was considered a part of a proctor's duty to attend College prayers. Dr. Kirkland once admonished a proctor who had been neglectful of this duty, and told him that he should always be in his place in chapel, so as to note any misdemeanor among the students. "But, sir," said the proctor, "if I do that, it will be impossible for me to join in the devotional exercises." "Oh," said the President, "you go to the chapel to watch, not to pray."

WHEN a worn-out custom is ready to perish it takes but a single blow to put an end to it. The rule requiring a Freshman to take off his hat in the College yard in the presence of a Senior is said to have terminated in this way. A sturdy member of the Class of 1792, who afterward was for many years a prominent member of the College Faculty, in his Freshman year neglected to perform this act of reverence to a Senior whom he met, who ordered him to take off his hat. He obeyed. "And now," said he, "do you take off yours, or I will knock you down." The Senior saw that it was expedient for him to comply, but went immediately to President Willard to make his complaint. "Did he say he would knock you down if you did not take off your hat?" said the President. "Yes, sir." "Then I advise you to take it off, for if he said so, he'll do it." From that time the Freshmen kept on their hats in the presence of Seniors.

IT was in the days of the Class of 186—, and Professor C—— had charge of the divisions in Themes and Forensics. In writing upon some historical subject a student had quoted from one of the English quarterlies. When the time came for his theme to be criticised the Professor pointed out an error in the construction of a sentence. The student thought to escape the criticism by showing that it was in the portion quoted from the quarterly, but Professor C—— more than carried his point as he quietly remarked, "Well, if I were you, I would not quote when I could write better myself."

THE wit and epigrammatic wisdom of Dr. Kirkland's conversation are among the most delightful recollections of those who knew him personally; yet their effect often depended so much upon the circumstances that gave occasion to them that it is difficult to reproduce them. It is said that in early life he offered himself to a lady who refused him, but afterwards contrived to intimate to him that if the proposal were repeated, it would be accepted. "Then," said he, "we have both grown wiser."

PRESIDENT KIRKLAND once entered into an agreement with a professor that they would leave off smoking. Shortly afterward they were both at a dinner-party, and when cigars were handed around the President took one, but the professor declined, saying in a marked tone that he had given up the practice. Dr. Kirkland quietly remarked, "Some people make up in self-conceit for what they lose by self-denial."

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RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

BY HENRY SYLVESTER NASH.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Boston in 1803. He is a Puritan of the Puritans. Eighth in a line of Calvinistic ministers, he is heir direct to a patent of intellectual nobility. The founder of the line, the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, being "thoroughly" out of England, crossed the sea, tarried for a while in Cambridge, and then "moved up further into the woods," to found Concord. "He was noted even among Puritans," says Tyler, "for the super-

lative stiffness of his Puritanism, his austere looks, his incredible brevity of hair." Withal he was a scholar and an author, a worthy first in the long succession of elaborators of sublime, though remorseless divinity, upon whose ponderous earnestness and massive self-respect, as upon sunken piles, the great idealist's character is builded.

In the Latin School, and in Harvard, where he entered in 1817, Mr. Emerson was more distinguished in the library than in the

recitation-room, noted less for high scholarship than for wide and varied reading. He took no special honors, but he was laureate to the Class of 1821. After some years' work as a teacher, he entered the ministry, and in 1829 was settled as associate pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Boston. But in 1832, failing to carry his congregation with him in his views of the Lord's Supper, he resigned. He returned from a visit to England in 1833 to remove to Concord. There he has since resided.

Concord is the Grasmere of America, and in a very general sense Mr. Emerson may be called America's Wordsworth. By robustness of nature and keenness of insight, he at once took a front rank amongst the men and women of a new school. Transcendentalism lay hidden everywhere, like May-flowers, under the decaying leafage of a dead theology. It was the spring-time of the awakened genius of New England. Idealism was preached with the fervor of a new gospel, and Mr. Emerson was most active among the preachers. He began lecturing in 1834. From this time on not a year passed that he did not address mechanics and theological students, reform congresses, historical clubs, and collegiate societies. He first drew marked attention from the public by his address to the Divinity School in 1838. He became a leading contributor to *The Dial*, established in 1840, and, during the last two of its four years, was its editor. A first series of his essays was published in 1841, a second in 1844. A collection of poems followed in 1846. Three years later he paid a second visit to England, lecturing and sight—or better, insight—seeing. What he saw was published to the world in 1856.

Much that he has written is portfolio work, and the fate of portfolios will be its portion. But the great spirit of protestant idealism, which his work embodies, cannot die while the ark of the national covenant is undelivered from the hands of the materializing philistinism which degrades the American people.

Mr. Emerson has been called a "mystic." It is clear, from what has been said, that the

restraining graces of common sense inspire his mysticism. When he "moved up into the woods," he did not seek a mossy cell of meditative solitude, but a study chamber. Jonathan Edwards did not write and preach with more assurance of a calling than he does. His interest in the world is keen, his sympathy with the oppressed in every land hearty. Philosopher and poet as he is, he has not forgotten to be, with all his great might, a man.

In theology, Mr. Emerson is a Spinoza set to music. What the one is by virtue of reason, the other is by virtue of imagination. Both worship Nature. But Spinoza worships in a cell, Emerson in a grand cathedral, with mountain walls, sky roof, and meadow floors. Nature in the preraphaelitic sense is adored by neither; they leave that to Egyptian babies and Alderney cows. Nature, to Mr. Emerson, is the veil of a world-soul. He lifts the veil with no timid hand. His confidence in the powers of the human intellect is as supreme as his love for the beautiful is ardent. By consequence he is an apostle of self-culture, and a disciple of the most thoroughgoing optimism. Herein lies his greatest charm, his restfulness and hopefulness. It is a charm which the Americans, slowest of all to recognize it, will in time come most profoundly to appreciate.

Mr. Emerson is in his seventy-ninth year. His activity has never abated. Two of his best-known works, "Letters and Social Aims," and "Society and Solitude," came out quite recently. His fame is spread over two continents. But more grateful to him than that must be the full-handed reverence which men of all shades of opinion offer to a long life clothed in the beauty of transparent sincerity, the tenderness of an unfeigned love for his kind, and the nobility of a great-souled devotion to the truth. He has written true poetry, but none so true as the unsung poetry of his character. Thousands who do not follow him to Concord esteem and love him, seeing in his picture the illuminated text of his nature,—

"True and tender, and brave and just,  
That men might honor and women trust."



## JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

BY FREDERIC ALLISON TUPPER.

THERE'S something strong and true in every word  
Traced by thy magic pen of living steel ;  
Not simply do we read thy lines, — we feel  
The majesty and power of thoughts that stirred  
The ocean of thy genius ; we have heard  
In breathless awe the grandly thunderous peal  
Of white-plumed surges that with splendid zeal  
Did rush in knightly guise huge wrongs to gird.  
Thy words are poems, epics are thy lines ;  
Yet summer sweetness melloweth thy verse,  
And we are lulled by murmurs of a sea  
Upon whose bosom soft the soul reclines,  
Feels the loved heart-beat of our mother-nurse,  
And heavenward gazes, lost in reverie.

## ELMWOOD: THE HOME OF LOWELL.

BY JOHN HOLMES.

IT is singular that as the surface of literature enlarges more and more beyond the capacity of man's perusal, the demand for elaborate research and minute information on every topic worthy of record rather increases than abates. With all its overwhelming accumulation of print, the world seems every day more anxious that no matter capable of becoming historic shall escape record, and at the same time fixes a higher standard of thoroughness in research and minuteness of detail. The department of Biography feels as much as any other the eager avarice of the present day in regard to readable matter. Formerly it waited for the decease of its subject, embalmed him, and deposited him in a literary grave suited to his dimensions. Now it requests him to consider himself temporarily deceased for the purpose of a friendly commemoration ; and admits him to a private view of his own obsequies, in which all that is melancholy is omitted. The measure for an immortal vest-

ure, taken by kindly hands, the friendly incense burned, the praise bestowed while one has yet the power to enjoy it, make the whole a highly agreeable process. We could not blame the central personage if he privately should shed a luxurious tear over his own virtues and genius. These reflections are suggested by a late able estimate of the works and genius of James Russell Lowell, and may serve to bring us, with an artistic surprise, in view of his residence, of which we have a few words to say.

We might infer from the vigorous development of Mr. Lowell's genius that the surrounding influences of the place where he was born, and still resides, were favorable, but we can also demonstrate the fact. The house itself indicated three great periods. It was built by a prosperous Loyalist, used as a soldiers' hospital during the Revolutionary war, and afterward inhabited by one of the early Governors of the independent State of Massachusetts. The situation, quite solitary

and decidedly rural, favored that accurate acquaintance with birds and trees which Mr. Lowell has often shown himself to possess, — an accomplishment befitting a poet.

The view from the south side of the house was peculiarly congenial to the poetic temperament. The marshes of the river Charles offered that rare luxury in New England scenery, an extensive level, while at no great distance a range of softly rounded hills looked disdainfully down on the tame surface which competed with them for prefer-

grassy avenue. The grounds surrounding the house formed an interior solitude, where the singing of the wind through a belt of pines sounded the key note of all the vague associations that lay in the young creative mind. Mr. Lowell was just not too late to see a fair representation of the old Puritan life, something modified by time, but not yet impaired by any great religious schism, by immigration, or the more rapid and extended communication by railroad. He was in time to catch in perfection the old New



ELMWOOD : THE HOME OF LOWELL.

ence. We see in his writings how fondly the sober hue of the marsh grass had impressed itself on the future poet.

In winter the river threw up great masses of ice, which offered a truly Arctic scene in miniature. Occasionally a very high tide overflowed the whole extent of marsh, isolating and imperilling the great stacks of salt hay but slightly raised above the ground, and suggesting disastrous inundation. Over in Sweet Auburn (then so called) was a lovely solitude, with well-grown woods, one quite commanding hill, and one broad, level,

England dialect and pronunciation. It was thus that, when the poetic afflatus came, it brought the vision of all beautiful natural objects, dreamy murmurs, and jubilant songs of summer, fresh from nature's woods and birds; when to young visions of poetic delight succeeded the harsh aspect of wrongs to be rebuked, the poet became complete. He struck with firm hand notes to which even his enemies were fain to listen, and revealed the strong man and wise patriot under the garb of the pleasant minstrel.



PREPARATION FOR THE EPISCOPAL MINISTRY; "ELECTIVE"  
AND "SCIENTIFIC" SYSTEMS.BY REV. GEORGE ZABRISKIE GRAY, D.D.<sup>1</sup>

THE process of preparation for the ministry of the Episcopal Church has peculiarities bearing on some questions pertaining to theological study which are under discussion at the present time. In other denominations, especially in those of the Congregational polity, from the nature of the case, the person seeking the ministry pursues his preparation free and uncontrolled. His very intention may be unknown until he receives a call to a church and enters upon his duties. Therefore, to such a person, all kinds and methods of study, and all sorts of theological schools, are open for his choice.

But in the Episcopal Church, although not in it alone, from the nature and spirit of its organization and from its view of the ministry, the case is just the reverse. The matter is settled as follows, by its canons.

The Church, as we shall see, requires, under ordinary circumstances at least, three years' notice of an intention to enter its ministry, and also prescribes all the steps which are to be taken during that period. First, the person must have been confirmed. Therein he makes a profession of personal religion and of his acceptance of the Christian faith, as well as of his allegiance to this Church. Then, with a commendatory letter from his rector, if he has one, he applies to the Bishop of the diocese where he is a legal resident, for admission as "postulant for Holy Orders." If accepted, he may remain in this position a shorter or longer time, and from it he may withdraw, if he changes his mind.

If he resolves to persevere in his intention, he then applies to be admitted a "candidate for Holy Orders." I ought to say that I shall pursue the normal steps, for, in cer-

tain exceptional cases, modifications may be made as to requirements regarding both time and literary conditions. But ordinarily the applicant must meet requirements, personal and literary, as follows. He must submit to the Standing Committee of the Diocese a certificate, signed by certain specified clergymen and laymen, testifying to his religious character, his attachment to this Church, and his fitness for its ministry. He must also present to the Bishop a diploma of some respectable college, or else be examined in the English language and literature, logic, rhetoric, mental and moral science, physics, history, Latin, and Greek. If the Standing Committee and the Bishop are satisfied, the applicant is accepted as a candidate for orders. Now begins his preparation, properly speaking, for the ministry. He must remain a candidate three years, unless that period is shortened for good cause, or unless he seeks only the diaconate. But, as a rule, all seek the full ministry, or the presbyterate, and are held to the full time.

During these years, the candidate is to study "under the direction of the Bishop," and the course of study is laid down for him by the laws that specify the examinations for which he must prepare. It must embrace these branches: the Bible in its original languages, Christian Evidences and Ethics, Systematic Divinity, Church History and Polity, the Prayer Book, the Constitution and Canons of the Church, and of his own diocese. And, beyond this, the candidate must pay due regard to the list of books on these topics set forth by the Bishops for his use, or depart from it only "for more recent equivalents."

These studies may be pursued in private,

<sup>1</sup> Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.



but of course, as a rule, the candidate avails himself of the help of a theological school. Yet, on the one hand, the Bishop's advice may be exercised in the selection of an institution, and, further, the diploma it may give does not carry any canonical weight when he seeks ordination at the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities.

When the three years are expiring, he is to make due application for ordination, and must satisfy the authorities as to his character, and his fitness for the ministry, by specified testimonials, and by prescribed examinations. Then he may be ordained deacon, if he is twenty-one years old, and, after a year, unless there be good reason for reducing that delay to six months, he may be ordained priest, if he is twenty-four years old.

Such, then, are the steps by which alone, apart from unessential modifications for unusual cases, a man can attain to the ministry of the Episcopal Church. They will be judged stringent by those used to less strongly organized forms of Christianity, but it is the course this Church prescribes to secure the kind of ministry it wishes. The idea of a virtual probation of three years is allied to its conception of the ministry, as a calling for life to a distinct order in the Church, from which there is no resignation, the only way out of it being by deposition. But the chief aim of this statement has been to show the bearing of this process upon, first, the "elective system," which is advocated for theological study in some quarters. It will be seen, at once, that this cannot be pursued by the candidate in the sense of freely choosing his studies. They are chosen for him by the Church, when it lays down the branches in which he must prepare himself, and to pursue any other curriculum, supposing he were allowed to do so, would leave him, at the end, unqualified for the ordination examinations; although of course he may select additional studies, or pay especial attention to any on the list, if he can do so without sacrificing the prescribed work. Now, it follows from this that a theological school under Episcopalian auspices, or any course of instruction that can really be of

service to a candidate for its ministry, must be one which instructs in the branches specified, and so instructs that he may be made ready for the examinations to which he must submit at the hands of the Bishop and the chaplains when he seeks to be ordained. It would seem that, *mutatis mutandis*, this would be true with reference to any denomination that has a settled creed, and rules and regulations for admission to its ministry.

As to the "scientific method" in the study of theology, as this term is often used, meaning the uncommitted investigation of religions and churches, it cannot, of course, find place in the curriculum which presupposes the choice of an ecclesiastical home and field of labor. Any such study would have to precede, and be followed up by, the three years of preparation which this Church prescribes for all who seek its ministry. As to that supposed necessity for a prolonged inquiry before forming any conclusions in religious matters, which is apparently at the basis of the method referred to, and which is urged by some advocates, the rules that have been set forth seem to imply the position that it is not conceded, under normal circumstances. They evidently proceed upon the principle that by this time some things are settled, and that any man who is able to graduate at a college, and who has the personal religious experience which is the first requisite in considering entrance upon the ministry, ought to be able to make up his mind as to the questions at issue, without a *de novo* and laborious investigation. This Church undoubtedly insists that religious science has reached some fixed conclusions, just as, for instance, astronomy has done. It cannot consent to what Bunsen calls "looking upon the hard-won inheritance of centuries as having no real existence." But if, owing to conceivable circumstances, any one needs this preliminary study, then let him make it by all means, and the authorities of this Church will aid him, if he seeks their advice. But if he does not seek it, then he must not think that these authorities will be ready to admit that the position

of the Church had been properly presented to him, in case of his deciding adversely to it, and in favor of some other ministry. For it is at least questionable whether any one, who is not in sympathy with it, can put that position rightly before an inquirer, or in such a way as can be accepted.

But, although this scheme excludes, as the terms are frequently used, the "elective" system, and also the "scientific" method, except as the latter may be presupposed, yet within consistent limits there is room for both the exercise of choice in studies and for free inquiry. As there may be opportunity for the selection of additional studies, or for devoting especial effort to certain ones in the curriculum, so there is a wide range of doctrine where the candidate is left at liberty to form his own opinions. Starting from the fixed point of the broad and catholic faith, which is held to be as truly scientific a proceeding as starting in any department of

study from the fixed point of settled positions, the Church tells him conscientiously to seek conclusions upon the many questions that are regarded by it as matters of opinion and not of faith. Such as the *rationale* of Christ's mediation, the mode of inspiration, predestination, the theory of the sacraments, the prerogatives of the ministry, eschatology, and many others which separate various sects, but which are open to discussion with us. In regard to these, without departure from proper conditions, the student is allowed opportunity for hesitation in forming convictions, and for difference of decision, which cannot be conceded as to what is of the essence of the Christian religion, or the general outline of the proper order of the Church. And in such inquiry advisers or instructors of candidates are expected fairly and kindly to lend their assistance, as they will do, unless they are partisans who mistake private views for the essentials of belief.

## AMERICAN AND GERMAN METHODS OF TEACHING.

BY G. STANLEY HALL, PH. D.

THE increase of interest in education in our Commonwealth, and in some degree throughout the country, during the past two years, furnishes to all who can influence educational standards, methods, or aims an extremely rare opportunity for advantageous work. The state of interest in schools of all kinds is, in some sense, as Kant said, a sensitive barometer of the degree of national culture. The higher the intellectual development of a country, the more expensive and important the work of education becomes, and the more imperative the need of economizing not only mental but physical energy during the long teachable period of human infancy. The number and openness of those channels through which the knowledge of the cultivated classes can pass down and make itself felt among the ignorant, and the means by which the wisdom of age can be made essentially available for youth, is especially

important in a republic, ruled by the average mind. For a faithful and efficient teacher every shade of anxiety about place or pay, and all the tension of discipline, are, by the law of the conservation of mental energy, so much lost from his or her proper work of instruction, — a fact which legislatures, supervisors, and school boards should never lose sight of. On the other hand, as school systems improve, there must of course be more machinery, and with it the tendency to monotony and routine, of the degrading influences of which all teachers complain, must increase. That the need of counteracting these tendencies is now almost universally felt in some way, is thus most hopeful and timely. This can, of course, be done only by some further advance toward the practical solution of the old question, always recurring with increasing urgency, — How far can teaching be taught, or how far can it

become a profession? If the present interest in education is to bear practical fruit, it should lead to a searching scrutiny of the work done in our normal schools.

The impulse to which these owe their origin came more or less directly from Cousin's famous report on the state of public instruction in Prussia in 1832, and Guizot's bill the next year. In urging this remarkable measure, by which German systems were introduced throughout France, the passage of which was all the more magnanimous in view of the animosity then felt toward Germany, Cousin said: "The true greatness of a people does not consist in borrowing nothing from others, but in borrowing all that is good, and in perfecting what it appropriates. It were pusillanimity to reject a thing for no other reason than that it had been thought good by others." The improved plan of normal instruction thus adopted in France was soon inaugurated in England, and in 1839 in this country.

Respectable as our own normal schools are, they have never and nowhere flourished as in Germany. One, and perhaps the chief, reason is that the subjects of pedagogy and psychology, including ethics, which are quite fundamental in normal instruction there, are taught either very poorly or not at all elsewhere. If teaching is ever to develop a professional or scientific side, it must be strictly and solely in the line of these studies. The detailed and enthusiastic study of the lives and methods of eminent educators, from Comenius, and perhaps from Plato, down to the present in German normal schools, cultivates a professional spirit, — goes far towards supplying the place of that experience which would restrain tyros from spoiling children and schools in learning their trade, or in experimenting with "original" methods, the errors of which were long since demonstrated by the most costly of all experiments, and sifts out the choice material for a subsequent philosophy of teaching. This last is the chief thing. Practice is worthless without some theory, but methods have no value in themselves; they are like "cheap arches overhead in tunnelling a sand-bank, which

serve to keep off the falling sand while the work goes on beneath." Without a good deal of scholarship and mental power they are often damaging, and even with these are often perverted unless original. All so-called "normal methods" rest upon a scheme of the mental faculties and order of their growth, and although it cannot be denied that almost any method is better than none, the thing is to get down and back into the child's mind, as only the psychological genius of a Pestalozzi, or a teacher of sympathetic nature, can do. To do this perhaps the very fact of knowing little, and having learned that by the hardest, as Pestalozzi did, was an actual advantage, but it is a psychological advantage of a more scientific sort to have had a long period of continuous intellectual growth as a basis of inference how the minds of older children grow.

If, for instance, a teacher has imbibed the old theory of innate ideas, as taught in so many of our colleges, he is liable to overrate the power of the child's mind in certain directions, to believe that the soul grasps moral or intellectual truths by a rapid act of "pure intellection," to teach principles, e. g. rules of grammar or arithmetic, before concrete facts: while if he believes, with Locke, that the mind is a page of white paper on which nothing is written save what enters through the senses, the methods are reversed. If, with Fröbel, he assumes the child to be a plant, and himself only a gardener, he will have little in common with Herbart, whose philosophy is that of a very large proportion of the German teachers of to-day, who regarded the mind as a block of marble, and the teacher as a sculptor, who could give it any shape whatever; or he may even accept Jacotot's maxim that all children are alike educable. The deductive apriorist assumes only to furnish, repair, decorate, or at most enlarge the house, while the empiricist assumes to build it. The extreme evolutionist tends to narrow the scope of education. Heredity, in the broad conception of those who "draw most heavily on the bank of Time," seems too imposing a principle for educational methods to resist. The concep-



tion that all that is acquired in the long experience of the ancestral line is innate in the offspring tends towards, though it by no means reaches, the educational scepticism of Schopenhauer, who said that the intellect was so imperfect that it could at best become only a flickering candle or will-o'-the-wisp to shed a faint ray of light upon the all-controlling will, a view which would make education essentially impossible. The fact is, all philosophy becomes practical in the field of education as nowhere else. The pedagogical theories of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Schleiermacher, Comte, as well as those of Richter, Spencer, Bain, and the rest, all have their facets of truth. The human mind is so vastly complex, so variable in different moods, temperaments, ages, etc., that any acute student of its phenomena can hardly fail to see and say new and helpful things for a teacher about it. Hence, again, the tendency of any *one* system of philosophy to become a narrowing hobby, and the necessity for educators to limit, qualify, temper, and test one theory by another, and never to forget that all are partial and relative.

The teacher lives in the midst of undisguised psychic nature as does no one else, and his success is in proportion to his ability to order and master the facts before him, to analyze motives, and to resist the constant tendency to regard and make juvenile too much like adult life. If he would study, for example, the effects of punishment on old and young in the same class, the relations of temperament or sex to progress in different studies, the influence of growth on intellectual achievement, the comparative success in life or ability of those pupils who leave school early to those who stay, — the influence of the parent's calling, of excellent or defective senses, of religion, of nationality, — the influence of good clothes on self-respect, of polite habits on self-control, — the effects of familiarity or dignity on his part, — why it is that on certain days all goes hard, etc., — his interest in his work, his insight into the nature of his pupils, the dignity of his profession, and the cause of science, would all be advanced. The careful and thoughtful treat-

ment of any one of the very many questions of this character, though far harder than to write an average text-book or treatise on education, is far more valuable, and could be accomplished by Quetelet's graphic method of moral statistics by hundreds of teachers here. Such subjects especially as the relations of body and soul, as shown in the great *rôle* of hunger, fear, and fatigue in children, by the fact, for instance, that a tired child, instead of sitting, will often play all the harder, and if excited rarely wants what it needs, but will cry for a picture-book if it is hungry; the nature, changes, and regimen of adolescence; incipient morbid traits, manifest often in such idiosyncrasies as fear of harmless animals, dislike of a species of food, excessive bashfulness and self-consciousness, which need the most careful treatment, the proper distinction between the mistakes of ignorance and those of fertile and incipiently original minds, — these things show that the principles of education are to be found only in the psycho-physiological nature of childhood. The psychologist and the teacher ought to be able to help each other materially.

But pedagogy is a larger term than didactics, for it includes training or discipline in its broadest sense. Nearly all ethical questions become practical here, just as psychological ones are latent and determining for methods of teaching. The reverence of knowledge for its own sake is superstitious. Ignorance is preferable to knowledge which does not affect life, and the object of discipline is to make it practical. Frequent and indiscriminate blame or punishment is no worse than frequent and indiscriminate commendation or reward. Children's pleasures should be simple and monotonous, and the object of discipline is to avoid punishment. Even corporal punishment is justifiable, not as daily food, but as a medicine always at hand against emergency, and to be so applied that the sense of moral shame may be more acute than the physical pain, and so as to cause a healthy reaction of conscience. To apply it so frequently and ignorantly as many women teachers do, is demoralizing; to dispense with it entirely is affectation.

## DR. GREGORY'S PROLEGOMENA TO TISCHENDORF'S LAST CRITICAL EDITION OF THE GREEK TESTAMENT.

BY PROFESSOR EZRA ABBOT, D. D.

IT is a remarkable circumstance that the two most eminent critical editors of the Greek New Testament in the present century, Tischendorf and Tregelles, should have been alike disabled by a sudden and fatal illness from completing their tasks. A shock of paralysis, from which he never recovered, struck the pen from the hand of Dr. Tregelles, while engaged (in 1870) in revising the concluding chapters of the book of Revelation; and though by the aid of friends the sixth part of his great work, completing his edition of the text of the New Testament, was issued in 1872, he was unable to prepare the promised Prolegomena or Critical Introduction, describing the authorities used, and the principles followed in editing the text. It was not till 1879, more than four years after his death, that Part VII., "Prolegomena, and Addenda and Corrigenda," completing the edition in a manner necessarily unsatisfactory, was issued under the superintendence of Dr. F. J. A. Hort, the first part of the work having been published as far back as 1857. The "Prolegomena" finally printed consisted merely of extracts from former works of Dr. Tregelles, pieced together in such a way as to answer in some measure the purpose intended.

Tischendorf was happily able to complete the first two volumes of his eighth and most important critical edition of the Greek Testament, containing the text and notes, issued at intervals, in eleven parts, from October, 1864, to 1872; but the stroke of apoplexy on the 5th of May, 1873, which ultimately caused his death, December 7th, 1874, prevented his leaving even any rough sketch of the Prolegomena to this great edition. For a year and a half after Tischendorf's death his literary executors endeavored in vain to find some one in Germany

who would prepare the critical Introduction essential to the completeness of the edition; but the pre-eminence of Tischendorf in the special department to which he had devoted his life seemed to have discouraged and distanced all rivalry among his countrymen, and no German scholar could be procured at once competent and willing to assume the task. It was indeed hoped and expected at one time that Dr. Oscar von Gebhardt, now librarian of the University of Göttingen, and favorably known by his edition of the "Codex Venetus," and by his share in the excellent edition of the "Patres Apostolici," by Gebhardt, Harnack, and Zahn, would undertake the work; but this hope was disappointed.

It is an interesting fact that an *American* scholar, Dr. Caspar René Gregory, was finally selected and persuaded to undertake the very responsible task of preparing the Prolegomena to this edition of the Greek Testament, the most important which has appeared in the present century. Dr. Gregory, born at Philadelphia in the year 1846, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania at the age of seventeen, for some years a teacher in a classical school, a graduate also of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, where he took a four years' course, has been a student at Leipzig since 1873, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that University in 1876. While at Leipzig he has written articles for the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other periodicals, and translated Luthardt's work on the origin of the Fourth Gospel, to which he added a bibliography of the literature of the subject, compiled with extraordinary care and thoroughness. He also translated Luthardt's Commentary on the Gospel of John, in three volumes octavo. He has prepared, from the beginning, the excellent

Bibliography of current theological literature, which forms one of the most valuable parts of each number of Schürer's *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, established in 1876. His sketch of the life of Tischendorf, published in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for January, 1876, is the best which has been written; and this, combined with the high distinction which he had won at Leipzig as a scholar remarkable for thoroughness and accuracy, doubtless led to his selection for the work referred to, though the textual criticism of the New Testament was not a subject to which he had particularly devoted himself.

Though other literary engagements, and also ill health, have delayed beyond expectation the completion of Dr. Gregory's work, begun in the summer of 1876, all interested in Biblical studies will be glad to know that it is now passing through the press of Giesecke and Devrient at Leipzig, and that there is reason to hope that it may be finished in the course of the present year. It will form an octavo volume of perhaps 700 or 800 pages, and is intended to be a thesaurus of information on all that pertains to the textual criticism of the New Testament, at least so far as the materials for criticism are concerned. While the hand of Tischendorf will, of course, be missed in certain parts, it will contain a great amount of new matter as compared with Tischendorf's Prolegomena to his edition of 1859, and will be printed in a way which will make it incomparably more convenient for consultation on any particular point. Tischendorf's Prolegomena to his previous editions really furnish but a very imperfect key to the multitudinous abbreviations representing the authorities cited in his critical notes. Many of these are to ordinary readers almost as unintelligible as Egyptian hieroglyphics. It is the purpose of Dr. Gregory in this volume to enable any student, who is examining the testimonies for the various readings in Tischendorf's notes, to verify his references with the least possible trouble; to go in every case, so far as the libraries within his reach may permit, to the sources of information on which Tischendorf him-

self relied. This, for want of suitable explanation, has hitherto been no easy task, even for those versed in the textual criticism of the New Testament. The description of the critical materials will, it is believed, be far more comprehensive and accurate than has ever before been given; while the "Ad-denda et Emendanda," a formidable but very valuable part of the work, will contain corrections of errors in the text and notes of the two volumes already published, which the use of them by various critical scholars has detected, and additions to the authorities for various readings derived from new manuscripts or other sources since Tischendorf's decease. Indexes of abbreviations, of subjects, of passages of the New Testament illustrated, and of Greek words and forms remarked upon, will complete the volume.

To justify the notice of this work in *The Harvard Register*, for which it has been prepared at the special request of the editor, it is perhaps necessary to mention that the writer has been in constant correspondence with Dr. Gregory concerning the matter from the beginning, and has revised his manuscript so far as it has been prepared. The proof-sheets have also been sent to him regularly from Leipzig for revision. The results of some special investigations will appear in the Prolegomena under the writer's name; but whether any contributions he may have made or may make to the work will permit him to allow his name to stand on the title-page in connection with that of Dr. Gregory, as he has been urged to do by that all too modest scholar, to whom the chief credit will in any event be due, is yet to be determined. He is glad, however, of this opportunity to express his admiration of the indefatigable industry, patience, and care with which Dr. Gregory has devoted himself to the performance of his task, aiming throughout at a very high ideal of excellence, while perfectly aware that he can receive only the most meagre and utterly inadequate pecuniary return for the vast amount of time and labor spent on the work.



## JOHN OSBORNE SARGENT.

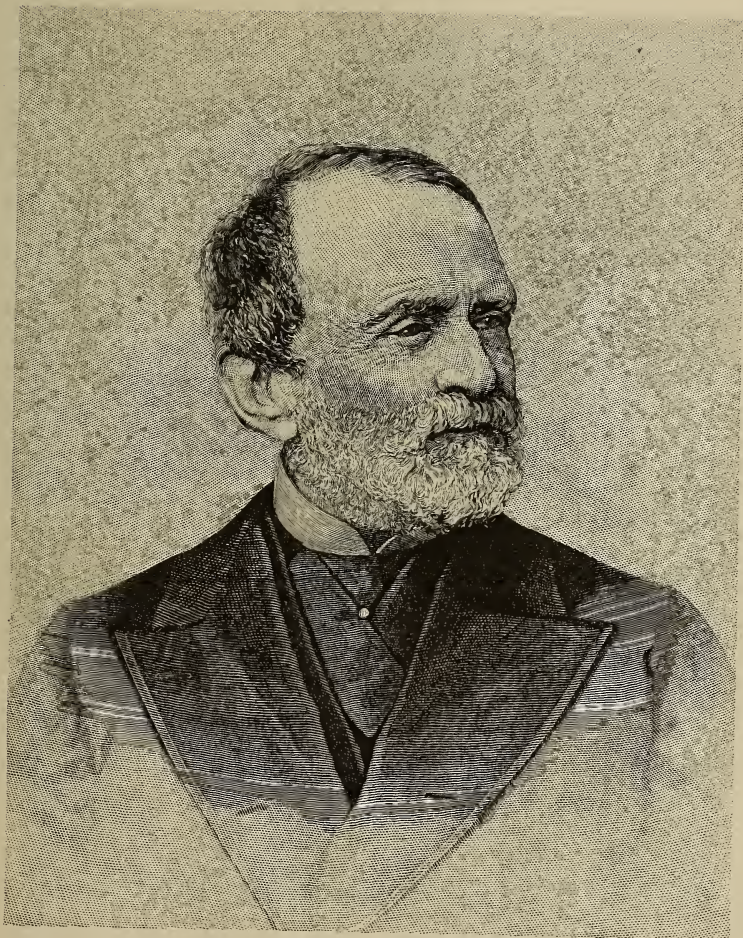
SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

WISHING a few facts regarding the life of John Osborne Sargent, of New York City, permission was obtained to look at his own record, filed, according to time-honored custom, with the Class Secretary. It then became apparent that his autobiography was in its way a model for the many hundreds who have as yet left unfilled their similar obligations to their Class; moreover, that the record, covering a full half-century, 1830-80, was not only interesting, but of historical value, for it contained many pleasant and hitherto unprinted references to men who have attained certain prominence in the political history of this country. Accordingly permission was obtained to print almost the entire record.

Mr. Sargent was born in Gloucester. He went with his brother, the late Epes Sargent, two years his junior, to the Derby Academy in Hingham, 1817-20, thence to the Public Latin School of Boston, 1821-26. In the Prize Book of that period, among other things, is a Latin Ode by him, and a translation, in English verse, of the first Elegy of Tyrtæus. He took the declamation prizes — third, second, first — three years in succession, at the Latin School, and afterwards in College. In his senior year at Harvard his chum was his kinsman and lifelong friend, Henry Winthrop Sargent, whose days have been so well spent in perfecting the sylvan paradise of Wodenette, at Fishkill, on the Hudson. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding, the Med Facs, and the Porcellian Club, and Grand Master of the Knights of the Square Table. He was one of the club that edited the *Collegian*, and was elected by his classmates as their Valedictorian. It will be remembered that he was for three successive years the President of the Harvard Club of New York, and is now a member of the Board of Overseers. — *Editor*.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1880.

MY DEAR WARREN, — I sit down, on my sixtieth birthday, to fulfil the promise I made at that very pleasant dinner of yours to the survivors of the Class of 1830, to fill up my gap in your class-book of half a century. On leaving college I entered the law-office of William Sullivan, of Boston, the distinguished advocate and polished gentleman, an ornament alike of the Bar and the social circle. My fellow-students were my classmate, Thomas C. Amory (since the author of a valuable biography of his grandfather, Gov. James Sullivan), and John T. S. Sullivan, then recently returned from a long educational residence in Germany, and in the full possession of those wonderful social accomplishments and powers in which no American gentleman of this century has rivalled him. His songs to the guitar, and his stories, whether of a French marquis, a German student, or a Yankee pedler, — marvellously impersonated, — enabled him, by an endless wealth of invention and adaptation, to fascinate a company for hours and days together, with such polite deference to all comers that nobody could feel aggrieved at his monopoly. We studied very fairly, and varied our amusements and studies by an occasional excursion into politics; and once, at least, a public meeting on some agitating question of the time was set on foot in Sullivan's office. The call was made from there, the resolutions were drafted, the officers appointed, some of the speakers furnished, and the memorial sent to Congress. Those were stirring times. I blush to say that I stole an occasional hour, that might have been better spent on Blackstone and Chitty, to write verses, printed under pseudonyms in the *Atlantic Souvenir* and the *Token*, the illustrated annuals that were then fashionable, and that may still be referred to as examples of the art and light literature of that period. And here I may as well mention that in these fledgling days, in connection with my friends, Wendell Holmes and Park Benjamin, I took a minor part in the production of a brochure entitled "Illustrations of the Athenæum Gallery" and also in the "Harbinger," a collection of poems that we made at the suggestion of our friend, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, for sale at the great Fair for the Blind, got up in Faneuil Hall, under the auspices of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Jr., and, for the day, a wonderful financial success. Admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1833, I took an office with my fellow-student, Amory, at the corner of State and Washington Streets. The country was then in a state of chronic agitation, politically, and a letter of mine on some irritating topic, addressed to the Boston *Atlas*, then under the charge of



SARONY, PHOTO.

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON, ENGR'S.

Yours truly  
John O. Sargent





Richard Haughton, a gentleman of singular tact and urbanity, led to an arrangement under which, for two or three years, I furnished for that journal its political leaders. During this period I was elected to the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature in Governor Everett's time. The *Atlas* was run at fever heat, and its articles, always in sympathy with the prevailing excitement, were extensively circulated by the Whig journals. In 1838 I was invited by Colonel Webb, of New York, who was, perhaps, the most effective partisan writer of his day, to join the *Courier and Enquirer*. In that office I remained till after the election of President Harrison, and took an active part in the canvass, playing the useful man when an address, or a string of resolutions, or a speech was wanted in a hurry. On one occasion I was appointed by the Whig Young Men's Committee to deliver, at thirty-six hours' notice, a Fourth-of-July oration, in consequence of the sudden illness of Mark Sibley, a popular member of Congress from Western New York. It was resolved that I should fill his place or find a substitute. I applied to Henry A. Wise, who was stopping at the City Hotel, and in behalf of the Committee requested him to make an oration at the Tabernacle the next day. Wise was then a Whig idol. His reply was characteristic but not encouraging. He said, "I would see you d——d first." If Wise felt so, I knew there was only one way left. I was obliged to face the music. The old Tabernacle in Broadway was filled with enthusiastic Whigs of both sexes, and, as the oration was red-hot Whiggery all through, they received it accordingly.

In May, 1839, Governor Seward nominated me, to the Senate of the State, as the agent to visit Holland and England for the purpose of collecting documents connected with the colonial history of New York. The Senate was Democratic, and had inserted in the bill authorizing the appointment of an agent the name of John L. Stephens, the distinguished traveller, and a warm Democratic partisan. The Assembly promptly expunged his name, and the Senate quite as promptly rejected mine. As I was but a new comer in the State, the unexpected and unsought nomination was a compliment that I never undervalued. A year or more afterwards Governor Seward gave the appointment to a Democratic partisan quite as ardent as Mr. Stephens. In 1841 I resumed the practice of my profession, and was admitted to the Bar of New York, and in two or three years afterwards to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Politics, for some seven years, I strictly avoided. My clients were not numerous, but they kept me busy. Among them were John Ericsson, the eminent scientist, Mr. E. K. Collins, of the U. S. Steamship line, and some western clients, whose grievances were in the Land Department; and all these called me a good deal to Washington, where my old political associations were gradually revived. Thus I became involved in the

Whig movement in favor of General Taylor, which was started on receipt of the news of the battle of Buena Vista. From New York I consented to edit (as a volunteer) a campaign journal to be published in the city of Washington, and styled *The Battery*. Published at the request of the Whig National Committee, it required and received no material aid beyond their good will and good word, and obtained a large circulation in the Middle and Southern States. On General Taylor's election it was decided that a daily political journal in the Whig interest should be established in Washington, of which I was requested to take charge. When the President came to Washington he was accompanied by his confidential friend and adviser, during the canvass, Alexander C. Bul-litt, then of New Orleans, with similar intentions in regard to a daily paper. It was easily arranged that the new journal should be placed under our joint control. The *Republic* was thus founded, and the Whigs everywhere gave it a cordial reception, for in support of such an enterprise many who are in office, and all who are in search of office, naturally become enlisted. The paper was therefore a necessary success, independently of any merits. We were on pleasant terms with President Taylor and his Cabinet down to the period when the public were informed that Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of War, had been busy working up what was known as the Galphin claim, in which he was personally interested. We not only declined to say a word in his defence, but made such comments on the transaction as rendered our relations to the Cabinet somewhat equivocal. As President Taylor decided to retain Mr. Crawford, we withdrew from the *Republic*. The death of President Taylor was followed by the formation of a new Cabinet under President Fillmore, at whose request I returned to the *Republic*, and, saving some few months while disabled by illness, conducted it to the close of his administration. Mr. Fillmore was a Whig of the Whigs. During his presidential term he was surrounded and sustained by the old leaders of the party. The Whig Convention of 1852, comprising representative Whigs from all sections, put on enduring record their approval of the entire policy of his administration. And yet Mr. Horace Greeley in his life-time, after he had himself abandoned the Whigs and posed as an Independent, and even for months while he was running the *Tribune* with express reference to a coalition of Liberals with Democrats, to betray Republicans, was in the habit of placing Mr. Fillmore in the same category with John Tyler and Andrew Johnson as a traitor to his party. Down to the present day Mr. Thurlow Weed repeats the scandal whenever he can find or make an occasion for intruding it into the newspapers. The famous political firm, composed of Messrs. Weed, Seward, and Greeley, to use an expressive if not an elegant phrase, had sat upon Mr. Fillmore when he was Vice-President; and Mr. Fillmore, when he became President, declined being sat upon

any longer. This was the whole of it. *Hinc illa lacryma.* When the Whig party was broken up, Mr. Fillmore went where he pleased, as he could well do without any impeachment of his party fidelity or his personal honor. At this time our classmates Kerr and Sumner were in Congress, and I was always in friendly intercourse with them. During the season of the Whig Convention of 1852, I saw Mr. Webster daily, breakfasted with him and dined with him, and spent the entire forenoon with him on the day when it was announced on a Wall Street bulletin that he would certainly be nominated on the next ballot. Mr. Fillmore I also saw often; and if I can judge from what both said, there was no time during the session of that Convention when either of those gentlemen would not gladly have transferred his votes to the other to secure his nomination, if such a transfer had been possible.

I was on agreeable terms always with Mr. Fillmore. At his request I accompanied him on his Southern and on his Northern tours; was in the habit of consultation with him, both before and after his accession to the Presidency; and he kindly tendered me the commissionship to China, which I declined. It will not take many words, so I will say here that a more dignified gentleman, a purer patriot, and a more conscientious statesman, I never knew. With him a compact was a compact. No matter what was the character of the other party to it, he did not try to escape its obligations by calling him the devil. I was disabled by a succession of fevers from taking any part in the presidential contest of 1852; my health was very seriously impaired, and on the accession of General Pierce to the Presidency, the *Republic* was discontinued. For more than a year I was an invalid. In the January of 1854 I was married to Miss Georgiana Welles, of Boston, daughter of Benjamin Welles (H. U. 1800), and the granddaughter of Governor Increase Sumner (H. U. 1767). Resuming my profession in the cities of Washington and New York, I continued in it till the ill health of my wife made it necessary for us, under the directions of her physicians to seek changes of scene and air. In November, 1861, we embarked for Liverpool, and after spending a few days at Leamington, we went to London, where I found myself in the same hotel with Thurlow Weed, who was making himself much more useful and acceptable to our Minister, Mr. Adams, than our fellow-passenger, Archbishop Hughes, made himself to Mr. Dayton, in Paris. While discussing where to go, Mr. Weed said, in the pithiness of one of his old paragraphs, "Go to Rome, for when you get there you'll be *somewhere*." So we went to Rome, and passed the next twelve years with inconsiderable intervals in Europe, moving from one health-resort to another, always hopeful as to the object of our pursuit and always disappointed. While abroad we studied the languages and litera-

ture of the various countries in which we sojourned, and one season at Torquay I began a translation of Anastasius Grün's "Der Letzte Ritter," which was published in 1872, and dedicated to my old-time and all-time friend, Oliver Wendell Holmes. I sent a copy to each of my classmates as far as they could be hunted up by the publishers. I have Professor Hedge's word for it, that the work was not badly done; but you were the class poet, and have had an opportunity to judge for yourself. There have been attributed to me three pamphlets in review of "The Rule in Minot's Case," as established by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, purporting to be the work of a Layman. I read them the other day and was amused by them, but it is hardly possible that I could ever have trifled so with the Bench. We returned from our foreign wanderings in 1872, and soon after an accident—a mere accident—made me a summer resident of Lenox, in Berkshire. Till that time I had taken no interest in rural life or agricultural pursuits. But all that has changed. I cannot say with Horace, "Hoc erat in votis," for it was the last thing I should have thought of; but after several summers' experience I can cordially say with him in the same connection, "Bene est; nihil amplius oro." I have found a pleasant interval land before entering the Valley of the Shadow. Much pleasure in these latter days I have derived from the Harvard Club of the City of New York, composed in a great measure of the more recent graduates. As far as was in my power I assisted in their efforts to procure the recognition of the outside Alumni in the government of Harvard College. They have done me the honor, against my serious protest, to assist in electing me as the first foreign Overseer. One word more. The *Times* of this city, a year or two ago, identified a body found in the Adirondacks as that of the last Whig. This was a mistake. There was at least one more left. I must indulge in an egotism that would be pardonable only among classmates and in this class-book of yours. There lies before me a confidential letter, received many years ago, in the familiar handwriting of Henry Clay. It is one of a number that have escaped the ravages that time, fires, and removals make in the correspondence of the most careful man—which I am not. "I shall always be happy to hear from you," wrote the veteran Statesman to his then youthful friend, "from whom I know I shall receive only counsels of truth, honor, and patriotism." I hope, my dear Warren, that to this day, my classmates believe that no man ever received any different counsels from one whom, with a kindness I most gratefully remember, they selected to represent their parting sentiments in their valedictory oration.

Faithfully yours and theirs,

JOHN O. SARGENT.

To G. W. WARREN, ESQ.,

Secretary of the Class of 1830.



## THE FOOTBALL BURIAL SERVICES IN 1860.

BY JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY.

THE private journal of Mr. Sibley contains what can reasonably be called an authentic record of an amusing incident in college life that took place in the autumn of 1860, and with Mr. Sibley's permission the record is here printed in full. — *Editor.*

This evening [Sept. 3, 1860] is the anniversary for the football fight between Freshmen and the other undergraduates; but the contest has grown so savage of late years that the Faculty voted, July 2, to prohibit the encounter to-night, and the undergraduates decided to have a closing service. Accordingly before night one of the express wagons was seen carrying a drum, which was left at the upper end of the Cambridge Common. After tea the Delta and its vicinity was not thronged, as usual on the first Monday evening, with students in their most ragged attire and with spectators. But ere long the sound of a drum was heard, and soon a procession appeared, at the head of which was a drum-major or grand marshal with a huge bearskin cap and baton, accompanied by assistants with craped staffs and torches, and followed by two bass-drummers (students beating muffled drums); the elegist or chaplain (Post<sup>1</sup>), with his Oxford cap and black gown, and brows and cheeks crooked so as to appear as if wearing huge goggles; four spade-bearers; six pall-bearers with a six-foot coffin on their shoulders; and then the Sophomore Class in full ranks. They looked poverty-stricken; their hats, with the rims torn off or turned in, bore the figures '63 in front, that being the year of their class, their apparel such as is suited to the tearing football fight, and their left legs having crape on them. The procession moved on in perfectly good order to the Delta, and halted under the trees towards the upper end, where a circle was formed and the coffin passed around for the friends to take a last look at the contents, — simply a football with painted frill fastened into the head of the coffin; while the spade-bearers plied their spades industriously in digging the grave. The elegist then — in the most excessively mock-sanctimonious manner, amid

sighs and sobs and groans and lamentations, the noise of which might have been heard for a mile — read by torchlight the following address and poem: —

"DEARLY BELOVED, — We have met together upon this mournful occasion to perform the sad offices over one whose long and honored life was put to an end in a sudden and violent manner. Last year at this very time, in this very place, our poor friend's round, jovial appearance (slightly *swollen* perhaps), and the *elasticity* of his movements, gave promise of many years more to be added to a long life which even then eclipsed the 'OLDEST GRADUATE'S.' When he rose exulting in the air, propelled by the toe of the valiant Ropes,<sup>1</sup> looking like the war angel sounding the onset and hovering over the mingling fray, we little thought then that to-day he would lie so low, surrounded by weeping 'Soph's'! Exult, ye Freshmen, and clap your hands! The wise men who make big laws around a little table have stretched out their arms to encircle you, and for this once at least your eyes and 'noses' are protected, you are shielded behind the *Ægis* of Minerva. But for us there is naught but sorrow, the sweet associations and tender memories of eyes 'bunged up,' of noses wonderfully distended, of battered shins, the many chance blows anteriorly and posteriorly received and delivered, the *rush*, the STRUGGLE, the VICTORY! They call forth our deep regret and unaffected tears. The enthusiastic cheers, the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne,' each student grasping a brother's hand, — all, all have passed away and will soon be buried with the football beneath the sod, to live hereafter only as a dream in our memories and in the College annals. Brothers, pardon my emotion, and if I have kept you already too long, pardon me this also. On such an occasion as this, but few words can be spoken, but those must be spoken, for they are the outburst of grieved spirits and sad hearts. What remains for me to say is short, and in the words of a well-known poem."

He then read the following parody on the Burial of Sir John Moore: —

But one drum we had, with its funeral note,  
As the coffin we hitherward hurried,  
And in crape we are decked, for proudly we dote  
On the football that's soon to be buried.

We'll bury him sadly at dim twilight,  
As day into night is just turning,

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards Lieut. Henry Ropes, killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. See Harvard Memorial Biographies.

<sup>2</sup> Albert Kintzing Post, drowned on July 5, 1872.



With a solemn dirge, by the dismal light  
Of the torches dimly burning.

With pall and bier that's borne by the crew,  
And a headstone carried behind them,  
His corpse shall ride with becoming pride,  
With martial music before him.

'Gainst the Faculty, let not a word be said,  
Though we cannot but speak our sorrow,  
We'll steadfastly gaze on the face of the dead,  
And bitterly think on the morrow.

We think, as we hollow the narrow bed,  
And fasten the humble foot-board,  
That to-morrow at chapel we'll see no black eyes,  
Or noses that show they've been hit hard.

The Faculty talk of the spirit that's gone,  
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,  
But little we'll care if they let him sleep on  
In the grave where a Sophomore laid him.

'T is time that our heavy task were done,  
And I would advise our retiring,  
Or we'll hear the voice of some savage one  
For the ringleader gruffly inquiring.

The coffin was then lowered into the grave,  
which the sextons filled, and at the head was  
placed the following epitaph in white letters on  
a black board : —

Hic jacet  
FOOTBALL FIGHTUM  
Obiit July 2, 1860  
Æt. LX. years  
Resurgat.

On the foot-piece the words

"IN MEMORIAM"

were inscribed over a winged skull.

While they were filling the grave the class  
sang, to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," the fol-  
lowing

#### DIRGE.

Ah ! woe betide the luckless time  
When manly sports decay,  
And football stigmatized as crime  
Must sadly pass away.

CHORUS. — Shall Sixty-three submit to see  
Such cruel murder done,  
And not proclaim the deed of shame?  
No ! let's unite as one !

O hapless ball, you little knew  
When last upon the air  
You lightly o'er the Delta flew,  
Your grave was measured there.

CHORUS. — But Sixty-three will never see  
Your noble spirit fly,  
And not unite in funeral rite,  
And swell your dirge's cry.

Beneath this sod we lay you down,  
This scene of glorious fight :  
With dismal groans and yells we'll drown  
Your mournful burial rite.

CHORUS. — For Sixty-three will never see  
Such cruel murder done,  
And not proclaim the deed of shame.  
No ! let's unite as one !

Cheers for the various classes and groans  
for the Faculty were then given, and the stu-  
dents dispersed, having gone through all the  
ceremonies with a laughable mock gravity,  
good humor, and good order.

## THE COLLECTION OF MOLLUSCA.

BY CHARLES E. HAMLIN.

THE basis of the conchological collec-  
tion of the Museum of Comparative  
Zoölogy was laid in 1863, by the purchase  
of the private collection of shells gathered  
through a long series of years, by the late  
John G. Anthony. About the same time  
the Harvard Natural History Society surren-  
dered to the Museum its collections, of  
which the shells constituted a principal por-  
tion. The Anthony collection was especial-  
ly rich in the land and fluviatile shells of  
the United States. To these had been  
added, by extensive exchanges, shells of the

same classes from most parts of the world  
that had then been reached by collectors.  
The marine shells, though subordinate in  
amount and variety to those of land and  
fresh-water origin, made, nevertheless, a large  
and valuable collection of themselves. To  
these the gift of the Harvard Society proved  
to be an important supplement. From Mr.  
Anthony's removal to Cambridge, in 1863,  
till his death in 1877, he continued to hold  
correspondence and to conduct exchanges  
with many of the foremost conchologists of  
his time ; and during the fourteen years of

his connection with the Museum his system of exchanges, maintained with such persistent activity as is rarely equalled, furnished representatives of many groups that otherwise must have remained void till the present time.

The greatest accession to the conchological department was secured in 1873, when the very large collection of the late William Harper Pease, of Honolulu, was bought from his heirs. Mr. Pease had amassed, by his own collections made in several groups of the Pacific islands and upon the western coast of North America, and by exchange, a collection rich in shells of all classes to a degree seldom attained in private cabinets. More recently there have been received from individuals gifts limited in amount, but containing, in the aggregate, many rare and valuable species.

Since the purchase of the Pease collection, miscellaneous and indiscriminate exchanges have been discontinued, and correspondents have been restricted to new or specially desirable forms. The acquisitions that have been gained by purchase, exchange, and gift have at length rendered the conchological collection so far complete that very few of the numerous genera and subgenera, into which the old Lamarckian groups have been subdivided, remain unrepresented in it. Its deficiencies are largely the want of the most recently described species, belonging sometimes to long-established groups, but oftener to new genera. Above all should be mentioned as wanting those species which are peculiar to regions that have been least visited by European and American collectors. As an instance to which the last remark applies, it may be said that the Black Sea and its shores are wholly unrepresented in the Museum collection, while of shells from the Caspian not more than two or three species are in hand.

It would be out of place to name here those seas and regions that are adequately represented in the collection, and those others, not a few, which are either meagrely or not at all represented. It is enough to say that the deficiencies in respect to local-

ity are precisely those in which most European collections share.

During the work of arrangement now in progress throughout the Museum, exchanges in the conchological department are suspended, with a few exceptions like the following. Count Kornis, of Buda-Pesth, having sought to no purpose, through the Austrian embassy at Constantinople, for a supply of Black Sea and Caspian shells, is at present negotiating to obtain them for the Museum through the agency of Russian collectors. A correspondent in Tasmania is earnestly engaged in enlarging our list of shells from that island; and two zealous collectors in Cuba are at work adding to the stock of West India shells, which, singular as it may appear, is quite insufficient in respect alike to marine, land, and fresh-water forms.

Besides the collections of dry shells, the Museum is abundantly furnished with alcoholic specimens of all classes of mollusks. Of the number of recent species of mollusks that have been described up to the present time, it is impossible to speak with any approach to accuracy, in consequence of the numerous additions that have been made through the increased activity of collectors, as well as through dredgings now successfully carried on at depths which forty years ago were assumed to be destitute of molluscan life. Nor can we yet tell with certainty the number of species comprised in the Museum collection. At the close of a revision and re-identification — continued for several years — of all Gasteropods that were in hand after the purchase of the Pease collection, the number of species of that class was catalogued as 11,312. Subsequent additions have probably raised the number to above 11,500 species. The revision of the Lamellibranchs has been only in part completed, but the catalogue of shells of that class, as it was before the Pease purchase, gives the number of species as 1,041, not including the Unionidæ. To this family, Lea, in the last edition of his "Synopsis," assigns 1,129 recent species, of which Woodward, in the second edition of his "Manual of Mollusca," recognizes 620 species. Suppos-

ing the Museum collection, which is rich in Unionidæ, to contain half the smaller number, or 310 species, real and spurious, — a moderate estimate, — the collection of Lamellibranchs at the time referred to amounted to 1,350 species. The number must since have been increased to more than 1,500, making the sum total of Gasteropods and Lamellibranchs upwards of 13,000 species. We have at hand no reliable data for estimating the number of recent species of Cephalopods and Brachiopods included in the collection.

A small collection of mollusks is arranged in the synoptic room for the use of classes in zoölogy; and in the North American room a faunal collection is exhibited. From this all tropical and subtropical species are

excluded, as not being properly North American; and as the collection is designed for the inspection of the general public, like others in the apartment, the cases, which are limited in extent, are filled with shells large enough to be readily seen upon the shelves. A systematic collection of Gasteropods is now ready for arrangement in the new cases provided for them in the mollusk room. Here, too, very small species will be omitted. A like collection of Lamellibranchs and Brachiopods will be exhibited in the gallery of the same room, so soon as the selection and mounting of specimens can be completed. The great body of the systematic collection, however, will not be put on exhibition, but will be retained in a private room ready for the use of special students.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION A MEANS OF POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT.

BY PROFESSOR FRANCIS H. STORER, DEAN OF THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

VARIOUS suggestions and partial explanations have recently been offered in the newspapers as to the causes of the general inferiority of the men now prominent in public life in this country, as compared with their early predecessors. But far too little stress has been laid on the fact of the actual inability of a large proportion of the ruling class, i. e. the farmers, to distinguish between good, bad, and indifferent, as regards the men who seek their suffrages, or even to formulate with clearness their own ideas as to the scope and proper functions of government. Since questions for legislation are largely scientific questions, there is the gravest need of scientific training in the community in order that such questions may be justly considered.

It needs no extended argument to show that our successful "statesmen," and indeed most persons selected to rule over, guide, or serve us in church and state, must necessarily be men of such kind and character as will best suit the likings of that particular

class in the community which dominates the others. Now it appears from the census of 1870 that very nearly, though not quite, one half of the adult male population of the United States are directly engaged in agriculture; and, in addition, there are of course large numbers of persons occupied with affairs very intimately connected with this pursuit. Indeed, the fact is well known that in matters of last appeal the farmers are the real legislators in almost every State. It is to the farmers we must look, therefore, when seeking an explanation of the present dearth of statesmen such as were chosen merely by reason of their worth in the days when a compact yeomanry looked up to its ablest men as to natural leaders well fitted to maintain and advance both local and national interests. Inasmuch as "representatives" and office-holders of all degrees are chosen by popular vote, or its equivalent, it cannot be otherwise than that the kinds of servants called to do public work will be determined by the average opinion, taste, knowledge,



and judgment of the agricultural population.

To realize the importance of this view of the matter, it is only necessary to observe the kinds and classes of men who are able nowadays to push themselves into prominence in the agricultural world, and to notice the resemblance between these upstarts and the politicians proper. The local "squire," justly celebrated in his own neighborhood as an example of activity, enterprise, and thrift, is now decidedly less conspicuous in matters agricultural than his prototype was, and he has, generally speaking, less to do with the conduct of rural affairs than would seem naturally to fall to him. One good reason for this loss of influence on the part of the more advanced practical farmers is that even the best of them are seldom properly equipped in respect to that inner knowledge of their calling which the teachings of modern science give, and in the lack of which their activities lose half their force. But another and more evident reason for this loss of prestige is, that the steady-going farmer is thrown quite into the shade by a throng of officious persons who crowd in before him wherever agricultural subjects are under discussion, and distract attention by mere force of volubility, the real purpose of their activity being the advancement of various schemes of their own, which are frequently quite different from those that they publicly debate. Most of these men, doubtless, are fond of publicity for its own sake, and many of them seem to have been naturally endowed with a pronounced taste for the methods of attracting attention which are exhibited by vendors of patent medicines, — methods which serve their purposes only too well. They are to be found in most agricultural caucuses and associations throughout the land; their influence is felt far too often in the State Houses, and some of them are conspicuous contributors to agricultural publications. Many of these men are office-seekers pure and simple; some of them are "touters" for manufacturers of fertilizers, or of machines, or other products; some have

fancy cattle to sell; not a few are probably anxious to accept the Secretaryship of Agriculture which unhappily is to be at Washington; and so down through aspirations of every degree.

It is not in the least strange that shallow pretenders should strive to push their own interests by busying themselves in this way with the affairs of one or another science or art. The only cause for surprise is, that they should so easily and so frequently gain their ends by operating in the domain of agriculture. They are as justly obnoxious to the really instructed farmer as they are to the teacher or the man of science. Few if any of them have ever themselves done any substantial work whereby the knowledge of agriculture has been increased; while they incessantly hinder progress in many ways, both by assuming positions which belong to real leaders, by befouling discussion, by holding out false lights whereby many are misled, and by overshadowing and discouraging the real workers. Yet there are many indications showing that a very large proportion of the farming community looks up to such men as these, pushes them forward, believes their words, adopts their suggestions, deems them "great," and accords to them such honors and emoluments as it has power to give. The spectacle is not a pleasant one in itself, and it becomes hateful when considered as a cause of political degradation.

A remedy for this disease is to be looked for in the improvement of special agricultural education. The American farmer is intelligent enough and shrewd enough already for most mundane purposes. He is simply uninstructed as to the scientific and historical side of his calling. He has consequently no just and vivid conception of what the term "professional knowledge" really means and stands for. But in learning thus much he must needs come to some perception of all that lies between it and the line at which his present education ceased, and he would necessarily be led to respect in others any kind of culture which

is based on special study or is in any way akin to his own mental acquirements.

No more hopeful sign of the political elevation of the country could be witnessed than the crowding in of students from the farm-lands to the agricultural departments of Harvard and Yale. These departments are happily free from political interference, and are quite beyond the reach of mere office-seekers. Their influence is already great as regards the tone and character of

the instruction given in other schools, and the possibilities in store for them are boundless. It is not at all necessary at present that agricultural schools should be multiplied in this country, for they are more numerous already than any existing demand for their teachings can possibly justify; but the character of some of the existing schools needs to be elevated, and the number of students in attendance upon the best of them ought to be largely increased.

## FACILITIES FOR HISTORICAL STUDY IN CAMBRIDGE.

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

CLASS OF '75. As you have definitely made up your mind to study history, it is not worth while to discuss the difficulties in your way. I suppose you understand that the profession of history is much like that of being Minister to England. It is honorable and delightful when you are once established, but you must be content to wait a long time for an opportunity.

CLASS OF '85. Is it different from other professions in that respect? Of course I do not expect to become a second Macaulay, but there must be some place in the world for any man who will thoroughly prepare himself in any subject. If you could not have the English mission, would you not be contented with the Swiss? Only tell me how to begin.

'75. That depends upon the way in which you expect to take up your subject. There are two departments of historical study, — instruction, and what might be called "construction"; that which you are taught, and that which you learn for yourself. If you look into the list of Electives at Harvard you will find set down some fifteen courses in History, under six instructors, besides several courses in Political Economy, Law, and Fine Arts, which deserve to be called historical. There is no college in this country where you will find such a variety of instruction, or, I venture to say, where the instruction will give you more information.

'85. But what is disconnected information worth? I would far rather learn how to find my facts for myself, than take them on anybody's authority.

'75. You will learn hereafter, I dare say, to be more grateful for the results of the labor of other men, but you are right in wishing to be set at work for yourself. In that respect Harvard is one of the best places you can find; for the courses here will lead you out of your text-books into selected reading. I say "selected," because a most important service of the teacher is to tell beginners what not to read. His knowledge of books saves his students from miring themselves in a quicksand of chronicles, statutes, and debates.

Do you understand the general system of the historical courses here? There is a regular series, meant to cover the whole period since the beginning of the Christian era. In mediæval and modern history there are double sets of electives, — the first introductory, and taking the place of work formerly required of all students; the second going into more detail. In addition, there are graduate courses, such as those on International and Roman Law, and that on the Comparison of Constitutions, which are open to qualified undergraduates. The advantage of the historical instruction at Harvard is that it deals especially with the constitutional side of history, with institutions and

their development, and less with political or military events. You can go back to the fountain heads of modern government, the Roman and Teutonic law ; or you can study feudal institutions ; or what you will.

'85. The difficulty is to choose among so many. I should think it would be better to go to the Columbia School of Political Science, where one's work is laid out for three years.

'75. In the first place, young man, you can get, in the regular college courses at Harvard, all, or nearly all, that is promised by Columbia, and something more. You must first know how to study ; that is, you must be taught. Every instructor will, or should, teach you methods, as well as facts. There is one excellent graduate course on the use of historical sources which will help you to set yourself at work. The second requisite is "material." No matter how well trained an historical student may be, if he has not books, he is like a compass without a ship. Here again you will find Harvard the best place for your beginning. The College Library, in its contents, catalogue, and arrangements, is perhaps second in value to but one other in America. Its growth was slow and irregular for many years, principally because its funds were small. In certain directions, however, it is very rich. It has a fine collection of old maps. Its folk-lore and ballads are unrivalled in America. Old Thomas Hollis, a hundred years ago, gave it an invaluable set of sources on English history, and that department has been carefully kept up. Mediæval history is also well represented, both by general works and by the great collections of sources, such as Bouquet, and Pertz's *Monumenta*.

'85. Shall I be expected to read the *Monumenta* through?

'75. One of the things which you are to learn, and which Harvard will teach you, is that you need not read every page of a book, particularly of Latin collections in eighteen folio volumes. You must select here a little and there a little, if you are to do the original work to which you are looking forward. The privilege of going into the alcoves of

the library, which is granted to students of special subjects at Harvard, will therefore be of great value to you ; and when you handle the interminable state papers, chronicles, narratives, letters, and pamphlets, with which historians have to deal, you will feel a higher respect for the Prescotts, Macaulays, and Rankes, who have written readable histories.

'85. There are libraries in New York, so far as that goes ; or in Philadelphia, or in Washington.

'75. But none that are half so convenient or accessible, and only one so full as ours. Besides, there are six others, within three miles, if this one fails. The Boston Public Library, the largest library in America, is of course better than ours in most departments, and you will, doubtless, often consult it, though, for purposes of study, it is not so convenient. With its abundant funds it has been able to buy almost everything in the market which it desired. At Harvard the books are selected for the various departments by professors who have devoted their lives to special work. The Athenæum, though much smaller, is full on certain subjects, — for instance, English Biography.

'85. Is this the best place, however, for studying the history of our country? I think I would rather work in that department than on extracts from your *Monumenta*.

'75. You are young, and have yet to learn that the history of governments, and particularly that of the English Constitution, is American history in its broadest sense. You mean special study of the American part of United States history. The College gives two good courses, covering the period from 1783 to 1860, and you will find plenty of material for original work, as dry as the *Vita Sanctorum*. There are a thousand volumes of old sermons and theological tracts in one set in the College Library. You can begin on those. You must remember that Massachusetts has been making American history for two hundred and sixty years, from the days of the Narragansetts to the days of the Poncas. Virginians may be doubtful whether the story of John Smith is



anything more than an Occidental version of Endymion ; Pennsylvania may no longer be certain that William Penn was not a partner of William Kyd ; and New York may make sure of her antiquities by importing them from Cyprus and Egypt : but King Philip's samp-bowl and the witches' pins are solid facts in Colonial history. Joking aside, there are no such collections of Americana in the country as those in and about Boston. The Harvard, the Boston Public, and the Athenæum libraries are all particularly rich in this respect. The General Theological, the Congregational, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society libraries have a good deal on early Colonial and ecclesiastical history. The Massachusetts Historical Society, besides a large number of early books and newspapers, is fortunate enough to pos-

sess some valuable manuscripts, including the original journals of Governor Winthrop. The Social Law Library of Boston, and the Harvard Law School Library, are two of the largest American collections of law books, and contain many works of inestimable value in studying the history of ancient and modern law. The greatest treasure, however, is the fine set of archives in the State House. The two hundred and eighty volumes of manuscripts are yet to be thoroughly studied. When you have finished your course at Harvard, and begin the practice of your profession, it may be that you will find among those documents the materials for your first book. But wherever you write it, you will do well to prepare for it in Harvard College.

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## THE GREEK PLAY AT HARVARD.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, PH.D.

WHEN the accomplished architects of Sanders Theatre adopted the Greek theatre as their model, they little supposed, we may presume, that its stage would so soon be the scene of the presentation, in the original Greek, of a masterpiece of the Attic drama. Sanders Theatre is, doubtless, better adapted to the requirements of a Greek play than any other collegiate building in this country or in England, unless we except the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. Like its prototype it consists of three parts, — a long and narrow stage, a semicircular orchestra lying in front of the stage and below it, and a body of seats rising from the orchestra in concentric tiers and divided into wedges.

The presentation of the *Agamemnon* in Balliol College hall at Oxford last spring was a noteworthy event ; and the tales of those who were fortunate enough to see it and the accounts which they gave of it in the newspapers, notably the letter in the *Nation*, awakened great interest in the minds of American scholars. The Oxford play was

not unnaturally, therefore, the theme of talk one July evening last summer on Mt. Wachusett, as a group of devotees of the classics sat together in the gloaming discussing how the Oxford people had met the difficulties of their play. Nor was it unnatural that one should have said, rising in his enthusiasm, "Why should not we, too, give a Greek play?" and that the suggestion should have met with applause. But this was not the first time (not to submit too tamely to the imputation of simply following in the footsteps of the older university) that the suggestion had been made. The Eliot Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard had proposed with much earnestness, when Sanders Theatre was opened, that it should be dedicated with the performance of the *Antigone* in the original Greek. It is somewhat amusing, in view of present facts, to remember that what prevented the accomplishment of that excellent suggestion then was the alleged difficulty of adequately presenting Mendelssohn's music.

The final determination to present a play was reached in October. The time was fixed for the end of the year, and the play chosen was the *Oedipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles. Experience has since confirmed the wisdom of the selection of this tale of the woes of the house of Oedipus as the play most likely to appeal strongly to a modern audience. Greek tragedy is inevitably far removed in many ways from the life of to-day; but in this woeful story of a noble man, doomed from birth to a dreadful fate, the poet has depicted so vividly the passions which eternally hold sway in the human breast that his tragedy, like the work of the great historian of Greece, stands apart as "a possession for ever." This play is unique, moreover, in the extraordinary skill with which its plot is developed; and, in this respect, it meets the demands made upon the modern playwright. The spectator's interest is early aroused and is kept painfully alert; but not until that dreadful cry with which the stricken king rushes within the palace to the work of his self-imposed blindness,

οὐδ' οὐδ' τὰ πάντ' ἄν ἐξήκοι σαφῆ,

do we see clearly the nature of the fearful fate that has overtaken him.

As soon as the play had been selected the parts were at once assigned to the actors.<sup>1</sup> The committee in charge cannot speak in too warm praise of the earnestness and faithfulness of the actors and chorus.

<sup>1</sup> Cast of the Greek Play :—

ACTORS.

<i>Oedipus</i> . . . . .	George Riddle (1874).
<i>Priest</i> . . . . .	William H. Manning (1882).
<i>Creon</i> . . . . .	Henry Norman (1881).
<i>Teiresias</i> . . . . .	Curtis Guild (1881).
<i>Jocasta</i> . . . . .	Leonard E. Opdycke (1880).
<i>Messenger from Corinth</i> . . . . .	Arthur W. Roberts (1881).
<i>Servant of Laius</i> . . . . .	Gardiner M. Lane (1881).
<i>Messenger from the Palace</i> . . . . .	Owen Wister (1882).

PROMPTER.

George L. Kittredge (1882).

MUTE PERSONS.

<i>Attendants on Oedipus</i> . . . . .	Evert J. Wendell (1882), and Joseph R. Coolidge (1883).
<i>Attendants on Jocasta</i> . . . . .	William L. Putnam (1882), and James J. Greenough (1882).
<i>Attendants on Creon</i> . . . . .	Joseph Lee (1883), and George P. Keith (1883).

From the protagonist, who besides mastering his own heavy part has, with signal skill and patience, drilled the other actors, every one, down to the blue-eyed boy six years old who plays Ismene, has done his utmost. Rehearsals, both of the dialogue and music, have been held almost daily from the beginning of the year.

The committee encountered many serious questions. It became clear at the start that some of the conventions of the Attic stage must be abandoned. The theatre obviously could not be thrown open to the sky; and it was clearly futile, such is the zeal with which studies are pursued at Cambridge, to propose a series of performances in the daytime. This would have meant a week of holidays. So the committee consigned their play to the evening and provided footlights! Some other features of the Greek stage were neglected, such as the masks and buskins, which were needed on account of the immense distances in the ancient theatre in order to increase the size of the actor. But in abandoning those conventions which in consequence of the change in circumstances were impracticable, the play has not been modernized. The controlling principle has been to give everywhere, with a single exception, as accurately as possible a true picture of ancient Greek life.

Only at one point, the music, and there not entirely, has the attempt to picture ancient life been abandoned. The musical

<i>Page to Teiresias</i> . . . . .	Charles H. Goodwin.
<i>Ismene</i> . . . . .	James K. Whittemore.
<i>Antigone</i> . . . . .	Ernest Manning.
<i>Suppliants</i> . . . . .	George D. Markham (1881), and George P. Keith (1883), <i>Priests</i> ; James K. Whittemore, Ernest Manning, Robert Manning, Warren Merrill, Ezra Thayer, and Charles H. Goodwin, <i>Boys</i> ; Herbert Putnam (1883), Ernest Lovering (1881), Joseph Lee (1883), William H. Herrick (1882), Louis A. Shaw (1884), and Correa M. Walsh (1884), <i>Youths</i> .

CHORUS.

<i>First Tenors</i> . . . . .	Louis B. McCagg (1884), Nat M. Brigham (1880), Howard Lilienthal (1883), and Percival J. Eaton (1883).
<i>Second Tenors</i> . . . . .	Gustavus Tuckerman (1882), Wendell P. Davis (1882), and Jared S. How (1881).
<i>First Bases</i> . . . . .	Marshall H. Cushing (1883), Frederick R. Burton (1882), Henry G. Chapin (1882), and Charles S. Hamlin (1883).
<i>Second Bases</i> . . . . .	Edward P. Mason (1881), Charles F. Mason (1882), Morris Earle (1883), and Sumner Coolidge (1883).

score consists of a prelude and six choruses, including in the third a commatic song between the chorus and actors, and in the fifth a hyporcheme or solo, which will be sung by George L. Osgood (1866). The seventh musical number, a commatic song of much difficulty belonging mainly to the first actor, will be simply recited. This music will be rendered by the fifteen representatives of the ancient chorus, who will be in costume and stand in the orchestra about the altar; by thirty-five instruments; and by a supplementary chorus of sixty voices. The instruments and the supplementary chorus are, of course, a thoroughly modern innovation. The reasons which led the composer of the music to depart so widely in these regards from the simplicity of the Greek stage, where the chorus of fifteen, singing in unison to the accompaniment of a single flute and cithara, danced as they sang and yet were understood by thirty thousand spectators, are stated in the April number of the *University Bulletin*. Opinions differ widely whether this modernizing of the music of the play will be a gain or a loss. No one will deny, however, that considered apart from the present circumstances the music is very beautiful and nobly interprets the poet's language. There is an authentic tradition that this play took only the second prize. The Athenian judges, however, could not have believed it inferior in literary merit to the play of Philocles, but must, as was not infrequently the case, have had their judgment turned by the more splendid equipment of the inferior play or by the greater beauty of its music. If it was the music that turned the scale, the event may prove, in the face of all objectors, that it was a lucky thing for Philocles that he brought out his play when he did and did not reserve it for the greater Dionysia of 1881.

The canon that there should not be upon the Greek stage at the same time more than three actors that spoke, if considered apart from a concrete case, creates the impression of poverty of effect. But even in the matter of numbers a Greek play was often not unimpressive, and there was much in the use of

colour in the scenery and in the dresses to please and satisfy the eye. The *Oedipus Tyrannus* opens with the entrance of a band of fifteen suppliants dressed in white, consisting of boys, youths, and aged priests. To these the king enters from the palace, clad in a richly embroidered chiton of red and an himation of reddish purple satin shot with gold and bordered with gold embroidery. He is followed by his two attendants. Creon comes from Delphi, staff in hand, clad in chiton and chlamys, with high-laced sandals on his feet and a chaplet of red-berried bay about his head. At the end of the prologue the chorus enters, fifteen elders of Thebes gray-bearded and gray-headed, their chitons reaching to their sandals and their himatia of different shades of white. Then the blind seer in priestly garb, guided by the hand of his page; the queen, with two female attendants; the two messengers; the old servant of Laius, who comes from his flocks, dressed in skins and with sandals of raw hide; the two little daughters of the king, Ismene and Antigone; and at the end of the play Creon again, with change of dress and now accompanied by two attendants. To provide all these dresses has been no inconsiderable labour. This was undertaken with great success by Frank D. Millet (1869), of New York City, who brought to the task not only a thorough practical knowledge of Greek costume, but also an artist's eye for colour and singular skill in draping.

Colour has been used largely and with great effect also in the scene. This will be the front of a Greek palace with double pediment, two stories high. The scene returns in the form of a wing at each end of the stage, and shows in the lower story three bronze doors, only one of which, however, is used in the play. The second story shows a gallery, fronted by columns, and reaches to the inscription above the stage. Along the top of the first story runs a frieze, a reproduction of the celebrated bas-reliefs of the temple of Apollo at Phigalia. In front of the palace stand three altars, all of which come into use. A fourth altar, the



thymele, stands at the centre of the orchestra below. This is a semicircle drawn in the pit of the theatre, the seats being removed, with a radius of fifteen feet, but with its extremities continued by tangents, so that the distance from the stage to the point of the arc farthest removed is about twenty-four feet. The orchestra is appropriated to the movements of the chorus. It is marked off by a fence three feet high, outside of which and next to the audience sit the instrumentalists and the supplementary singers. The scene was designed by William R. Ware (1852) and Henry Van Brunt (1854), the architects of Memorial Hall, and painted under their direction. He will be a dull spectator who with their help is not able to transport himself to Athens and become in imagination one of the historic thirty thousand.

Space is lacking to describe the labours of the committee; their fruitless endeavour to induce the Harvard Club of New York to assume the functions of the choregus and furnish the chorus a dinner every day and pay all the bills; their devising marches for the chorus, and gravely stepping them off themselves; their fears at first that they were destined to go into bankruptcy, and then their bewilderment and consternation after

the first sale of seats when they were faced by an angry public fiercely demanding to know what had become of the tickets. Suffice it to say that from the first they have received the hearty support and encouragement of students, their colleagues, and the public at large, and are grateful.

There has been a strong reaction of late years in this country against that rigidly analytical study of the classic authors, which had begun to prevail, which seemed to value them mainly as a means of disciplining the mind. In our own University especially, in consequence of the healthful impulses imparted by the elective system, has the proposition met with ready acceptance that the Homeric poems or the plays of Sophocles are to be regarded as a sacred inheritance in literature, and that their study is to be illumined by all the warm light which patient and sympathetic investigation of ancient manners and customs, thought and feeling, can shed upon them. And it is this saving belief that a great poem is a possession for all time and not the rhetorical triumph of an hour, — that the moody Dane is no more real a creation than the proud Theban king at length laid low by Fate, — which is at once the occasion and the warrant of our Play.

## IN FAVOR OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

BY MELVIL DUI, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN METRIC BUREAU.

A SHORT paper on the Metric System, from the standpoint of its friends, allows only such brief notes as will guard against the most common and gross mistakes, and provoke interest enough to secure the reading of a fuller discussion, such as is given in President Barnard's great work, "The Metric System," or the more popular treatise of J. Pickering Putnam (H. U. 1868), of the same title. I can do little more than name some of the points there proved. First, some of its advantages.

1. It is international. Made first by a convention of ten nations, it has since been

adopted, in whole or in part, by some thirty countries, embracing nearly all the civilized and Christian world. Russia, Great Britain, and the United States are the only important exceptions to its universality. The advantage in books, market quotations, travel, commerce, etc., is incalculable.

2. It is the simplest. By actual trial the system has been taught in five minutes, so that the learner could, with perfect safety, commence its use. Large committees of leading teachers have united in printed opinions that in the school life of every child its introduction would save at least one year

now wasted on compound numbers. The ease of use is as great as that of acquirement. It is simple arithmetic, and greater convenience is at present impossible to the human mind. All the computations and records of commerce are at once shortened and made more definite. A careful estimate of clerk hire, time required for operations, etc., in the English system, and then in the Metric, showed that in the business of the London and Northwestern Railroad alone there would be an annual saving of \$50,000. Multiply this one case by the total of all the railroads, factories, counting-rooms, and other places of business, and we see something of that value as a labor-saver which led John Quincy Adams, after two years' exhaustive study of the subject, to say: "Considered merely as a labor-saving machine, it is a new power offered to man incomparably greater than that which he has acquired by the new agency which he has given to steam. It is in design the greatest *invention* of human ingenuity since that of printing."

3. It is decimal. That the measures should correspond perfectly with our currency and arithmetic is of the utmost importance. Even in the old system the decimals of the foot, inch, pound, etc., are more and more used, and most of those who have studied the subject carefully, translate the quantities into decimals, perform all their operations, and then translate back into the common form, and find this triple work a labor-saving. It is impossible to avoid the driving out of the old 8ths, 12ths, 16ths, by decimals of some kind, even were there no Metric System.

4. The measures of length, volume, capacity, and weight are commensurable. The practical advantages of this feature of simplicity can hardly be over-estimated. The mental operation of a moment gives the same results that in the old system require an elaborate computation. The grammar-school boy can easily solve questions of specific gravity, strain, and other problems, that now are given only to the upper classes in college. The gain over the old system is enormous.

5. The names express the values. After

five minutes' explanation any intelligent person recognizes, at sight of the name or its abbreviation, just what fraction of the meter, liter, or gram it represents. Besides, these names are cosmopolitan, and are equally intelligible to all nations. They reduce the labor of learning and remembering the system to the smallest limits, and make mistakes or confusion less probable.

6. It has the most convenient base. The ideal length for a base unit is such that, standing before it, or holding it in the hands, one can examine its entire length without moving, that it can be conveniently folded to carry in the pocket, and that it can be largely adapted to the common uses of a measure. All these conditions are filled by the meter to perfection.

7. It has the greatest permanence of base. No other system has any approximation to the permanence and unalterability of the meter. The science of the world has united in the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, supported by the nations in common, in putting every known safeguard about the meters. Not only this, but exact copies cast from the same great ingot of platinum and iridium are distributed to all the nations, so that nothing short of the destruction of the planet can ever deprive the world of its unit of measure. Equally important is the fact that it cannot be altered by legislation, since no one nation has any authority so to do. The English measures have been persistently tinkered for hundreds of years, and an examination of the laws reveals most startling absurdities.

8. It has the best theoretic base. Besides being most convenient in length and most carefully guarded against change by accident or design, the Metric base is best in theory, and was determined with a degree of scientific accuracy which challenges the admiration of the scientific world. Science agrees, after considering all possible bases, that some dimension of the earth itself is best. The choice rests between a diameter and a meridian. Practically we travel constantly over its surface, measure it constantly with railroads, ships, and surveys. The diameter we

never have occasion nor ability to measure, though we may compute it. Popular suffrage would certainly be strongly in favor of the surface, though I am well aware that there are strong arguments in favor of the diameter. All these arguments were carefully considered by the commission appointed by the nations, one of the ablest that ever undertook a scientific work, and the decision was for the surface, which was actually measured with the utmost accuracy.

With such overwhelming advantages in its favor it would seem that nothing could delay its early adoption in this country of labor-saving machines. If it could be patented, and a business company could control its use, it would long ago have become as universal as the railroad, telegraph, or sewing-machine, but no one can make any money out of advocating or teaching it. It is as free as water, and every one attends to his personal cares.

In 1876 some of the more earnest advocates incorporated a missionary educational association under Massachusetts laws, for disseminating information regarding the Metric System and advancing its introduction. The American Metric Bureau numbers now over five hundred members, and although it has accomplished a great work, it has much more to do. The ignorance of otherwise intelligent people about the advantages or the real character of the system is painful, often ludicrous. Great mischief was done by the wide circulation, in the interest of a series of arithmetics, of crude and distorted statements and theories about the system. We are constantly meeting with extracts often re-worded and under a new name, but the old, old story of fanciful objections, by men who practically know little or nothing of the subject on which they write. Such statements, falling into the hands of people who have no suspicion of their inaccuracy, lead them to class themselves with opponents of the Metric System. In one case a local society was organized to counteract the efforts making for the Metric System. The result was an increase of interest in the subject which led the members of the soci-

ety to look into the matter for themselves, and later I had the pleasure of learning that they had voted to change themselves into a society *for introducing the Metric System*. It was the old story of Saul of Tarsus. Bigotry and blind and ignorant prejudice must be met with simple facts, and the result will be safe. Some of the most common, amusing, or malicious misstatements that have come to my notice are : —

1. That it is a *French* system, as if there were some disgrace in such an origin. In fact it is not French, but international, brought into being by a convention of ten nations, and supported to-day by a convention of nearly thirty. The designation *French Metric System* is an effort to belittle by calling names.

2. That the French do not use it themselves. As gross a misstatement as that we do not use our decimal money. The grain of truth that justifies the absurd statement is that the half-kilo may be called sometimes a pound, as sixteen and two thirds cents are by some people in Boston called a shilling. But the foreigner who should coolly say that Boston did not use the decimal money would be counted a knave or a fool. I suppose this and many other blunders come from reading certain books recently printed, but filled with matter written more than half a century ago, when the French did only partially use the Metric System. But the books written in a previous generation are not alone responsible. For instance, some four years ago, a book was published by a first-class house, highly praised in first-class critical journals, and the name of the author on the title-page had the proper titles and degrees to show himself at home with his subject. Very likely that book has been read by many readers of *The Harvard Register*. This book goes on soberly to say, at great length, that it is absurd to suppose that Germany will adopt the Metric System, though there has been talk of it, and gravely gives the great empire advice not to be so unwise as to consider such an adoption further, *ad nauseam*; for the book was written by an Englishman who claimed to have studied



the subject deeply, and yet was in total ignorance (unless shamefully dishonest) that, eight years before, Germany had passed the necessary votes, and, four years before, the law had gone into full force by which any other measures than the metric were strictly prohibited throughout the German empire.

3. Incredible as it seems, I have myself once seen in print a statement that the founders of the system in their geometric ignorance treated the quadrant of the earth's meridian as if it were the chord of ninety degrees! And who were the novices who made this blunder? Such a galaxy of mathematical ability was perhaps never united on any other work. La Place, Delambre, La Grange, Borda, Lavoisier, Mechain, Monge, Condorcet, are a few. To one not familiar with the biography of science it is matter of surprise that so many of the great lights of astronomy and mathematics were contemporary; and yet a man reputed sane, honest, and intelligent, without intending the slightest joke, stated in substance that this committee (let us grant in mercy that its composer was ignorant) did not distinguish between an arc of ninety degrees and its chord.

4. Like sheep the objectors follow in strict line and copy the blunders accurately. Even the friends of the Metric System have more than once been betrayed into granting claims so commonly made, when investigation would have shown their fallacy. The most common of this sort is the statement that later investigations have proved that the meter was incorrectly determined, and that it should be corrected by various fractions to make it right. Some strong advocates of the system soberly put in their books that the meter is "*about*  $\frac{1}{10000000}$ ," etc. To all these friends I commend pp. 256, 257 of Barnard's "*Metric System*." Certainly none will care to retain the "*about*" after reading those pages.

5. It is hardly consistent with dignity to mention objections that the weight unit is fixed according to scientific law in a vacuum, and properly protected against variation, or that the real standard is really a bar of platinum, instead, I suppose such an objector

would say, of the length of King Henry's arm, or something easily verified.

6. Now and then some persons berate decimals, and enlarge on the advantages of duodecimals. These champions in a majority of cases show the depth of their knowledge and research by making their arguments for duodecimals only such as apply to the perfect cube 8 or the square 16. They say the human mind divides most naturally into halves, and then again into halves, and therefore the decimal system is unfitted for use. We need hardly waste time to argue in this day as to the advantages of decimals. The same arguments carried out logically require the change of our entire arithmetic to a system of 8, 12, or 16 figures instead of ten. The objectors persistently ignore the fact, that in our money and in our metric measures we divide into halves and quarters, if we wish, with perfect ease and freedom.

7. Others say, "Who advocate the Metric System? Not men who use it, but teachers, who wish their labors of instruction lightened." Now the notorious fact is that men of science who use measures constantly, chemists, for instance, are uniformly strong advocates of the system. Our strongest support comes also from those who, in Germany and other countries, have actually used the metric measures, and learned how vastly more convenient they are.

8. The cost of change is further harped upon by those having no practical experience in changing, or, oftener, who have nothing to change. Germany changed to the Metric System, and inquiries there show no such complaints. Some great factories in this country have made the change, and heartily approve it after trial. They do not fill the air with wailing because of the expense, but say that, as old machinery wore out, they replaced it with new metric, and really felt the cost of changing very little compared with the gain.

Some years ago, when the Legislature of Massachusetts was passing some bills in favor of the Metric System, no little amusement was afforded by the fears expressed by one

member that the adoption of a system that originated in infidel France would undermine the morals and character of New England. The hearty vote given the system showed that enough argument of this kind against it would soon bring it into exclusive use. The Legislature seemed to think that, if a woman could maintain her character and sew on a machine invented by a man who swore, the Commonwealth might stand the strain of using an infinitely greater labor-saver, even though invented in a country guilty of some great mistakes. But in fact the real authors of the Metric System were not the men who shared in those crimes, but were, in some cases, their victims. If our opponents would spend half the time given to their outcry against the system in reading history aright, they would less often make themselves ridiculous by copying unpardonable misstatements.

But my brief notes have grown into a paper. I have touched only a few of the points of interest. Those interested will doubtless avail themselves of the invitation which the society scatters broadcast to send to its offices, 32 Hawley Street, Boston, for gratuitous information. It is doubly fitting that I close this paper with a second extract from the report to Congress on the value of this Metric System by a graduate of Harvard,

John Quincy Adams, "the old man eloquent," then Secretary of State, who at the request of Congress gave this subject careful attention. He is said to have spoken of this work afterward as the most thorough that he ever did. He advised the United States to wait till France and other nations had succeeded in adopting and using the system. The time has now come for us to share in its benefits. He says: "If man upon earth be an improvable being; if that universal peace which was the object of a Saviour's mission, which is the desire of the philosopher, the longing of the philanthropist, the trembling hope of the Christian, is a blessing to which the futurity of mortal man has a claim of more than mortal promise; if the Spirit of Evil is, before the final consummation of things, to be cast down from his dominion over men, and bound in the chains of a thousand years, — the foretaste here of man's eternal felicity, — then this system of common instruments to accomplish all the changes of social and friendly commerce will furnish the links of sympathy between the inhabitants of the most distant regions; *the meter will surround the world in use as well as in multiplied extension*; and one language of weights and measures will be spoken from the equator to the poles."

## IN OPPOSITION TO THE METRIC SYSTEM.

BY JESSE H. JONES.

THERE are in our country a considerable number of highly educated citizens, who are advocating the adoption of the Metric System; and they have already advanced so far that they are endeavoring to secure by law the compulsory use of it in some departments of the national government, with the ultimate purpose of forcing it in the same way upon the whole body of the American people. But there are certain people, who, having studied the matter, believe that a great wrong is being attempted, however much those who are making the

attempt do not so understand it, and who are determined, therefore, not to endure the wrong in silence.

One reason why the Metric System should not be adopted by the American people is, to use the words of Sir John Herschel, that it is based upon a "geometric falsehood." And that falsehood is this: the French took an arc of a circle (a quadrant), *called it a straight line*, and from this line, known to be *not* what it was called, but quite the opposite, they cut off a decimal part, made it their unit of length, and from

this derived their whole system. Let any one strike a quarter-circle, and draw the chord, and it will become palpably and most emphatically evident how great a falsehood it was to call the quadrant a straight line. And every heart that loves truth strenuously, looking upon that figure, cannot fail, we think, to say, with Sir John Herschel again, it "was not a blunder only; it was a *sin* against geometric simplicity." This sin against geometric truth in the foundation must needs permeate and vitiate the whole system.

Another reason why the Metric System should not be adopted is, that, if it were truthful to call a curve a straight line, facts have been discovered in recent years, quite unknown when that system was devised, which render worthless the line that was chosen and measured. The French supposed that all meridians were of the same length. More recent science has shown that the meridians are of various lengths; and also that the one measured by them was not of an average length. It has shown also that the shape of the earth slowly changes, so that the same meridian will have different lengths at different periods. These facts, which were not known when the Metric System was originated, as thoroughly destroy the worth of the line which the French measured, for a true basis of a system of weights and measures, as does the "geometric falsehood" which they did know.

Yet a third reason why the American people ought not to adopt the Metric System is, that its advocates feel the force of these defects so keenly that they have abandoned altogether the claim to that meridian as a scientific basis, or to any other such basis, or to any commensurability in that system with our globe. They content themselves with saying, We have the meter, no matter how we got it, and we have the system of weights and measures developed from it, and these we will maintain regardless of their origin. And so they have cast in one ingot platinum enough to make eighteen fac-similes of the original standard meter, intending to distribute them to the four

quarters of the globe, so that only by a general convulsion of nature the standard can be obliterated from the earth. But how scientific that system must be which has for its very tap-root a mere platinum stick! And what shall be said of those who think to measure the pathway of God through the stars by that which their own hands have made? That platinum bar is the very image of Baal in the modern scientific world. Why should the American people worship it? We pass now from the source to the system, and we shall find in the structure of the system, without regard to the root from which it grew, elements which render it unworthy of adoption.

The boast of the Metric System is that it is a decimal system. But this ground of boasting is the root of evil in it so far as structure is concerned. A right measure system is one shaped and framed to fit human uses. A system fitted to human uses is one ordered according to human nature; and human nature shows itself in the spontaneous instincts and activities of men. Now, in all the common uses of life it is the spontaneous instinct of men to divide their measures by halves and quarters, and not by fifths and tenths. That is, human nature, in its spontaneous action, demands primarily a duodecimal system. Every one can verify this for himself. For instance, let him take the straight edge of a table, and try to divide its length by each system. If he would get it into tenths he halves it. Now let him try to divide each half into five equal parts, and he will see how difficult and unnatural it is to use the decimal system. But let him halve each part again, and so on to the minutest length, and he will see how natural and instinctive the duodecimal system is. Or let any one stand in a store, watch the people making purchases, and observe how they ask for half a gallon, a quarter of a pound, and the like, in all things dividing by halves and quarters, and never asking for a fifth or a tenth of anything; and he will thus see also the naturalness of the duodecimal and the unnaturalness of the decimal system in our



every-day human uses. This is still further shown in the way our decimal system of money is used. The dollar is our unit, and we say half a dollar, and a quarter of a dollar, and these are common and acceptable coins; but the twenty-cent piece, or fifth of a dollar, is considered a nuisance, which all wish to be rid of. Our money, though originally framed to be only a decimal system, is in our common usage a most perfect blending of the decimal and duodecimal systems, in which the duodecimal part prevails over the decimal.

The exaggerated and false importance which the French system gives to calculation, and which was the reason why it was made decimal, is another reason against adopting it. In a true system the first thing is to use the measure, and then to "figure on it," as the saying is. So in a true system the measures will grow out of human nature, and the proportions and relations of man to the globe, and thus will have its reason and law in itself; while the method of calculation will come afterward, and be adapted to it. But the French just turned this true order upside down. Their first thought was to make a system easy of calculation, and they shaped everything to that. This was indeed putting the cart before the horse.

And just according to this is the position and work of those who are urging the adoption of that system. Who are those who hold meetings, pass resolutions, and press petitions upon our legislatures and Congress to get this foreign scheme imposed upon our people by law? Are they those who are to use these measures after the law shall have required it? Are they the carpenters, the machinists, the engineers, and the merchants? Not at all. But the advocates are men of books, school teachers, those whose function it is to instruct in the art of making calculations, and who from that fact are specially inclined to put it first. Hence, though most admirable in their own place and work, they have here fallen into the gravest error, and are leading the people altogether astray.

The manner in which the French derived their weights from the foundation line is another reason why their system should be rejected. The general method is to cube a line, and take the amount of pure water which a vessel of the capacity of that cube would hold, as a unit of weight. But where shall this be weighed, and at what temperature? The key-note of the answer to this question is Life. Weights are to enable the living to effect accurate and just exchanges of certain things which enter into a living. Is it not altogether more reasonable that the living should determine the weights with which they are to exchange what helps to make that living under conditions where men can live, than under those where they must die? Yet this axiom of common sense in the matter the French entirely violated. Instead of determining their unit of weight in the open air with the thermometer at 68° Fahr., the perfect temperature for healthy human life, they performed their work *in vacuo*, with the water at its greatest density, about 38° Fahr.; either of which conditions is destructive of that life. A measure system whose key-note is Death is not fit for the uses of living men.

Another stronger and wellnigh conclusive reason against the substitution of the Metric System for that which we have inherited from our fathers, is the enormous cost at which alone the change can be made. In single workshops in this country, that cost in machinery and patterns would amount to tens of thousands of dollars. For example, it is said to have cost the Waltham Watch Factory \$75,000 to make the change. Did the metricists ever compute what it means in money to throw out of use every instrument of measure in every shop, store, and house in the land, and put new ones in their places? It certainly means millions of dollars.

But the expenditure of mental toil would be greater than that of money. All the men, women, and youth in the land must learn a new, strange, foreign, and artificial system of weights and measures, with long and yet stranger names; and must so re-

adjust their minds as to think in and use it. Such a feat is contrary to human nature. Only an attempt to legislate the French language into the mouths of our people would be more absurd. And this leads naturally to the next point.

It is none too strong to call the nomenclature of the Metric System barbarous and unnatural. This alone is an abundant reason why it should not be adopted by a people born to the English tongue. It is indeed formed from the Greek, but because it is from a foreign tongue is why it is barbarous. It is also indeed scientific, as those who devised it understood science; but because it is scientific it is unnatural, and the more scientific it is the more it is unnatural. Nature, in such a case especially, is what springs from the plain people, and the natural words for the plain people are short words, which are mere names without regard to the relations of what is named. Inch, foot; ounce, pound; pint, quart; gallon, bushel, — these are the kind of words which are natural to the plain people. Besides, the whole scheme of going up and down by tens in the form of the words, and carrying in mind the distinction between *deka*, *deci*, that the one means ten times and the other one tenth, is as contrary to nature and as impossible to the great body of the people, as it is scientific and fit in the purely artificial system of the ideologists who devised it.

Facing any charge of bigotry that may be brought, I add that the religious condition of the French people when the Metric System was produced is a strong reason against it. It is not a mere nothing that the period and place out of which that system sprang were those in which the supreme characteristic religious event was the fact that a naked courtesan was paraded on a triumphal car through the streets of the city as the Goddess of Reason. It was the age of Atheism. Atheism is spiritual death. When the French proclaimed death as an eternal sleep, they said, in substance, Death is God. Out of that same moral condition which gave them Death as their god came that

measure system whose start was a falsehood, and whose substance was formed, so far as it could be, under conditions of death. Only a people raging in wrong could have produced a measure system whose tap-root was a falsehood.

Finally, the Metric System ought not to be introduced into this country because, after a long and strenuous effort, it has been found impracticable to enforce its use in the country where it originated. So unfitted for human uses did experience show it to be, that the French government was constrained to put an excrescence upon it by providing halves and doubles of certain measures; and even then it could not be made to succeed. Instead of its taking the place of the two systems previously in vogue, and so simplifying affairs, as was fondly expected by those who devised it, it has been able, even with the urgent aid of a "strong" government, only to get into use alongside of them; and in the place of two there are now three systems in France, and the confusion is just so far increased. It does seem absurd to ask the American people to adopt this device of French science, which the French people themselves cannot be made to use.

I have thus presented a brief statement<sup>1</sup> of the chief reasons which have constrained some among the English-speaking peoples to oppose the persistent efforts to introduce the Metric System into our country. And if in any place the language used seems blunt and strong, it may be excused by the fact that it is used in opposition to the strenuous endeavor of those who are using high education and social position to thrust upon a free people for their daily use a foreign device, which neither they nor their fathers knew, for which they have not asked, and which they do not want.

<sup>1</sup> Those who care to learn farther on this matter, and especially as to what may be said in behalf of our English system, and what it would be if perfected, are invited to communicate with L. J. Bisbee, President of the Society for Preserving and Perfecting our Hereditary System of Weights and Measures, 375 Tremont St., Boston; or Charles Latimer, Cleveland, Ohio, who is at the head of a large branch society composed of railroad men and others.

## THE UNIVERSITY PRESS AT CAMBRIDGE.

BY MARSHALL T. BIGELOW, A. M.

VISITORS to Cambridge cannot fail to notice the conspicuous building in Brattle Square, a short distance southwest of the College yard, a representation of which appears on the next page. This building is at present occupied by the well-known University Press,—without doubt the oldest book-printing establishment in this country. It is stated that, after the press of Day and Green was discontinued, no printing was done in Cambridge till 1761, when the Press was re-established by the College. This statement is undoubtedly correct, and it is probable that the Press was continuously maintained by the College or by private parties up to the beginning of this century, when we find it in full operation.

It was certainly in existence in 1803,—nearly ten years before the oldest of the Harpers was apprenticed,—the date of the oldest Harvard catalogue in the College Library, which, although bearing no imprint, was unquestionably from this Press. In 1805 the Catalogue bears the words, “Printed by William Hilliard,” and the first edition of Holmes’s “Annals of America,” published in the same year, has the same imprint. This work is well printed, in Pica type, with side-notes, and would compare favorably with the same class of works printed at the present day. In 1808, the first American edition of Dalzell’s “Collectanea Græca Majora” bears this imprint: “E Prelo Universitatis Gulielmo Hilliard Typographo.” But by a comparison with the second Edinburgh edition it is apparent that it is from the same types with that, and that the sheets were sent over here with an American imprint substituted. But the second American edition, which bears the date of 1811 and the imprint of Hilliard and Metcalf, was unquestionably printed here, and is probably the first Greek book ever printed in this country.

The location of the original printing-office

is uncertain; but at least as far back as 1818 the building stood at the northeast corner of Holyoke Street, immediately opposite the College yard, whence it was removed in 1824 to give place to the brick block which now stands there. It was then moved a short distance south on Holyoke Street, where it still stands,<sup>1</sup> with an addition of about forty feet at its western end, which was built in 1837. In front of this building one of the memorial tablets<sup>2</sup> recently set up by the city designates it as the site of the first schoolhouse erected in Cambridge, in 1648. The Press remained in this place till 1865, when Welch, Bigelow, & Co., the proprietors at that time, moved it to the present building (originally erected for a hotel), to which they made large additions, including the extensive fire-proof warehouse in the rear.

In 1826 the first edition of Pickering’s Greek Lexicon was published, the Preface to which contains the following words: “Notwithstanding the great care used in correcting the press, both by the original editor and by that intelligent scholar whose skilful superintendence of the University Press gives so high a value to its classical publications, there will probably be found various typographical errors, particularly in the accentual and other marks.”

The distinguished scholar here referred to was Charles Folsom, a graduate of the Class of 1813, and Librarian of the College from 1823 to 1826. It will be seen from this paragraph, that for upwards of half a century the Press has been celebrated for its accuracy and for its classical works.

At this period, and for many years after, almost all the text-books used in the College were printed here, many of them being the works of European scholars, edited by

<sup>1</sup> This building was removed in May of this year.

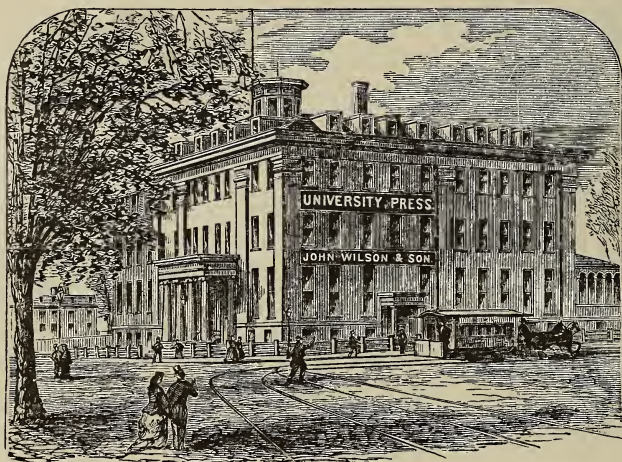
<sup>2</sup> See page 81 of *The Harvard Register* for February, 1881.



the professor or teacher in the special department to which each book related; so that, besides the supervision of Mr. Folsom, it also had the careful criticism of the best scholarship of the College. During Mr. Folsom's connection with the office as proprietor, numerous grammars and text-books were printed, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German, and Spanish, as well as the Greek Tragedies edited by President Woolsey of Yale College.

years, and the writer of this article was one of its original members. Mr. Nichols's reputation was as extended as that of Mr. Folsom, and during the existence of this firm the remaining works of Prescott and of Sparks passed through the Press.

In 1859, the firm of Welch, Bigelow, & Co. was formed, which continued until the year 1878; in 1879, John Wilson and Charles E. Wentworth became the proprietors of the Press, and greatly increased its



THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

During his time, also, Sparks's edition of Washington's Writings and his "American Biography" were begun, and these and all his other works in American history were printed here. Prescott's Histories were likewise begun during Mr. Folsom's time, and his criticisms were highly appreciated by the historian (who styled him his "Harvard Aldus"), as well as by many others to whom he was equally serviceable.

In 1842 the Press was bought by Charles R. Metcalf (a brother of Eliab W. Metcalf, the partner of Mr. Hilliard, and afterward of Mr. Folsom), Omen S. Keith, and George Nichols, the last two being graduates of Harvard, the former in the Class of 1826 and the latter in the Class of 1828. After a year or two this firm was dissolved, Mr. Keith retiring, and a new firm was formed under the name of Metcalf & Co. Mr. Nichols continued in this firm for several

capacity by combining their own office with the already existing establishment.

From the commencement of the present century almost all the original works of our greatest New England authors — scholars, poets, historians, essayists, or novelists — came from this press. The *North American Review* was printed here, during nearly the whole period of its existence until its removal to New York, and the *Christian Examiner* was also printed here. Besides the works of Holmes, Sparks, and Prescott, before mentioned, those of Ticknor, Palfrey, Judge Story, Quincy, Everett, Hillard, Professor Norton, Dr. Noyes, — of Dana (the poet), Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, Emerson, Holmes, and Lowell, — the Greek works of Pickering, Woolsey, Crosby, Felton, and of many of the more recent scholars, — were first issued from this Press, and during all this time the reputation for accu-

racy and scholarship which it made under Mr. Folsom has been fully sustained.

But it was not till 1859 that the Press first began to acquire its reputation for fine printing, which was largely increased by the mechanical skill as well as the artistic eye of Mr. Welch; and during the existence of the firm of Welch, Bigelow, & Co. a succession of fine books were issued bearing their imprint which have never been surpassed in this country. Among them were Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," Bond's "Great Comet of 1858," Ticknor's "Life of Prescott," Baird's Land Birds of California and Land Birds of North America, Walton's "Complete Angler," various illustrated holiday books like Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor" and Whittier's "Snow Bound," the King's Chapel Liturgy (an illuminated prayer-book, which DeVinne in his History of Printing says is the handsomest book of the kind ever printed), the Golden Treasury series, the Little Classics, Longfellow's translation of Dante, Bryant's of the Iliad and Odyssey, and Bayard Taylor's of Goethe's Faust. Under this firm a corps of superior cut printers were trained, who still find constant employment.

The University Press has been foremost in adopting all the modern improvements in printing machinery, and in introducing new faces of type, Greek or English. One of the first Adams presses, if not the very first made, was set up here. As an instance of the prejudice prevalent in the community, it is a curious fact that, when Mr. Sparks heard that one of his books was printing on a power-press, he peremptorily ordered the plates to be taken off the press; and it was only by persistent effort that he was finally convinced that they could be printed on a power-press much better than on a hand-press. The first three Hoe stop-cylinder presses, as they are called, were made for the University Press, and are still in use there. It is on these presses that the finest cut-work yet done in this country is still printed. Electrotyping was also early introduced here, and has been brought to the highest state of perfection.

The present proprietors are quite as enterprising as their predecessors, and will undoubtedly fully maintain the reputation already acquired by the Press, and continue to be pioneers in everything which may tend to improve the art which is preservative of all arts. The establishment employs constantly over three hundred persons, and pays for wages some \$6,000 a fortnight. It is furnished with twenty-four Adams presses, nine cylinders, five hydraulics, and ten hand-presses, and has a very large amount of type, embracing complete Hebrew, Greek, German, and English fonts of every variety and size; and it is now one of the largest and most complete printing-offices in the country. During the last two years an average of about 600,000 ems per day has been put in type, and electrotyped or stereotyped, — equivalent to 600 good-sized pages, or one large volume.

The College and the University Press have long been closely identified each with the other. The College owned the building which the Press occupied till 1865, and up to that time all the official documents of the College of every kind were printed at the Press; and almost all those of a later date, as well as the College undergraduate papers, from *The Lyceum* in 1810 down to this time, with only one or two exceptions, bear either the imprint of the University Press or that of its present proprietors. Peirce's and Quincy's Histories of the College, the "Harvard Memorial Biographies," Sibley's "Graduates of Harvard University," the luxurious quarto "Harvard Book" of Vaille and Clark, and the neat little volume of Moses King, likewise bear the imprint of the University Press.

Of the ten names of its proprietors which appear on its imprints since the year 1800, three were Harvard graduates, and two others were deemed worthy of an honorary degree from the College. Many of the College officers and authorities have always taken a great interest in the success of the Press, and it is largely due to their influence and assistance that it has been able to maintain its high position.



## NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

*A Short History of the English Colonies in America.*

By HENRY CABOT LODGE. New York: Harper & Brothers. Crown 8vo. pp. 568.

THE author of this volume is one of the youngest of the Harvard graduates who have turned their attention to literature. Mr. Lodge is a member of the College Class of 1871, was graduated at the Law School in 1874, admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875, and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1876. To obtain this degree he wrote an essay on the "Anglo-Saxon Land Law," which, with three essays on similar themes by other writers, was published by Little, Brown, & Co., under the title of "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law," in the same year. For three years he was the Harvard Lecturer on American History, both the Colonial and subsequent periods, beginning in the winter of 1876-77, and closing in that of 1878-79. It was while engaged in the studies preparatory to the Harvard lectures that he planned the social history of the English Colonies in America, which was first given to the public in the form of a course of Lowell Institute lectures, in the spring of 1880. From 1873 to 1877 he was associated with Professor Henry Adams in the editorship of the *North American Review*. Three or four years ago he published the "Life and Letters of George Cabot," his great-grandfather. Last year he edited a little volume of "Ballads and Lyrics," and since March, 1880, with John T. Morse, Jr. as joint editor, he has had charge of the *International Review*. All this implies an unusual amount of labor for one who has barely turned his thirtieth year, and it is fair to say that the work has been something more than the editorial supervision of the writings of others. This is specially true of the "History of the English Colonies in America," which bears the marks of ample research, and is a fresh contribution to our knowledge of the American people before they had grown into a distinct nationality and a homogeneous race. Mr. Lodge has not yet reached his full stature as a writer or thinker, but, judging from his lines of effort up to the present time, he has a special aptitude for history and politics. His several volumes and occasional efforts, including a recent Fourth-of-July oration before the city of Boston, and many review articles, indicate the range of his historical studies, while his position as a member of

the Massachusetts House of Representatives during two sessions suggests his possible career as one of the future statesmen of the Commonwealth. His writing so far shows industry and accuracy in the collection and statement of facts, a clear and forcible style, and excellent judgment. It has the breadth and strength of an older man. His method is hardly picturesque, hardly philosophical, not at all imaginative, but, nevertheless, singularly effective for his purpose.

The point of time which the present history is intended to emphasize is the meeting of the Stamp Act Congress in New York in 1765, when the first step was taken to give character and importance to the people who fought the war for independence and founded the United States. It is written upon a double plan. It was intended at first to be only sketches of the life, habits, thoughts, and manners of the English people living in America during the Colonial and Provincial periods; but when the social sketches had been written, Mr. Lodge found that, parallel with each sketch, an outline history of each Colony was necessary, in order that the pictures of life and manners might be hung in a proper frame. This led to the preparation of a separate historical account of the political development of each Colony. The method thus adopted unavoidably caused some repetitions, but it had the advantage that the facts could be grouped in an effective way. This is seen in the contrast of Virginia and the Carolinas with New England during the Colonial history. The two sections, presenting the most diverse characteristics, contain in epitome the germs of all subsequent American history. Mr. Lodge deals for the most part with new matter, and has attempted the sociological study of his subject. He draws few inferences, but his facts are so arranged that one easily traces the successive steps of political, social, and religious growth. It is the first time that the present generation has been able to look its great-grandfathers in the face. We have several histories of the country as a whole, but this is the first time that the portraiture of social life has been attempted on a comprehensive scale. Mr. Lodge would be the last man to claim any special originality for his book, but his merits are none the less real for that. He excels in clear,



sober narrative, in fidelity to facts, in their concise and orderly statement, and his work is so thoroughly done that it will not need doing again. There is room for some question whether in several instances he has done ample justice to each feature of Colonial life. He may have painted the New Englanders better, and the Virginians worse, than they were; opinions will always differ on these points; but the book is free from exaggerated statements, and can be trusted as an honest portraiture of the people who founded the United States of America. It is the only work which tells the whole story within reasonable compass.

*Julius H. Ward.*

*Literary Art: a Conversation between a Painter, a Poet, and a Philosopher.* By JOHN ALBEE. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SUCH is the title-page of a volume of 182 pages, novel in form and richly suggestive in substance. Three friends, a painter, a poet, and a philosopher, while away a summer afternoon on the banks of the Concord River. The discussion of the avowed subject, "Literary Art," is approached by slow stages, and at last directly introduced by a criticism of the halting, barren language of philosophy. The Philosopher evidently deprecates much attention to form, and emphasizes the importance of content. But the line of argument by which Painter and Poet lead him to desire literary art as an ally in delivering his message to the world is at once artful and conclusive. Philosophy underlies all genuine culture, and hence must, in the growing efforts to make genuine culture general, be made the common possession of all. As its stiff, arbitrary phraseology is to the uninitiated quite as foreign as any dead language, it follows that, would it do its self-appointed work, it must adopt the language of literature. Despite this logic, the Philosopher seems to feel that his profession must be content to deal with *things*, with *verities*, and must be willing to be misunderstood or not listened to by the mass, and to write for the artists, whose works it is the high function of philosophy to interpret. The rules of literary art are partially enumerated, and the contributions to these of the different nations, ancient and mediæval, and of many master modern authors, are stated or implied. The Painter is the most abundant talker, and the most confident. The Poet is most sparing of his words, being most fastidious. The Poet is in a de-

spondent mood, and thinks that "more and more do the Philistines possess the world." But we learn from him that the function of true literature is to interpret man's being, external nature, and all of God that we know through both, and to present the interpretation in a form that will delight. The Painter is made to say something to this effect: Man is the middle term between Nature and Art; he has Nature behind him as material, and Art before him as product. I have said, "The Painter is *made* to say," for, although the most reticent of the three friends, one knows that the Poet wrote the book, so perfectly formed is every sentence.

*May Wright Sewall.*

*A College Series of Greek Authors, with Notes based on those of recent German Editions.* Edited by JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Assistant Professor of Greek in Harvard University, and LEWIS R. PACKARD, Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale College. Boston: Ginn, Heath, & Co.

THE chief obstacle to the rapid and effective prosecution of Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit studies in this country is the lack of suitable text-books. Every instructor who is acquainted with the aims, methods, and results of the last few years of German scholarship knows this fact; but the recognition of its truth has thus far borne no fruit, save in a sporadic way. The large and comprehensive plan of the "College Series"—which proposes to give us forty volumes within the next ten years—is the outgrowth of a real need, which, for the last three years and a half, has made itself more and more keenly felt to its untiring projector, Professor John Williams White.

The German annotated school editions are confessedly the best. Some of them, as Stein's Herodotus and Classen's Thucydides, have been in use at Harvard; but the difficulty of procuring such works, especially in the inland cities of the United States, is very great, because the booksellers so seldom have direct business connections with Leipzig. And even in the seaboard towns, these books must be sold at a large advance on the publisher's prices to justify keeping them in stock, and to pay freights and duties, or else be imported at the cost of a vexatious delay of several months. Neither alternative is pleasant.

Moreover, the fact that these notes are in German is more of a hindrance than an advantage. Faesi's knotty introduction to the Iliad, or Classen's unusually difficult notes, are

entirely unsuitable material on which to base instruction in German, even if the Greek instructor could fairly be expected to teach both languages at once. Most students will prefer their Greek and their German "served separately," as the man said of "his beef and his French," on quitting a very poor table where he had been dining "for the sake of the language."

The volumes of this series are to be based on the best German editions; that is, they are not original. Had Professor White's plan put originality in the first place, and the advancement of sound learning in our country in the second, it would probably have resulted in a few new and long-delayed variorum editions of the classics, with the sorry phrase on their title-page, "Adapted to the wants of American students." As it is, there is every reason to believe that a considerable number of these volumes will be ready for use very soon, and all of them within a decade. Half of them are already in preparation.

But there is a long way between an original and its reproduction. The three essential-requisites for a good text-book are, that it be the work of accurate scholarship, that it be in good form, both as regards the style and the manner of presentation, and the external matters of typography, paper, and binding; and, finally, that it be cheap, and easily accessible. The names of the editors in chief and their co-operators—including Goodwin, Allen, Morris, and others—are the best guarantee that we shall have scholarly reproductions of scholarly originals. As for the externals, herein we Americans far excel the Germans. That the books may be cheap and widely circulated is a hope for whose fulfilment we must look to the judgment and business enterprise of the publishers.

*Charles Rockwell Lanman.*

*Goethe's Mother.* By ALFRED SEYMOUR GIBBS.  
Edited by CLARENCE COOK. New York: Dodd,  
Mead, & Co.

THE main part of this book consists of correspondence of Catharine Elizabeth Goethe with her illustrious son, with Lavater, Wieland, the Duchess Anna Amalia of Saxe Weimar, and with others whose literary fame, or whose connection with the great German poet, gives interest to all that concerns them.

Selected letters from a number of earlier collections are here brought together; many

are here for the first time translated into English, and a few appear never before given to the public.

The letters are translated by Alfred Seymour Gibbs (1851), whose accurate knowledge of the German language and genial sympathy have enabled him to retain in English always the spirit, and often the quaint idiom, of the original. Mr. Gibbs's pen also furnishes the "Introduction," which is in effect a brief but vivid biographical sketch of the Frau Rath. The whole is preceded by a note "To the Reader," which is a literary portrait of the translator by Clarence Cook (1849). This note has a real interest for every one who values the independence and simplicity of the best phases of American social life; and, although not an integral part of the book, one cannot pass it over without expressing appreciation.

What is genius? Is it of human origin? If so, what are the laws of its production and its growth? So urgently do these questions appeal to the fearless curiosity of these modern days, that any book which even hints at the explanation of any individual incarnation of genius, or promises to unfold its human heredity, will be sure of readers.

The secret of spiritual birthright is still veiled, but baffled science yet expects the mystery of maternity to reveal it; hence modern literature regards the biography of a great man as incomplete until prefaced by the biography of his mother.

This volume justifies the son by the mother; and, if it does not account for the former, it removes the miracle whose solution we seek by one generation farther into the past. The Frau Rath is no more like the prudent, calculating, care-taking, plodding *Hausfrau* of her country, than is Goethe like the ordinary beer-drinking, pipe-smoking, sturdy, and stolid burgher of his native town.

These letters illustrate an almost boundless hope, broad sympathy, ready humor, quick intelligence, a temperament set toward the easy side of things, and a conscientious determination to cultivate this side, and to ignore the irksome and the hateful. These letters prove that all of Goethe's admiring contemporaries recognized his mother's rare endowments. Frau Aja did not keep open house in Frankfurt for all travelling celebrities merely because of her great son at Weimar. Curiosity might have inspired one visit, but that alone could never have sustained lifelong friend-

ships. The letters of many famous people appear in this volume, but in no respect are the letters of the literary lions of that day, of Herder, Wieland, Merck, and Lavater, superior in spirit or in style to those of the Frau Râth ; and in heartiness and directness none equal her own productions. Joined to childlike simplicity is yet an undisguised consciousness of her native powers. No mock humility mars her pages. She is the equal of her correspondent in all cases, and neither rank nor fame can patronize her. This volume is another light to hold in one's hand when one reads "Werther," and "Faust," and "Wilhelm Meister." And the spirit which shines alike in her grandmotherly outpourings to her little granddaughters, in her grave counsel to Friedrich von Stein, in her serious upbraidings of Ungermann, in her pictures of her own home life, in her confidences to her son, in her welcome to Goethe's son and to Christiane Vulpius, justifies her exclamation when, speaking of the idol of all Germany, she says, "This heart bore him."

*May Wright Sewall.*

*The Elements of Analytic Geometry.* By GEORGE R. BRIGGS (1874). New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1881.

THIS book is intended for the use of the Freshman Class in Harvard College, to whom instruction in Analytic Geometry has for several years been given by lectures based on a syllabus. As the book is designed for beginners, it may be used by any one who understands the rudiments of Trigonometry. Among elementary text-books it is peculiar in the addition of a chapter on loci, and in the introduction in the text of numerous examples and applications to familiar theorems of Geometry.

"HISTORY OF AMERICA, Narrative, Critical, and Descriptive," is the title of James R. Osgood & Co.'s new undertaking, a work of the first magnitude. It will comprise a series of monographs, by many of the foremost historians of this country, assisted by others in Europe ; and the work will constitute eight large and handsome volumes copiously and elegantly illustrated. The editor is Justin Winsor (1853), Librarian of Harvard University, and his advisory committee are Robert C. Winthrop (1828), Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis (1833), Charles Deane (A. M. 1856), Francis Parkman (1844), and Professor Henry W. Torrey (1833). The editor is also to have the assistance of representatives of other

American historical societies, like those of Pennsylvania, Maryland, etc. In appearance and size the volumes will very much resemble those of the "Memorial History of Boston."

PROFESSOR JAMES BRADLEY THAYER (1852) is writing a book on "Evidence," which will form part of the "Students' Series of Law Books," which Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston, are publishing.

JOHN T. MORSE, JR. (1860), of Boston, has been selected by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., to edit their "Lives of American Statesmen,"—a series of volumes describing the career and achievements of representative American statesmen. The subjects will be chosen and treated so as to cover the political, financial, and industrial history of the United States, embracing those measures which have been most prominent in American politics.

FRANK VIRGIL McDONALD (1879) has devoted considerable time to the preparation of genealogies of his family. His works now published and in press are as follows :—

1. MacDonald Genealogy, 1876, containing Tables of Descendants of Bryan MacDonald, of Delaware.
2. Contributions to Early History of Bryan MacDonald, 1879.
3. Descendants of Jesse Peter, of Mackville, Ky., 1880.
4. Inquiries relating to the Ancestors and Descendants of Job Whipple of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y.
5. Notes preparatory to a Biography of Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco. [In press.]
6. Descendants of Edward MacDonald of Amsterdam, Botetourt Co., Va. [In preparation.]

Copies of these books can be or will be found in the Harvard College Library.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PEIRCE'S Lowell Lectures on "Ideality in the Physical Sciences" are in the hands of the printers (the University Press), and will be published by Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston. The family of the late Professor Peirce also have in view the publication of a new edition of his mathematical works. His most remarkable original contribution to pure mathematics, the "Linear Associative Algebra," which has never appeared in print, but of which a small lithographed edition was issued for distribution among mathematicians in 1870, will be edited, with notes and appendices, by Professor Charles S. Peirce, of the U. S. Coast Survey, and of the Johns Hopkins University. The miscellaneous papers, scattered through various scientific journals and the publications of learned societies, will be collected and arranged at an early date. A revised and augmented edition of the "Curves and Functions" is also in contemplation, as well as of the "Analytic Mechanics" and of the elementary text-books. The whole will be under the editorial charge of Professors James M. Peirce (1853) and Charles S. Peirce (1859).



## THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER.

The subscription price is \$3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

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VOL. III.

JUNE, 1881.

No. 6.

IN making the appointment to the Plummer Professorship of Christian Morals, and to the office of Preacher to the University, several important considerations are involved. Among them the sectarian element is prominent. From what denomination shall the Preacher be selected? For the welfare of the College, we believe that he should be drawn from an Evangelical sect. The impression prevails among many people that Harvard is a Unitarian College. We chance to know of a recent graduate who, before entering, was told by an orthodox divine he would rather take his books and go into the bushes alone to get an education than come to such an Antichristian institution. That this impression is false is known to all who have even a slight knowledge of the management of the College. But the impression, though false, serves to keep students away, and to send into other treasuries donations which would otherwise be made to Harvard. That there are as able preachers in the Episcopal, or Baptist, or Congregational Church as in the Unitarian, cannot be doubted. Therefore, for the welfare of the College, it is to be hoped that the successor of Dr. Peabody will not only be orthodox, but also be so recognized. The thoroughly unsectarian spirit of the College has for years been manifest in many ways, but in ways concealed to a considerable extent from the public; by the election of an Evangelical preacher the Corporation would clearly proclaim that Harvard, though Christian, is neither Unitarian nor sectarian.

IMPORTANT changes will be made next year in the instruction of the Freshman Class, and in the assignment of work to the instructors in Greek, Latin, German, mathematics, and physics, who are below the rank of Professor.

Heretofore some of the younger teachers in the College have been mainly confined to Freshman teaching, and have frequently been obliged to hear the same lesson several times with different sections of the Class. Next year Professors Goodwin and Lane, and Assistant-Professors Cook, C. J. White, J. W. White, and Byerly, will all take part in the instruction of the Freshmen, and, on the other hand, all the younger instructors will give elective courses open to members of the higher classes or to graduates. The number of sections into which the Freshman Class is divided will be somewhat reduced, and after Christmas large advanced sections, composed of the better scholars in each subject, and embracing at least two fifths of the Class, will be formed in Greek, Latin, German, and mathematics. The Freshman work will be so divided among the different teachers (fifteen in all) that the number of exercises which must be repeated by the same teacher will be small, a large majority of the instructors being entirely delivered from this evil.

These changes will bring a large part of the Freshman Class under the influence of the most learned and experienced teachers, and will give greater variety and interest to the work of the year; but they will also—and this consideration is not less important—make the position of a tutor or instructor in languages or mathematics much more desirable than it has heretofore been. Of late years the College has been able (thanks in part to the fellowship system) to secure in these subordinate places some thoroughly trained men of large attainments and varied resources. The changes above indicated will enable these gentlemen to bring their powers into fuller play, to their own great advantage and that of the College.

TYNGSBORO', MASS.

A SECOND LETTER.

MASON, N. H., March 30, 1881.

EDITOR OF THE HARVARD REGISTER:—

SOME errors in the Tyngsborough letter in your March issue require correction. Rebecca Bancroft, who married the Rev. Ebenezer Hill, was the daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Bancroft. Lieutenant Timothy Bancroft was her grandfather. Rev. Ebenezer Hill was not the minister of Hollis. He was ordained at Mason, N. H., on Nov. 3, 1790, and remained pastor of the church till he died, on May 20, 1854, having nearly completed a pastorate of sixty-four years. Robert Brinley, the father of Nathan-

iel Brinley, was the purchaser of the Mrs. Winslow estate of Dudley Atkins Tyng, who was a descendant of Rebecca Tyng, who married Governor Joseph Dudley.<sup>1</sup> It is stated that Hannah, the third daughter of Edward Tyng, married, first, Abijah Savage, and afterward, the Rev. Thomas Weld. This is all wrong. Habijah Savage and Hannah Tyng were married by Governor John Endicott, May 8, 1661. Their twin daughters, Hannah and Mary, were born August 27, 1667. He died, May, 1669, and his widow married General Daniel Gookin of Cambridge. Of these twin daughters Hannah married the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Cambridge. She died May 14, 1702. Mary married the Rev. Thomas Weld, — his second wife. His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield, died July 29, 1687. He died June 9, 1702, not killed by the Indians, as is erroneously stated by some authors, and also on the monument in Old Dunstable graveyard, erected by the Nashua Historical Society. There was no Indian war in 1702. His widow went to Attleborough, Mass., and there resided with her son, Rev. Habijah Weld (1723), till her death, June 2, 1731. It also stated that Edward Tyng "had a large landed estate here." His name is not found as an inhabitant, a resident, a land-owner, or tax-payer, in the records from the date of the Charter, 1673, to 1731. During all those years the name of his son, Colonel Jonathan Tyng, is found on almost every page in all the business affairs of the place. Fox (p. 73) states that Edward Tyng was admitted an inhabitant in 1677. He died in 1681. Colonel Jonathan Tyng was one of the largest land-owners in the place. His second son, Major William Tyng, was by the Governor sent, in the winter of 1703, with a military force into the wilderness, into the region of the Winnipiseogee Lake, to find the camp of Old Harry, a hostile Indian, with orders to "destroy him root and branch." The expedition was made upon snow-shoes. He executed his orders thoroughly to the letter. No doubt, it was in revenge for this destruction of their chief and his family that Major Tyng was afterwards attacked and wounded by the Indians between Groton and Lancaster, and carried to Concord, where he died in August, 1710. Major John Tyng (1691) and his brother, Major William Tyng, above named, were sons of Colonel Jonathan Tyng. John died in England, unmarried, and William died of Indian wounds, in Concord. Judge Tyng (1725) was his only son.

JOHN B. HILL.

In the former letter only a mere mention was made of FRANCIS BRINLEY (1818); it should have been somewhat more extended, for, according to the "New England Official Directory and Hand-Book, 1878-79," Francis Brinley was born in Hanover Street, near Court Street, Boston, Nov. 10, 1800, and was admitted to the Bar in 1821; then opened

<sup>1</sup> "Old Dunstable" is my authority. See pp. 47-52, 77, 177, 178.

a law office on Court Street; was a member of the Common Council in 1832 and 1849; its President in 1850 and 1851; Representative from Boston 1832, 1850, and again in 1854; State Senator in 1852-53 and 1863. In the year 1841, on invitation of Daniel Webster, he accepted the office of Law Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., of which he was the first incumbent, and frequently argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Brinley was a member from Boston of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State in 1853. He prepared with great labor a system which recognized both town and district representation. As Senator from Suffolk, he made many valuable reports, particularly on the preservation of Cape Cod Harbor, on the probate courts of the State, and on the constitutional questions arising from a remonstrance against the election of a Senator from Essex County, which are yet esteemed of great importance. In 1857 Mr. Brinley removed from Boston to Tyngsborough, an old family homestead, and in due time was elected to the State Senate from the Fourth Middlesex Senatorial District. While in Tyngsborough he rendered great service to all the interests, religious, educational, and political, of the town, and was especially useful during the continuance of the rebellion, zealously sustaining both the State and the general government, during those dark days, by voice, pen, money, and labor. Among his other occupations was the preparation of a life of his brother-in-law, William T. Posten, the founder and genial editor of the *New York Spirit of the Times*.

In 1867 Mr. Brinley removed to Newport, R. I. In 1870-71 he was elected Representative, but declined re-election on the expiration of his second year. A report which he made on the fisheries in Rhode Island was pronounced by Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institute, and United States Commissioner on the Fisheries, to be one of the most valuable legislative documents ever made on the subject therein considered. Mr. Brinley has been a very frequent contributor to *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, the *American Jurist*, and other periodicals. He is also a successful lecturer, and is Vice-President of the Rhode Island and the Newport Historical Societies. He continues actively engaged in professional avocations, so difficult is it to shake off the legal harness.

#### GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

CHARLES E. GRINNELL (1862) is editor of the *American Law Review*, published in Boston, by Little, Brown, & Co.

REV. GEORGE F. CLARK (t. 1846) has a paper in the April issue of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, proving beyond much doubt that Benjamin Eliot (1665), a son of the apostle John Eliot, was the first minister of the town of

Mendon; that John Rayner (1663) was the second; and also that Joseph Emerson was the third; the last named being the "first settled pastor of the church."

CHARLES V. MAPES (1857) is vice-president and general manager of the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co. of New York City.

FREDERICK G. PERRY (1879) has charge of the manufacturing department of George A. Smith & Co., publishers of *Our Little Ones*, one of the best illustrated children's magazines in this country.

IN the list of ministers to Foreign Countries, published in the March *Register*, should have appeared Alexander H. Everett (1806), who represented the United States at the Netherlands, 1818-1821; and was Minister to Spain, 1825-1830; Minister to China, 1846; and died in office, at Canton, June, 1847.

IN the course of "Smith Lectures" at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., during the College year 1880-81, the following Harvard graduates deliver lectures:—Marshall S. Snow (1865), five lectures on "Great Prose Writers of France"; John Fiske (1863), three on "American History"; James K. Hosmer (1855), two on "The Jew in History," and two on "Thomas Carlyle."

THE course of lectures and entertainments given under the auspices of the Young People's Club, of the First Parish, Cambridge, included lectures by the Rev. Francis G. Peabody (1869) on "Egypt," and "Forty Centuries Ago"; Charles L. Jackson (1857), on "Porcelain and its Manufacture"; Louis Dyer (1874), on "Some Examples of Greek Art"; and Professor Crawford H. Toy, on "An Unearthed People."

GRENVILLE M. INGALSBE (L. 1872) is engaged in the practice of his profession at Sandy Hill, the shire town of Washington County, New York, devoting himself largely to real estate and Probate Court business. He holds various positions of public trust, delivers many addresses on industrial and social questions, and is an active Independent Republican, being a member of the State Committee of that organization.

WILLIAM M. GRISWOLD (1875), of Bangor, Me., has begun the publication of "The Monograph," a serial collection of indexed essays, with special reference, as the editor says, "to the wants of city and school libraries; but it is hoped that it will prove interesting to the general public also. The value of information about certain events, institutions, and persons is not questioned; but such information is rarely accessible in a convenient and attractive form. The editor's aim in selecting articles will be to choose those which unite scholarly accuracy with literary merit, and thus gradually to form a gallery of portraits and landscapes which may be deemed sufficient to satisfy the requirements in this

field of a liberal education. While there is no royal road to learning, it is yet possible, by selection and condensation, to avoid much waste of energy, and to enable readers whose time is limited to get double benefit from it." Published fortnightly, at \$2.00 per year.

THE widow of Theodore Parker, the celebrated Boston preacher, has left by her will all his manuscripts, copyrights, and published works which were in her possession to Mr. Parker's literary executor, F. B. Sanborn (1855), of Concord, without restriction as to their use. We understand that Mr. Sanborn will leave the ultimate ownership of the manuscripts, or most of them, with the Boston Public Library, for which the author destined them; but will make selections from them for publication, during the next year or two. An autobiography of Parker, for which ample materials exist, will probably be published this year, perhaps on the anniversary of his birth, August 24. A complete edition of Mr. Parker's works will also be made accessible to American readers.

Theodore Parker entered the Freshman Class of Harvard College, August 23, 1830, but never joined his class, being too poor to live in college. He received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1840, having graduated from the Theological School in 1836. He died, May 10, 1860, at Florence, Italy, a little before the completion of his fiftieth year, and is buried there.

WHERE one may expect to grow, by the help of nitrogen, thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre, one might as reasonably expect to grow one hundred bushels of corn. Wheat cannot help itself to nitrogen, and must have it, as it were, put into its mouth (the roots are its mouth, in fact). Corn can pick up its nitrogen without help, gathering it probably from the accumulations in the soil, or digesting it from food that the less hearty wheat could not touch. This important fact was first made known by Charles V. Mapes (1857), whose attention, as an expert in the artificial fertilization of plants, has been for some years past turned to this subject. He has opposed the ideas of Dr. Lawes, of England, and most writers, that corn should be placed in the list of grain crops which require to be supplied with a surplus of nitrogen, but has insisted that it should be classed with clover and the leguminous crops, which yield large quantities of nitrogen in their product, but require a very inconsiderable supply. A very large number of experiments and practical results in the field have proved that Mr. Mapes's opinion is the true one, and that Dr. Lawes, not knowing the peculiar habit of our corn crop, from unfamiliarity with it in the field, has been led into error. This, then, being the case, the problem before the Eastern farmer is very much simplified. He has already become familiar with the use of artificial fertilizers in growing wheat, and he must learn how to apply



these to corn with advantage, and with them to make use of the best methods of cultivation, so that he can, by the use of skill, overcome the ease and cheapness with which corn is grown on the fertile Western prairies. — *From Eighth Annual Report of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture.*

DR. WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON (1864) is treasurer of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, which has a membership of almost 4,000.

THADDEUS BOWMAN BIGELOW (1820) is spoken of as "an honored citizen of Oakland, Cal., and a man remarkable for activity, being about on the streets daily, although eighty years of age."

FOUR persons have served as Fellows in the Corporation of Harvard College for forty years or upwards; Henry Flynt (1693), fifty-three years; Nathaniel Appleton (1712), sixty years; Edward Wiggesworth (1710), forty-one years; and John Amory Lowell (1815), forty years.

THE Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, published in Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society's Foundation, is a massive quarto volume of about 650 pages. Its contents, consisting of Society annals and scientific papers, are almost wholly by persons whose names appear in the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue, as will be seen from the following: —

SOCIETY ANNALS. List of the present officers of the Society. (1 page.) Prefatory note, with extracts from the minutes of the annual meeting, May 5, 1880. (3 pages.) Historical Sketch of the Boston Society of Natural History, with a notice of the Linnean Society of New England, which preceded it, including biographical notices of all the Society's prominent past members, officers, and benefactors, by Thomas T. Bouvé (A. M. 1850), 250 pages; six floor-plans; view of the Museum, and portraits of Benjamin D. Greene (1812), George B. Emerson (1817), Amos Binney (*m.* 1826), John C. Warren (1863), Jeffries Wyman (1833), Thomas T. Bouvé (A. M. 1850), Augustus A. Gould (1825), D. Humphreys Storer (*m.* 1825), and William J. Walker 1810.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS. — N. S. Shaler (*s.* 1862), "Propositions concerning the Classification of Lavas considered with Reference to the Circumstances of their Extrusion." (15 pages.) Alpheus Hyatt (*s.* 1862), "The Genesis of the Tertiary Species of Planorbis at Steinheim." (114 pages, ten plates on nine sheets, including one plate of sections; map and two sections in text.) Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862), "The Devonian Insects of New Brunswick; with a note on the Geological Relations of the Fossil Insects from the Devonian of New Brunswick," by Principal J. W. Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S., etc. (41 pages, one plate.) W. G. Farlow (1866), "The Gymnosporangia (Cedar-apples) of the United States." (38 pages, two plates.) Theodore Lyman (1855), "A Structural Feature, hitherto unknown among Echinodermata, found in Deep-Sea Ophiurans." (12 pages, two plates.) W. K. Brooks (Ph. D. 1875), "The Development of the Squid, *Loligo Pealii*, Lesueur." (22 pages, three plates.) A. S. Packard, Jr., "The Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology of *Limulus Polyphemus*." (45 pages, seven plates.) Edward Burgess (1871), "Contributions to the Anatomy of the Milk-Weed Butterfly, *Danaüs Archippus*, Fabr." (16 pages, two plates; one cut in text.) Samuel F. Clarke, "The Development of a Double-headed Vertebrate." (6 pages, one plate.) Charles Sedgwick Minot (S. D. 1878), "Studies on the Tongue of Reptiles and Birds." (20 pages, one plate; six cuts in text.) Edward S.

Morse, "On the Identity of the Ascending Process of the *Astragalus* in Birds with the Intermedium." (10 pages, one plate; twelve cuts in text.) Lucien Carr (Assistant Curator of Peabody Museum), "Notes on the Crania of New-England Indians." (10 pages, two plates.) William James (*m.* 1869), "The Feeling of Effort." (32 pages.)

## THE HARVARD LYCEUM.

THE FIRST PAPER PUBLISHED BY HARVARD STUDENTS.

THE first publication issued by Harvard students was the *Harvard Lyceum*. It was in magazine form, each number containing twenty-four pages, and was published twice a month, — the first number bearing the date of July 14, 1810, and the last, March 9, 1811. The magazine opens with an address of the editors, written by Edward Everett, beginning as follows: —

"In pursuance of the Prospectus, presented to the publick about two months ago, the first number of the HARVARD LYCEUM now makes its appearance. As we look to the publick for the patronage necessary to uphold our paper, it is incumbent on us to unfold its pretensions and address its claims to them."

It is also stated that the *Lyceum* is to be conducted by "a few students of Harvard College: and is to receive all the time and all the exertion which the paramount claims of other requisitions will permit. . . . The design of the paper is to comprehend every department of our academical studies, and such additional literary topics as attract the attention of every scholar," besides presenting "discussions of the various subjects assigned for the College forensick disputations," essays upon mathematics, also papers with reference to the "Botanick Garden," and subjects of moral and religious import. "As it is become almost a reproach to a person of any literary pretensions never to have passed a night on the other side of Helicon," each number was to contain original verses. The address concludes with these words: "Our request for the present, therefore, is, that everybody that has nothing better to buy with three dollars, subscribe to our paper; trusting that, as we have no object but reputation, we shall make no struggles for it which experience shall show to be unavailing."

There are no advertisements published in this paper, and no criticisms of the professors or of any of the acts of persons connected with the College. It will be noticed by the extracts from the address that it was not intended for circulation among the graduates and students of the College, but among the community in general.

Many of the articles were written by young men whose names have since become widely known. Mr. Everett not only wrote the opening and concluding addresses of the editors, but several prose articles, a poem entitled the "A. D. in Ten Books, by J. Lombard," and other poems. Among other contributors were John T. Cooper, Henry Ware, N. L. Frothingham, Henry H. Fuller, Samuel Farnham, David Damon, Samuel Gilman, and H. I. C. Story.

All the articles in the *Lyceum* were prepared with great care, and are of a high literary character. Among those of historic interest is one on the character of President Webber, published in the number issued July 28, 1810. President Webber was an eminent mathematician, and "possessed a considerable knowledge of a great variety of languages." He was accurately versed in Latin, and in Greek he was profoundly skilled. With French and Ger-

man he was familiar, and had read the best works in those tongues. He acquired a sufficient knowledge of Dutch to read the mathematical treatises which that language afforded. He had also a general acquaintance with the dialects of Northern Europe.

In the number for Sept. 8, 1810, there is an article on the foundation of the Boston Athenæum, in which are the following comments: "To the philanthropic mind, the establishment of the Athenæum in the midst of a populous and busy city presents a prospect encouraging and delightful. The interests of literature are thus at once interwoven with those of commerce, and these two grand pillars of the happiness and prosperity of the Commonwealth are enabled mutually to support each other."

Nov. 17, 1810, there is an interesting notice of President Kirkland's Inauguration: "On Wednesday last was inducted to the office of President of the University the Reverend J. T. Kirkland. This happy event, which has given a satisfaction unmixed but by sympathy with the loss his people have sustained of their pastor, was celebrated in Academick style, and with unusual testimonies of publick joy. The procession of all the officers of the government and of the instruction of the University met a very large and respectable assembly in the meeting-house." The Governor, Elbridge Gerry, a graduate of Harvard, gratified the friends of classic learning by making his inductive address in Latin. After the discourse of President Kirkland, "An anthem by the scholars was performed with skill and introduced with effect. . . . A Latin and Greek ode in the Commons-Hall gave a classical air to the festivity of the entertainment." Brilliant illuminations and a pleasant ball "closed the duties and the enjoyments" of the day. One number has an amusing essay (by Everett) on female education. The propositions set forth by him are briefly these: "Peculiar Duty of Women," "Qualifications for this Duty, — First, Religion; Second, Patience; Third, Good Humor"; and he then proceeds to argue as follows: —

"There is some discipline best calculated to bestow these qualifications."

"It is not the duty of mothers to give literary instruction to their children."

"Ladies do not study Latin. Reasons why they should. First, it is a natural use of their minds; second, knowledge of Latin would amuse their hours of leisure; third, this knowledge is easily gained; fourth, this knowledge would be the source of fame; fifth, this knowledge is gained without foreign assistance."

Mr. Everett also penned a series of letters to a student, purporting to be written by a father, in which, while objecting to "the vile catalogue of modern novels," he says: "Your own good sense will exclude from my censures those good novels of the old school of Richardson, etc., and those good ones of later days of Hannah More, Miss Edgeworth, and even Mrs. West. . . . He were indeed a cynick, who would prohibit 'The Mysteries of Udolpho' or 'The Children of the Abbey.'"

Only eighteen numbers of this magazine were published. The last was published March 9, 1811. In the final address it is stated, "The deficiency of our subscription list has made it convenient to our publisher that the present number be the last of the HARVARD LYCEUM." On the title-page of the bound volume are Crabbe's lines, —

"And he is gone, and we are going all;  
Like flowers we wither, and like leaves we fall."

## ATHLETIC EXHIBITIONS AT THE GYMNASIUM.

THE third winter meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association took place in the Hemenway Gymnasium on Saturday afternoon, March 26, and consisted of a Gymnastic Exhibition under the direction of Dr. D. A. Sargent, given before an audience of upwards of twelve hundred people. The programme included the Running High Jump, Horizontal Bar, Double Trapeze, Parallel Bars, Balancing Trapeze, Tumbling, Flying Rings, Rope Climbing, Triple Barred Eschelle, and Tug-of-War. The best efforts at the running high jump were made by Arthur C. Denniston (1883), who cleared the bar at the height of 5 feet, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The horizontal bar acts, by seven participants, including Dr. Sargent, were varied, and exceedingly well executed. The double trapeze exercise by Samuel H. Spalding (1881) and Charles F. Squibb (1881) was gracefully done, and the participants merited the applause which their efforts received. The work on the parallel bars was better than is usual at amateur exhibitions. There was a necessary sameness to many of the movements, yet these were sufficiently varied to illustrate the special powers of the several performers. The balancing exercises on the trapeze by Dr. Sargent were unique. The figures executed called for a wonderful adjustment of nerve and muscle, and showed a surprising self-possession. A dozen or more students took part in the tumbling exercises. The various evolutions were cleverly done, and offered a pleasing exhibition of strength and agility. The special work of William Freeland (1881) and Lewis W. Kendall (1884) was exceptionally good. The movements on the flying rings were graceful and skilful. The somersaults of George B. Morison (1883) and Harry R. Woodward (1884) showed a careful training, and the "cross" and "horizontal" of Charles F. Squibb (1881) exhibited great muscular power. The cup for the rope-climbing was awarded to Addison S. Thayer (1881), who ascended the rope, forty feet long, in 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  seconds. The triple-barred eschelle by Charles B. Davis (1884), William Freeland (1881), and Dr. Sargent, was the closing feature of the gymnastic programme. The exercises on this apparatus consisted of various swinging movements and mid-air flights, so timed and executed that a tumble was averted just as it seemed inevitable. The coolness, courage, and presence of mind displayed by the participants in this exercise, as well as in many of the preceding ones, strongly recommend the practice of the so-called heavy gymnastics. The feats in themselves may amount to but little; but the self-denial, the rigid discipline, the perfect control of physical powers, the rapid and responsible exercise of judgment, and the training of the will, which the successful accomplishment of these feats often requires, represent a culture which is highly desirable. The tug-of-war between



teams from the classes of 1881 and 1883 was the concluding event. After an exciting struggle, in which each team won a "heave," the prize was given to the Sophomores, who pulled their opponents over the line in 38 seconds. The prize for general excellence, including jumping, vaulting, horizontal and parallel bars, was awarded to George B. Morison (1883).

During the exhibition William G. Twombly (1879) presented to the Harvard Athletic Association the silver challenge-cup which was won by Harvard at Mott Haven last year, at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. In order to accommodate those who were unable to procure tickets for the Saturday afternoon exhibition, the programme was repeated on Monday evening, March 28.

### THE CLASS OF 1860. — 1860-1880.

BY HENRY G. SPAULDING.

DR. FRANCIS M. WELD, of New York City, the genial President of the Harvard Club of that important suburb of Cambridge, has recently issued a voluminous and unique report of the Class of 1860, of which he is the Secretary. It is a volume of two hundred and fifty pages, of beautiful typographical execution, and handsomely bound in crimson half-morocco. Much of the main portion of the book is taken from an earlier report, written by a former Class Secretary, and printed in 1866; but the later events in the post-graduate careers of the members of the Class have been diligently compiled, and are related in an interesting manner. President Eliot spoke of this Class at the last Harvard Club dinner in New York as "the *soldier* Class of 1860, the Class of which seventeen members gave their lives to the country in the civil war." As a Class, he added, it "has deserved well of the country and of the University." What its deserts have been is clearly set forth in Dr. Weld's very readable report. Its spirit, both in college days and in war time, is well expressed in the ringing strains of its famous class song, so often heard on Commencement Day under the elms in the College Yard:—

"Side by side we've sought for honor,  
Sought the front in every fray.  
Toiling, sporting, — this our watchword:  
Here comes Sixty! Clear the way!"

Few of the older classes at Harvard have better obeyed the paradoxical injunction to "stick together when parted." The class-consciousness, therefore, among its members, is wellnigh as vigorous to-day as in the trying times when, on being deprived of their legitimate share in the exercises of President Felton's inauguration, they raised the standard of rebellion and won their "famous victory."

Members of other classes, whether older or

younger, who may have the opportunity of reading Dr. Weld's report, will find in it, not only a series of vivid word-pictures of earnest and faithful lives, but also a collection of documents relating to the College during the student days of the Class and at its graduation, which give special value to the volume. A delicious flavor of "Merry Mischief" is now and then given to the editing of these documents, as when the Secretary, introducing some extracts from old examination papers, says to his classmates, "It will be remembered that when we were in college there were several of us who answered some of these questions"; and again in the note to Dr. Walker's memorable Valedictory Discourse, where the reader is informed that this sermon was preached before the Class "by their unanimous request"! The extracts also which are given from the records of the Parietal Committee will be enjoyed by every Alumnus. These records, it appears, were intrusted to the care of the Class in November, 1859, as a token of the confidence felt by the Faculty. That three grave and reverend clergymen should have been admonished for having noisy rooms, throwing water, shouting, and dressing at prayers; that one of the medical lecturers at the University was thought deserving of a similar admonition for snowballing; that a vestryman in one of the Episcopal churches of Boston was actually reproved for "reclining at prayers,"—all this excites our wonder that from such sportive colts such steady steeds have grown.

We must not omit a brief mention of the remarkable bill of fare which was presented at the dinner of the Class last summer, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its graduation. With its illustrated title-page of four *vignettes* portraying the four stages of an undergraduate's life, and its ninety-one quotations culled from all the fields of literature, it is in itself, what the dinner which it adorned most certainly was, "a feast of fat things."

### HARVARD MEN IN LOWELL.

BY JOSIAH L. SEWARD.

LOWELL was incorporated a little more than fifty-five years ago. Sixty years ago, the territory now covered by the city of Lowell was divided into a few farms. During the past half-century the former village of East Chelmsford has expanded into a city of very nearly sixty thousand inhabitants. About one hundred and fifty graduates of Harvard have lived here for longer or shorter lengths of time. I shall attempt to speak in detail of a few of the more important of these. I shall speak first of those not now residing in the city. John Locke (1792) heads the list; he was an able lawyer, a Representative in Congress, and died in 1855. Luther Lawrence (1801), brother to Amos and Abbott Lawrence, was the President for seven years of the Railroad Bank, was once Speaker of the Massachu-



setts House of Representatives, and twice Mayor of Lowell. His life was suddenly and awfully terminated in 1839; while escorting visitors through one of the mills in the city, he accidentally fell into a wheel-pit, striking his head upon a cast-iron wheel, and was instantly killed. Joel Adams (1805) was a lawyer; he died in 1864. John Lane Sheafe (1810) was a lawyer, and was, later, the judge of a court in Louisiana; he died in 1864. Samuel Luther Dana (1813) was a physician and an eminent chemist; he was for many years the chemist of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company; he died in 1868 from the effects of a fall upon some ice near his door. William Williams Fuller (1813) was a lawyer; he died in 1849. John Call Dalton (1814) was an eminent physician and surgeon, indeed one of the most valued physicians in this part of the country. He died in 1864. His sons were John Call Dalton, Jr. (1844) and Edward Barry Dalton (1855). The former is a well-known medical writer and a medical professor in Columbia College. Elisha Fuller (1815) was a lawyer, who died in 1855. Pelham Winslow Warren (1815) was one of the most esteemed citizens of the city; was long Cashier and afterwards President of the Railroad Bank; he died in 1848. Many of the manufacturing agents have been men of recognized ability, whose names and influence have been widely known. Not a few of these were Harvard men. John Clark [(1816), died 1851] was several years agent of the Merrimack Company; Edmund Lewis LeBreton [(1824), died 1849] was for a time agent of the same company; also Isaac Hinckley (1834), now President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad; and, still later, John Carver Palfrey (1853). John Avery [(1819), died 1864] was agent of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company; and John Wright [(1823), died 1869], of the Suffolk Mills. Warren Colburn (1820), the distinguished arithmetician, lived many years in Lowell.

Among the lawyers who have died or moved away were Thomas Hopkinson [(1830), died 1856], a very able advocate, who became State Senator, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and resident of the Boston and Worcester Railroad; he married a daughter of John Prentiss (1818), of Keene, N. H., a veteran journalist and editor of the New Hampshire *Sentinel*, who was at one time the oldest editor in the country. Judge Hopkinson was the father of the present wife of President Eliot, of Harvard University. Seth Ames (1825), a distinguished jurist and associate justice of the Supreme Court, resided in this city many years. William Adams Richardson (1843), at present a judge of the Court of Claims in Washington, D. C., was a prominent Lowell lawyer; he was Judge of Probate for Middlesex County for twenty years, and was at one time Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. John Adams (1823), John Paul Robinson (1823), Albert Locke (1829), Joseph Warren Mansur (1831), Frederick Parker

(1833), Rufus Bigelow Lawrence (1834), William Goodwin Russell (1840), and Fisher Ames, Jr. (1858), were all lawyers here at different times. Wendell Phillips (1831), the distinguished abolitionist and philanthropist, resided here for a while; also ex-Governor Emory Washburn (LL. D. 1854).

Besides the distinguished physicians already named, not now residing here, were Charles Parker Coffin (1828), Charles Gordon (*m.* 1832), George Derby (1838), an eminent physician, afterwards Professor of Hygiene in the Harvard Medical School, David Dana (*m.* 1847), Samuel Foster Haven (1852), and Sidney Howard Carney (*m.* 1861).

Of the clergymen who have claimed Harvard for their Alma Mater the following names occur to me: Theodore Tebbets (1851); Charles Edward Grinnell (1862), now a lawyer in Boston; Edwin Augustus Lecompte (1862); Horatio Wood (1827), for many years the minister-at-large in Lowell, and the promoter of many charitable and philanthropic works; Augustus Woodbury (*t.* 1849); William Reed Huntington, D. D. (1859); Warren Handel Cudworth (1850), who ministers to a large congregation in East Boston; Frank Parker Appleton (*t.* 1845), agent for several years of the Lowell Bleachery; Charles Edward Hodges (1847); Joshua Augustus Swan (1846), for several years a clergyman in Kennebunk, Me.; and Ithamar Warren Beard (1862), now settled in Dover, N. H.

Of the graduates of Harvard at present residing in Lowell are the following clergymen: the venerable Theodore Edson, D. D. (1822), the first clergyman who ever preached upon the soil of Lowell as a settled pastor, and who still officiates at St. Ann's (Episcopal) Church, in the fifty-eighth year of his ministry, with unusual vigor and zeal; Rev. Horatio Wood (1827), of whom I have just spoken; and Rev. Josiah Lafayette Seward (1868), of the Unitarian Church.

Among the lawyers Harvard men are represented by Daniel Samuel Richardson (1836), and his brother, George Francis Richardson (1850), who are two of the most honored and best known lawyers in the State. Both have been State Senators, and the latter Mayor of Lowell. Our list also includes Julian Abbot (1826); Frederic Thomas Greenhalge (1863), the present Mayor of the city; John Francis McEvoy (1854); Thomas Nesmith (1871); Samuel Brooks Wyman (1856); and Frederick Lawton (1874).

The list of physicians includes John Orne Green (1817), one of the oldest and most honored of Lowell physicians; Franklin Nickerson (1860); Abner Wheeler Buttrick (*m.* 1869); John Henry Gilman (*m.* 1863); Charles Parker Spalding (1870); Thomas Pierpont Shaw (1866); Frank Reader Rix (1875); Moses Greeley Parker (*m.* 1864); George Harlin Pillsbury (*m.* 1869); and Leonard Huntress, Jr. (1870).

Of other graduates we recall the names of Hora-

tio Wood, Jr. (1857); Edward Morton Tucke (1862), an insurance agent; Charles Dana Palmer (1868), a manufacturer; Willard Brown (1875), a member of the New York bar; Gerard Bement (1880), in the Harvard Law School; Paul Butler (1875), Agent of the United States Cartridge Company, son of General Benjamin F. Butler; George Storer Motley (1879), engaged in manufacturing; James Arthur Gage (1879); Walter Moody Lancaster (1879); Henry Whitman Kilburn (1880); Charles Rufus Brown (1877); Frederic Malcom Norcross (1858); John James Pickman (Z. 1869); and Frederic Fanning Ayer (1873).

# RULE RELATING TO THE CALENDAR.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES MILLS PEIRCE.

THE following rule for ascertaining the day of the week on which any date of the Christian era falls is easily carried in the memory, and may often be found useful :—

1. Note that, in the application of the rule, the year must be regarded as beginning with March and ending with February; so that the months of January and February must be referred to the year *preceding* that to which they belong in the current usage. Thus, January and February, 1882, must be regarded as the last two months of 1881.

2. Add to the number of the year its fourth part, omitting fractions. If the date is given according to *New Style*, add a correction for the century, which is

4 for dates in the interval	1582 – 1699.
3    "       "       "	1700 – 1799.
2    "       "       "	1800 – 1899.

If the date is given according to *Old Style*, no correction is necessary.

Next add a *month number*, which is given by the following table :—

Mo.	No.	Mo.	No.	Mo.	No.
March,	o.	August, —1 or +6.	January, —2 or +5.		
April,	3.	September, 2.	February, 1.		
May,	5.	October, 4.			
June,	8.	November, 7.			
July,	10.	December, 9.			

(It will be noted that the numbers in the second column are less by 1 than those in the first column; and that if 1 is again subtracted, we get the two numbers in the third column.)

Lastly, add the number of the *day* of the month, divide the sum by 7, and the *remainder* indicates the day of the week, according to the following scheme :—

Rem.	o.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Day.	Sun.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.

Thus, to find the day of the week of 1 May 1881, and that of 29 Feb. 920 :—

Year,	1881	Year,	919
1881		Year	
4	470	4	229
Correction,	2	Mo. number,	1
Mo. number,	5	Day,	29
Day,	1		
	7)2359		7)1178
		Rem. = 2	
	Rem. = o	∴ 29 Feb. 920 = Tuesday.	

∴ 1 May 1881 = Sunday.

3. It is to be observed that any multiple of 28, e. g. 28, 56, 84, 140, 1400, etc., may be subtracted at the outset from the number of the year. For years in the current century, we may subtract 1820, or subtract 1800 and add 8. Thus, 1881 gives 61, which gives 5 = 61 — 56. Again, 1815 gives 23 = 15 + 8. Moreover, at any stage of the work after the division of the number of the year by 4, any multiple of 7 may be subtracted.

Thus, using ≡ to denote *equivalence* for the purpose of this rule, we have, for May 1, 1881, and Feb. 29, 920 :—

[(1881 ≡ 5) + 1 + 2 = (8 ≡ 1)] + 5 + 1 = 7 ≡ o = Sunday.  
[(919 ≡ 23) + 5 = (28 ≡ o)] + 1 + 29 = 30 ≡ 2 = Tuesday.

4. The correction for New Style may be computed for *any century* by the following rule :—

Strike off the last two figures (whether ciphers or significant figures) of the number of the year; and from one fourth part of the remaining figures, omitting fractions, subtract the excess of those figures over 16.

5. The following examples will suffice to fix the above rule in the memory :—

Death of Constantine,	22 May 337,	Sun.
Death of Justinian,	14 Nov. 565,	Satur.
Death of Charlemagne,	28 Jan. 814,	Satur.
Battle of Hastings,	14 Oct. 1066,	Satur.
Battle of Crécy,	26 Aug 1346,	Satur.
Battle of Agincourt,	25 Oct. 1415,	Fri.
First Sailing of Columbus,	3 Aug. 1492,	Fri.
Birth of Shakspere,	23 April 1564,	Sun.
Massacre of St. Bartholomew,	24 Aug. 1572,	Sun.
Institution of the Gregorian Cal.,	15 Oct. 1582, N.S.,	Fri.
Landing of Pilgrims at Plymouth,	11 Dec. 1620, O.S.,	Mon.
Foundation of Harvard College,	8 Sept. 1636, O.S.,	Thurs.
Birth of Washington,	11 Feb. 1732, O.S.,	Fri.
Adoption of Greg. Cal. in G. B.,	14 Sept. 1752, N.S.,	Thurs.
Declaration of Ind. of U. S.,	4 July 1776,	Thurs.
Destruction of Bastille,	14 July 1789,	Tues.
Battle of Waterloo,	18 June 1815,	Sun.
Emancipation Proclamation,	1 Jan. 1863,	Thurs.
Beginning of Twentieth Century,	1 Jan. 1901,	Tues.

## RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE PUTNAM (1826).—A discourse delivered before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, June 3, 1844, at the Church on Chambers Street, Boston. Printed in pamphlet, entitled, "The 206th Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts." Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1881.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843).—"Gonse's 'Eugène Fromentin.'" *American Art Review*, April.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN (1851). — "Coppee's History of the Saracen Conquest of Spain." *The Dial*, Chicago, Ill., April.

SIMON NEWCOMB (s. 1858). — "A Method of Developing the Perturbative Function of Planetary Motion." *American Journal of Mathematics*, September, 1880. Vol. III., No. 3.

GEORGE LEONARD CHANEY (1859). — A review of "The Legend of Thomas Didymus." *The Christian Register*, April 28.

"The Unitarian Status." *The Christian Register*, April 9, *Ibid*.

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FREDERIC MAY HOLLAND (1859). — Our Library IX., "The Transcendentalists." *Free Religious Index*, Apr. 7.

"Alexander II." *Ibid*, April 21.

Our Library X. "The Positivists." *Ibid*, April 28.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON (1860). — "Mules and Mul- ing." *American Journal of Numismatics*, April.

Transactions of Societies, Boston Numismatic Society. *Ibid*, April.

CHARLES W. STEVENS (1860). — "Revelations of a Boston Physician." Boston: A. Williams & Co.

CHARLES W. SWAN (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 28.

JOHN G. BLAKE (m. 1861). — "Cancer of the Cervix Uteri." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Apr. 14.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH (1861). — "Recent Progress in Dermatology." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 28.

Reviews and critical notices of "Alder Smith on Ringworm," "Lane on Syphilis," "Otis on Syphilis," "Duhring on Skin Diseases," "Fournier on Syphilis and Marriage," "Piffard on the Skin." *Ibid*, April.

AUGUSTUS P. CLARKE (m. 1862). — "Perforating Ulcer of the Duodenum." Read before the Cambridge Society for Medical Improvement, Jan. 24. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 14.

THOMAS B. CURTIS (1862). — "Pododynia: Its Cause and Significance." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, March 28, 1881. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 7.

MAYO W. HAZELTINE (1862). — "British and American Education. The Universities of the Two Countries compared." New York: Harper & Brothers. [Harper's Half-Hour Series.] 1880. pp. 197.

ALPHEUS HYATT (s. 1862). — "Genesis of the Tertiary Species of Planorbis at Steinheim." *Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History*. 4to, 114 pp., 9 plates.

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## OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1810. NATHANIEL DEERING, of Portland, Me., died at the old Deering homestead near that city, March 25, at the age of eighty-nine years. His grandfather was Nathaniel Deering, to whose energy and enterprise Portland owes so much of its early prosperity; and his father, James Deering, was also for many years a merchant in that city, where the subject of this sketch was born, June 25, 1791. Mr. Deering pursued a preparatory course at Phillips Exeter Academy, under the tuition of Benjamin Abbot, and thence entered Harvard College. Upon leaving college he entered the counting-house of Asa Clapp in Portland, but soon relinquished business pursuits for the law. Studying this profession with Judge Ezekiel Whitman, he was admitted to the bar in 1815, and began practice in Canaan, and afterward at Milburn (now Skowhegan), Me. It was while Mr. Deering was living at Canaan that Mrs. Lydia Maria Child wrote the well-known epigram upon his name:—

Whoever weds the young lawyer at C.

Will surely have prospects most cheering,

For what must his person and intellect be,

When even his name is *N. Deering*?

Leaving Canaan in 1836 he returned to Portland and devoted himself to literary pursuits, and was for some time editor of a political paper, the *Independent Statesman*. While still at Milburn he published "Carabasset," a tragedy in five acts, founded upon the story of the massacre of Father Rasle and the Norridgewock Indians by the British in 1720. This was followed by "The Clairvoyants," a comedy which has been several times produced upon the stage in Boston and Portland. His most finished play, "Bozzaris," a tragedy, was published in 1851. Some of his short stories have also become very well known. The last years of his life have been spent in the quiet retirement of his home.

Mr. Deering married in 1824 a daughter of Major John Z. Holwell, of the British Army. Of a large family, three daughters and one son survive him.

1815. JOHN GORHAM PALFREY was born in Boston, May 2, 1796. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. From college he passed to the Divinity School, from which he graduated with its second class in 1818. Upon graduation Mr. Palfrey was ordained

pastor of the Brattle Square Church in Boston, being the successor of Edward Everett. This position he retained until 1831, when he was called to the Professorship of Sacred Literature in Harvard University. In 1836 he became editor of the *North American Review*; and the severe work demanded by the periodical led to the resignation of his chair at Harvard in 1839. Removing from Cambridge to Boston, his life from that time was that of a man of letters and affairs. In 1842 and 1843 he was a member of the General Court, where he was interested with Horace Mann in carrying forward educational measures. From 1844 to 1847 he was Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the latter year was elected to Congress. Mr. Palfrey was one of the prominent movers in the formation of the Free Soil party, and was nominated by it for Governor in 1851. Failing to be elected, he retired from public life, and, with the exception of serving the city of Boston as postmaster from 1861 to 1866, devoted the remainder of his life to literature. He removed to Cambridge, and there died, April 26, 1881. Such in brief are the main facts in the life of Dr. Palfrey.

His literary career did not begin with his retirement from public life. As early as 1824 he began the publication of occasional discourses and addresses, and during his active ministry issued an edition of the New Testament and a Grammar of Old Testament idioms, excluding the Hebrew. His contributions to the *North American Review*, during the seven years of his editorship, number more than thirty, and are remarkable for the scholarship and acumen with which they deal with the theological and political topics of the time. In 1843 he published two volumes of Lowell Institute lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity." To this period of his life belong his "Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities," published in four volumes, between 1838 and 1852. A little later, in 1854, appeared his "Relation between Judaism and Christianity." Dr. Palfrey's earliest historical work is his oration delivered in 1839 commemorating the bi-centenary of the settlement of Cape Cod; and five years later he pronounced the "Semi-Centennial Discourse before the Massachusetts Historical Society." The work upon which Dr. Palfrey's fame chiefly rests, the "History of New England," was begun at an age when many men deem their life-work ended.



To its preparation, however, he brought all the enthusiasm of youth, as well as the maturity and learning of years. His design was to make the work a complete history of the social, intellectual, and political life of the New England people previous to the Revolution. The first edition, published in 1858, brings the work down to the year 1689. In the edition published in 1866 a compendium of the events between 1689 and 1765 is added. The patience and exactness with which Dr. Palfrey conducted his researches, the fulness of detail and the force and spirit of his style have placed this work in the front rank of contemporary histories.

Dr. Palfrey's mind was eminently judicial. Every side of a question was carefully examined. In theology he was a conservative, following the school of Norton rather than of Channing. In politics his convictions led him to place himself on the radical side. He hated slavery with all the hatred of the true-born New Englander, and testified to the sincerity of his convictions by freeing the slaves which came to him as an inheritance from his father. As a scholar, he was accurate and painstaking; as a writer, simple, clear and forcible.

1819. CHARLES LYMAN died in Boston, April 6, at the age of eighty-one years. His long life was uneventful. It was passed chiefly in Boston and in Newport, R. I., in the enjoyment of those pleasures which righteousness, culture, and wealth give. A friend thus writes concerning him: "Courteous in speech and demeanor alike to rich and poor; charitable in word as well as in deed, he thought no evil and he spoke none. Scandal was a stranger to his lips, but the kindly word often fell from them, as did timely succor from his hand. Many an act of kindness was done in secret, and the world can only guess at half the good he did. Mr. Lyman, in the earlier years of his long life, had passed some time in Europe, under peculiarly favorable circumstances, having excellent introductions, his knowledge of French and Italian, both of which languages he spoke with purity and ease, enabling him to profit by his social advantages. His good memory gave him a fund of anecdote, which, when in the intimacy of a small circle of friends he departed from his habitual reserve, rendered his conversation most interesting. Excellent in all his relations of life, a devoted parent, an upright citizen, and a warm friend, Mr. Lyman lived a long and honorable career, and closed it amid the heartfelt regrets and tears of many whose lives he had brightened." His daughter Florence survives him. But his only son, Charles Frederic (1855), died a few months ago, leaving a son and a daughter.

1820. DANIEL KIMBALL WHITAKER, although a Northern man by birth and education, spent the larger part of his nearly fourscore years in the South, and was closely identified with it in its interests and institutions. After graduating at Harvard in 1820, he studied for a time at the Andover Theological Seminary. Soon he went South with his father, who was a Unitarian clergyman of New Bedford. They first settled in Raleigh, N. C., but owing to the failure to establish a female academy they moved to Cheraw, S. C. About 1824 Mr. Whitaker settled in Charleston, S. C. There he established the *Southern Review* which he conducted successfully for several years. In 1856 he adopted the belief of the New Church, and took charge of a Swedenborgian society in Canada. At the commencement of the civil war he went to Richmond, Va., where he was employed in

the Post-Office department. At the close of the war he became a resident of New Orleans, La., and edited the *Times* of that city for almost two years. He also endeavored to re-establish the *Southern Review*, but without success. Some two years previous to his death he became a convert to Romanism. His life was more literary than pastoral. He wrote much for the papers of the South, as the *National Intelligencer*, the *Charleston News*, and the *Charleston Courier*. He was a friend of Calhoun, Toombs, Buchanan, Stephens, Marcy, and Douglas. For more than fifty years he was known and respected throughout the South.

1831 *t.* HENRY FRANCIS EDES, the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Edes, of Providence, R. I., was born in 1808. He graduated at Brown University in 1828, and at the Harvard Divinity School three years later. His first pastorate was at Canton. In 1834 he was called to Nantucket, where he remained eight years. In 1842 he opened a private school in Plymouth, which he conducted four years. From Plymouth he went to Woburn, and afterwards to Eastport, Me. He preached also at Sturbridge, and his last settlement was in Barnstable. At the close of the war he spent a winter in Augusta, Ga., teaching the freedmen. In 1875 he retired from the active work of the ministry.

Mr. Edes possessed an alert and vigorous mind, and a large and sympathetic heart. He delighted in music and his love of nature was intense. Modest, his attainments were not pressed upon the notice of the world; kind-hearted, he formed many friendships.

1832 *m.* WILLIAM MASON died in Charlestown, March 18. He was born in Castine, Maine, May 8, 1805, and was the son of the Rev. William Mason (1792), pastor of the Congregational Church of that town. He received his collegiate education at Bowdoin College and graduated in 1824, in the class with the late Franklin Pierce, and the intimacy there formed continued through life. After teaching a few years he entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1832. He began his professional career at Bucksport, Me., where he married, Oct. 3, 1841, Sarah P. Bradley, and in 1851 removed to Charlestown, where he was a successful practitioner for thirty years. A descendant of one of the early settlers of New England, he bore many of the marked characteristics of his Puritan forefathers.

There are many who mourn the death of Dr. Mason, as the loss to them of a most genial, social companion; the removal from the community of a citizen of highest character and worth,—a medical friend and adviser, whose services, rendered at any personal sacrifice, were a source of confiding trust and grateful relief, or of the tenderest sympathy, where human help could be of no avail. He had little respect for the merely outward garb of religious profession, but he cherished and governed his life by the distinctive principles of Christian faith and duty. He won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and the deepest hold on the affections of those who were most intimately associated with him.

1838. EBENEZER WRIGHT, of Boston, whose death occurred at Charleston, S. C., April 1, 1881, was the son of the late John S. Wright. Upon leaving College Mr. Wright adopted the mercantile profession, and for many years has been widely known as the senior partner in the firm of Wright, Bliss, & Fabyan. For some



time he had been in failing health, and went to Florida to pass the winter in hope of finding relief. He was returning North at the time of his death. His remains were brought home and interred at Mt. Auburn.

Mr. Wright left no immediate family, and his large property was distributed by a will, made a few days before his death, among his kindred and friends.

1847. JOSHUA JOHNSON, the son of Samuel and Anna Dodge Johnson, was born in Salem, Feb. 13, 1827. Soon after leaving college he was received as a patient at the McLean Asylum for the Insane at Somerville. He was removed in 1874 to the State Asylum at Worcester, where he died, Feb. 3, 1880. — *Benj. S. Shaw.*

1847. CHARLES HENRY PAINE PLYMPTON was born in Boston, Sept. 26, 1826. His father was the late Henry Plympton. During the eight years immediately subsequent to graduation he made three voyages to the East Indies, and two also to California, on commercial affairs, in which he was interested with his father. In 1862 he gave up all interest in navigation, and retired from active business. He was married in Boston, Oct. 7, 1857, to Louisa, daughter of the late Daniel Kimball, and left at his death his widow, one son, and a daughter. He died in the city in which he was born and had lived, April 17, 1881, the immediate cause being pleurisy. — *Benj. S. Shaw.*

1849. HERMANN LEWIS HENRY HOFFEN-DAHL was a native of Germany, but in early life came to this country with his father, who was an eminent physician of the Homœopathic school. After taking his degree at Harvard College in 1849, he studied in the Medical School, from which he graduated three years later. He also studied with Dr. Winslow Lewis, and in Paris, and in Germany. On returning to Boston he soon won a leading position, which he maintained for about a quarter of a century. In addition to his regular practice, he was attached to several theatres of Boston as a medical adviser. His wife, who survives him with a son and a daughter, was a daughter of George William Gordon, postmaster of Boston, 1852-54. His death, which occurred suddenly, March 16, 1881, was caused by hemorrhage. His age was fifty-one.

1853. CHARLES FREDERIC BLAKE was born in Boston, Feb. 19, 1834. He fitted for college at the Latin School of that city and entered Harvard College in 1849. His graduation at the College in 1853 was followed by his graduation at the Law School in 1857. He also studied in Heidelberg, where he received the degree of *Juris Utriusque Doctor*. He began to practise law in Boston, but some score of years ago removed to New York. He was chiefly devoted to the patent business, in the prosecution of which he was very successful. His wife was the daughter of the late John A. Dix. The body of Mr. Blake was found floating in the North River, N. Y., Feb. 21. The previous evening he had spent at a friend's house, which he left a short time before midnight. This was the last time he was seen alive by his friends. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

1854. EDWARD WILLIAM FORBUSH. He was born in Boston, October 6, 1833. His father, Jonathan Forbush, was originally of Groton, but was a leading merchant of Boston. His mother was Louisa Wood, of Leominster. Mr. Forbush graduated in the class of 1854, and in two years received the degree of LL.B.

Subsequently he engaged in the business of a machinist which he relinquished in 1872. His wife was May Josephine Fadon, who died February 2, 1871. He gave some attention to journalism, and his contributions to several newspapers were scholarly productions, indicating critical judgment and a power of analysis which needed only cultivation to gain for him a name in the literary world. He was respected by those who knew the many good qualities of heart and head which he possessed. His death occurred December 18, 1880, after a brief illness, terminating in pneumonia. He leaves three orphan children.

1861. HENRY WELD FARRAR died, at the residence of his sister in Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1881. The Chicago *Evening Journal* said of him: "On Saturday night he retired in good health, and on Sunday morning was found dead in his bed, having apparently passed from sleep to death without a struggle. A post-mortem examination developed the fact that he died of apoplexy. Thus, in the full flush and vigor of manhood, has passed away a man of ripe faculty and fine endowments, who was endeared to all his associates by many beautiful qualities of heart and brain, of rare executive ability, and generous impulses, and who seemed heartily to enjoy the battle of life. At the time of his death he was in the 41st year of his age. Colonel Farrar was born in Bangor, Me. After a thorough collegiate course at Harvard he spent a year in foreign travel. On his return he entered the army, and served with distinction on General Sedgwick's staff in the Army of the Potomac, and when General Sedgwick received his death-wound it was in Colonel Farrar's arms that he expired. At the close of the war the deceased settled in Chicago, and it was here that he married Laura, the daughter of John L. Wilson. His wife died shortly after returning from Philadelphia, where she had visited the Centennial Exhibition in company with her husband.

"In 1869 Colonel Farrar became connected with the Chicago *Evening Journal*, remaining business manager of that paper until about a year ago. Recently he was engaged in mining operations out West, and in company with some distinguished Chicagoans made a trip through the distant Territories. The Colonel was a charter member of the Chicago Club, and had many warm friends among members of all professions in the city. He was a chivalrous soldier and a genial gentleman, and this announcement of his sudden death will cause general sorrow."

1871. EUGENE JOHNSTON BALL was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, in the Class of 1868. Upon leaving college he returned to his home in Lafayette, Ind., and began the study of law. In September, 1869, he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1871. Beginning at once the work of his profession, he continued in active practice until 1875, when an opportunity opened for foreign travel. He sailed in June of that year for Europe, intending to return the next spring, but the tour was extended to October, 1877. This time was spent for the most part in travel. In the autumn of 1878 he was appointed, by President Hayes, Consul at Pesth, Hungary, which position he held until his death in November, 1880. Mr. Ball was a man highly esteemed by his associates for his kindly disposition and social qualities. His musical abilities were of a high order.

## COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

JOSEPH DENNIE (1790) is the title of a pamphlet issued privately in the year 1880 by William W. Clapp, the accomplished editor of the Boston *Journal*, "with a view to preserve a more permanent memorial" of Dennie than had before appeared. It seems that the subject of the sketch was a high-spirited youth and once had to endure a six months' suspension for conduct "irregular and disrespectful to the authority of the College in general, and of ill tendency with respect to the other students, . . . and in particular, that he had prepared, and on Thursday last spoke, a declamation in the College Chapel, which from its contents and the manner in which it was spoken, considered in connection with his aforesaid irregular and disrespectful conduct, afforded strong presumption of a design to insult the said authority." Mr. Clapp shows that this penalty was very keenly felt by Dennie, who believed his imprudent insult to the tutor did not justify such severe punishment. He further shows that Dennie's later life was exceptionally good, and even brilliant. According to Mr. Quincy, Dennie was "the most widely known and most talented, taking light literature as the standard, of the members of the Class of 1790." "He was the most prominent of the pioneer *littérateurs*, not only of New England, but of the United States."

The pamphlet is of great interest, for it contains numerous direct quotations from letters of Dennie and others, which give graphic accounts of affairs in the latter part of the last and in the early part of this century. For instance, Dennie, in 1794, writes:—

"In Boston, the *rational* inhabitants of that vain port most wisely suppose that none but Parsons and Sullivan can draw a declaration upon a common note of hand. Hence we behold a shoal of junior lawyers keeping vacant offices, mere barber-shops, for the purpose of idle assemblage and chat, never darkened by the shadow of clients. Without a writ to fill or a cause to support, and begirt on every side by ten thousand allurements to exorbitant dissipation, they are compelled to seek a precarious support from the gaming-table, or else, in mere desperation, marry some Tristram Shandy bonneted girl of fortune, vilely suffer themselves to be carried home by her to a father's house, there to lead a life, in Shakespeare's phrase, most *slinkingly dependent*. Now I would rather cut my throat with a penny razor than suffer even a plan of such a life to sweep across my mind. No resource therefore remains but to tolerate the inconveniences which accompany new settlements, and choose a station somewhere in this northern corner of New Hampshire. Lawyers here are in estimation. They are considered depositaries of information. They have influence, for they have property. An aristocratical order of men in *any* government command respect; and our lawyers are perhaps more allied to aristocracy than yours. Bills of cost are high, and notwithstanding the scarcity of money, *fees* are promptly paid. The upper counties on this river offer plausible encouragement to lawyers, and as soon as the spring opens, if a better chance present not itself in the lower part of Cheshire, I shall commence practice at the Grafton courts. No man, however prescient, can determine the color of future fate. Whether I prove, there-

fore, an employed or neglected advocate, is yet to be proved. I shall not be a *silent* one. With modesty I cannot predict now and boldly pronounce myself a future Thatcher or Parsons. Cumberland, the author of the *Observer*, struck the first numbers at a rural press, with this calculation,—if his essays were jejune, the obscurity of their birthplace would save the author; if, on the contrary, they had the stamp of genius, they would soon be current in cities. I imitate this prudent plan. If in three years I can gain property and reputation, I will emigrate and open an office in Boston."

LAFAYETTE attended the Commencement at Harvard, and was afterwards present at a grand dinner in the hall of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at which Judge Story presided, and such kindred spirits as Ware, Everett, Josiah Quincy, Governor Eustis, Governor Brooks, etc. took part. On being asked if he were not fatigued with such extraordinary exertions and such constant excitement, the veteran general replied that he "experienced too much *pleasure* to find any time for fatigue."

—*Magazine of American History.*

ANOTHER bit of recitation-room "macaronic poetry" is as follows:—

Tres fratres stolidi  
Took a boat for Niagari;  
Magnum frothum in surrexit,  
Et boatum overturnexit;  
Et omnes drowniderunt  
Qui swimmere non puterunt ! ugh !

DURING the football games between the Freshmen and the Sophomores in 1856, when the former were victors for the first time in several years, a few Freshmen not physically able to enter into the fiercest of the fight were acting as skirmishers in the rear of the swaying mass of combatants, when a rather short, pompous, and corpulent Soph began to amuse himself with knocking about among them. F. of the Freshmen, who, though non-aggressive in the combat, would not retreat, noticed the proceeding, and coming up with the simple remark, "I'll teach you to pound Freshmen," at a single blow, delivered above the belt, sent the unlucky Soph tumbling backward upon the grass, to his great discomfiture and the amusement of the spectators.

THE anecdote of Mason in the March *Register* was written from memory. The actual conversation between President Felton and Professor T. as noted at the time was as follows:—

*Prof. T.* — Is Slidell a gentleman, externally?

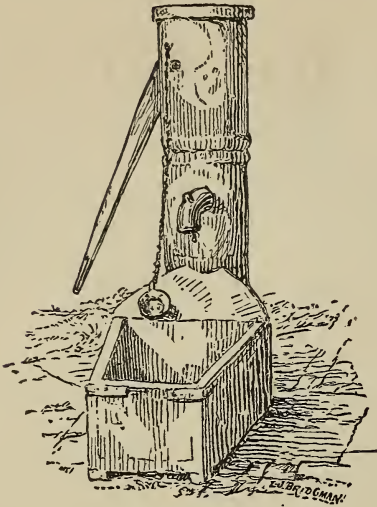
*Pres. Felton.* — O yes, a perfect gentleman; very much more so than Mason; Mason spits. In fact, for that very reason I have said I wished Mason had got free and gone to England to spit on Lord Palmerston's carpets. Ha! ha!

*Prof. T.* — Well, I suppose a man who has spit on Constitutions would not hesitate at spitting on carpets.

*Pres. Felton.* — The English utterly detest the habit. They say in England no one has spit there since the Saxon heptarchy.

*Prof. T.* — Good! good!





#### TO THE COLLEGE PUMP.

YOUR wooden arm you hold outstretched  
To shake with passers-by,  
Your friends are always thirsty ones,  
But you are never dry.

A hundred Classes at your lips  
Have drunk, and passed away,  
And where their fathers quenched their thirst  
The sons now quench to-day.

Some long for claret or champagne,  
And some for sherries pale,  
And some indulge in Adam's beer,  
But you in Adam's ale.

— W. R. Thayer.

WHEN the university was called a college, or "the colleges," and that institution was a sort of higher academy, set in a quaint, sleepy village, separated from town by the terrors of the "hourly," or omnibus, and bounded on three sides by breezy groves, open country, and huckleberry pastures, the whole atmosphere was — one can imagine what: not Greek, nursing poets terrible as the son of Agamemnon, but yet healthier than it is now. Still, even in these later times, glimpses of old Cambridge, when it kept its primitive traits, are not wholly wanting. On the northeastern verge of the city, in an ample stretch of natural woods, stands Shady Hill, the home of Charles Eliot Norton, where, under the suave hospitality of the scholarly host, amid the treasures of the library, and with original Tintoretos and Titians looking down from the walls, one seems transported to a corner of the fifteenth-century Italy. Within that congenial demesne, in an avenue of tall, rusty-coated pines, a party of four young people (of whom the writer was one) were strolling and sitting one day, a few years since, when Mr. Lowell came down the path, and halted to speak to them. He

had in his hand Carlyon's "Early Years and Late Reflections," which was oddly appropriate to his mood; for he dwelt on the fact of thus encountering a group of the younger generation, saying that it was like coming upon his own vanished youth there in the wood. From this he went on to chat for an hour, telling about the Adirondac expedition recorded in verse by Emerson, and shared in by himself, Judge Hoar, and Mr. W. J. Stillman, who was a genuine Deerslayer with the rifle. He also spoke of poetry, — of Browning, Donne, Tennyson, and Morris; quoting from "Pippa Passes" Ottima's lines in the scene with Sebald, where she tells how

"ever and anon some bright white shaft  
Burnt thro' the pine-tree roof — here burnt and there,  
As if God's messenger through the close wood screen  
Plunged and replunged his weapon at a venture,  
Feeling for guilty thee and me."

"When I read that for the first time," said Mr. Lowell, "I cried out to myself, 'Here is a new poet!'" Yet, somewhat contradictorily, he next branched out into a theory that modern life offered no such intensity of passion for the poet's uses as the world of the Elizabethan age still retained. It would be impossible to reproduce the eloquent glow of his monologue at this distance of time; but the incident is mentioned here to suggest how casually on the Cambridge thoroughfares, or in a little patch of unhistoric woodland like the one referred to, any day or hour may bring the pleasure of unexpected converse with some rare mind, — of poet, philosopher, critic, or worker in science. Mr. Lowell's pockets that day were full of proofs. "I'm printing," he explained; and he was, in fact, just preparing his essay on Wordsworth for the *North American Review*. So, in the spacious university town, the routine of life goes on: the students study and the professors profess, the street-cars trundle, the hucksters patiently trade, the birds build and sing in the fruit trees, and literature grows up and blossoms under your very eyes. Seeing this, the mind naturally turns back to the time when Longfellow's village smithy really stood under its spreading chestnut in what is now the city of Cambridge (with its improved appliances of a City Hall "Ring"); when the diurnal and nocturnal sights and sounds of their neighborhood passed living into his verse and that of his brother poet at Elmwood, and Harvard fixed upon Parnassus a less myopic and philological eye than at present.

— George P. Lathrop in *Harper's Monthly*.

CHARLES A. NELSON (1860) furnishes the following.

M., S., and W. were passing from prayers to breakfast one morning when L. came up and asked M. how he did.

M. — I have done some things unwillingly this morning.

S. — If they were good things I am sorry you did them unwillingly; if bad, I am sorry you did them at all.

W. — If they were good things I am glad you did them at all; if bad, I am glad you did them unwillingly.

PROFESSOR ——— in a lecture stated that a college goody once remarked that eclipses might be of some use, but she never knew any good to come of them.



# THE HARVARD REGISTER.

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CAMBRIDGE, JULY, 1881.

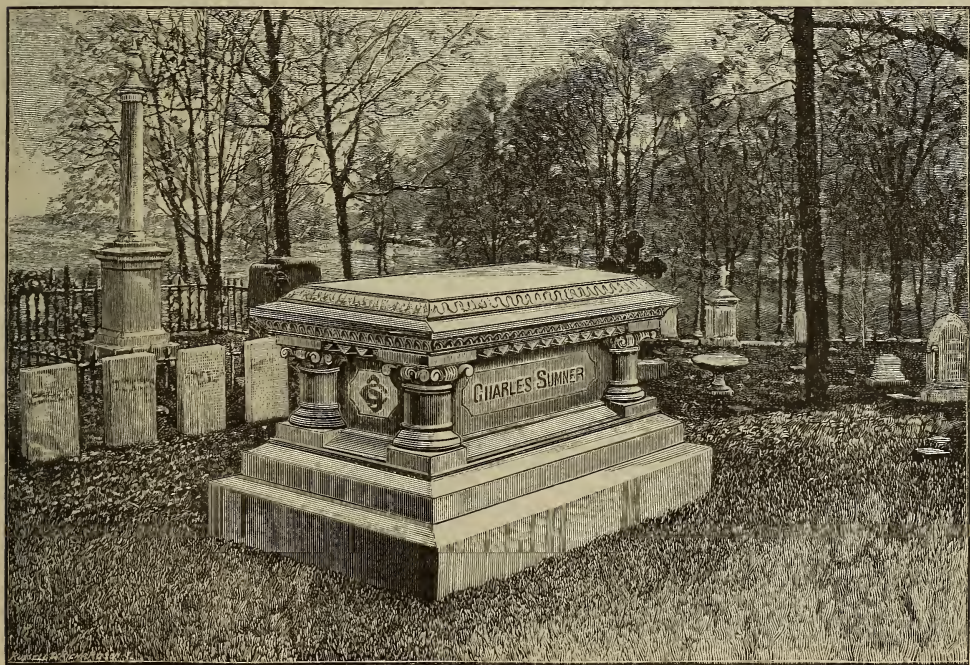
No. 7.

## MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

BY REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN.

MOUNT AUBURN cannot, as yet, be strictly reckoned a department of Harvard University; although, without doubt, our indefatigable President would

its projector were among the names which Harvard delights to honor. Its creation is one of the debts which the country owes to university culture; and of its silent deni-



cheerfully assume it among the numerous other charges that sit so lightly on him. Still, if it were necessary to apologize for giving a notice of it a place in *The Harvard Register*, it not only shares with the College in being a chief attraction of the city of Cambridge, but it has other lines of association, strong and many. Its discoverer and

zens an extraordinary proportion recall the name and annals of Harvard.

The discoverer (as we may call him) of the spot which has gathered such unique associations was George W. Brimmer (1803), who, some time between 1825 and 1830, had saved from the woodman's axe the forest knoll of "Stone's Woods," known

from time immemorial as "Sweet Auburn," — a favorite resort of students for their afternoon rambles, — and with it some adjacent strips of land, now included in the cemetery grounds. By an act of great and timely liberality he held this estate (of 72, since increased to 135, acres) for about a year, subject to sale at its modest cost price of six thousand dollars, to a committee of the Horticultural Society, to be devoted to its present use.<sup>1</sup> This, we may add, was the first proposal of a suburban rural cemetery in this country, or, on anything like so generous a scale, probably in Christendom. And it is to the singular credit of its projectors that, among the many like enterprises that have been undertaken since, this should still hold so high a record for nobility of plan and for good taste in carrying out.

This result, it is hardly an exaggeration to say, is wholly due to the genius and skill of its projector, Dr. Jacob Bigelow (1806), whose life of near a century, crowded with useful and honored service, closed only two years ago. In a very peculiar sense Mount Auburn may be regarded as his monument. It was he who, as early as 1825, began to call public attention to the horrors and perils of intramural burial. His great familiarity with and equal love of woodland scenery happily gave this turn to his efforts for the public health. His zeal, insistency, and personal weight appear to have been just what was needed to give success to a task which then had to contend with a good deal of ignorant prejudice, as well as the dead weight of custom. The plan of the grounds — one of the earliest local attempts at landscape gardening — has well approved his sagacity and taste. It was he who designed the Egyptian gateway; and his plan, sent in anonymously, was unanimously adopted for the chapel, in preference to those of professional architects. He was first Corresponding Secretary, and then for a long term of years President, of the association to which the enterprise was committed. And

one of the last active interests of his life was to project and construct that unique and most impressive monument of the civil war, the great Sphinx which fronts the chapel, — an Egyptian symbol of might and intelligence combined, but, in its human features, modern or American, not brooding on death, but looking forward to the larger life. I had the honor to be taken into his counsels, in a very humble way, while his thoughts were upon this monument, and knew something of the patient interest with which he explained his meaning to the sculptor.

To chance visitors Mount Auburn is apt to be a mighty maze, with a plan (if any can be recognized) exceedingly bewildering; and we may haunt it pretty frequently for years without holding the clew to its labyrinth. But still one soon becomes wonted to the two foci of its irregular curves, the Chapel and the Tower; and we can easily remember that the principal avenues gather upon, and again ray out from, the "Central Square," which lies almost in a line between. The highest part of the ground makes a double eminence, Tower Hill (Mount Auburn proper), and just to the left of it, Harvard Hill. This latter name strictly belongs to an irregular ellipse of moderate size (something more than 5,000 feet), owned by the College Corporation. It is fitly enfolded by "Amaranth Path," within which are the few monuments whose inscriptions we give on pp. 373, 374. In an address prepared by Edward Everett, in 1832, he had said of the projected cemetery: "It will become the burial-place for the University. Here will the dust of the young men, who may be cut off before their academic course is run, be laid by their classmates. Here will be deposited those who may die in the offices of instruction and government. Nor is it impossible that the several class associations, which form a beautiful feature of our college life, may each appropriate to themselves a lot, where such of their brethren as may desire it may be brought back to be deposited in the soil of the spot where they passed their early years." This anticipation has not been carried out in the official and formal way here suggested;

<sup>1</sup> The present Corporation of Mount Auburn Proprietors was chartered and organized in 1835.



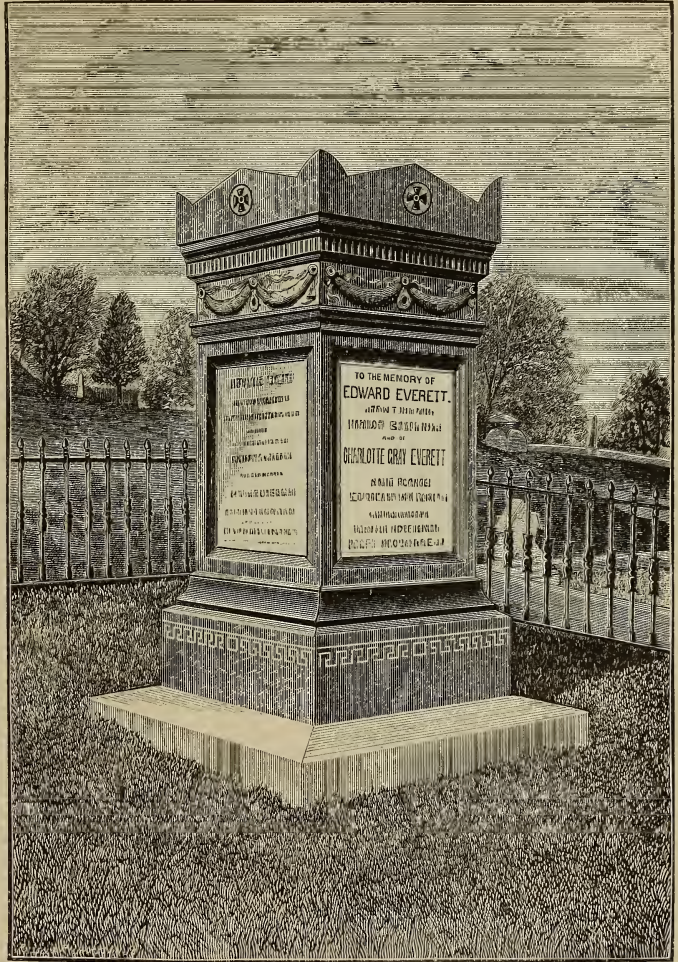
but a score or so of monuments in this enclosure, each having its special associations of deep interest, help to realize and give emphasis to the orator's thought.

Among the monuments most frequently inquired for are those of which we give the views herewith. To find them you follow the broad roadway ("Walnut Avenue") that sweeps to the right of the Tower, until, where it begins to dip toward the river valley, you come upon the Sumner monument, of light gray Concord granite, with low columns of polished stone — a little to the right, on a narrow by-way ("Aretusa Path"); then, passing still farther to the left, till well below the Tower, you find the Everett monument, — red Aberdeen granite, with tablets of white marble, with its brilliant and impressive record of that career of honors.

We give in full, on pages 373, 374, all the inscriptions to be found in the circuit of "Harvard Hill." These, of course, will appeal to different persons with different degrees of interest. Some of them bring back lively and grateful associations to my own mind.

In particular, I am moved to commemorate two, who were a few years before me in college, of whom I knew one as a tutor and the other as a friend, and whom, I am sure, every one that remembers them recalls in the same act of memory, — Hildreth and Wheeler, of the Class of 1837. It was with a certain tenderness and wonder that I read the other day, on that white obelisk, that Samuel Hildreth died at twenty-one.

He is the one person who comes back to me, from the recollection of my College days, as the image of radiant and entire beauty, to the fancy spiritually transparent and pure, as in countenance and golden locks he was just what a painter would seek



to put on his canvas as an angel. I am sure that I do not exaggerate in recalling this impression; and I am sure it will be shared by any who remember the fervor and glow of his appearance at Commencement, or his kindly, cheery, helpful guidance in our essays at elocution. His classmate and near friend, Charles Stearns Wheeler, had already entered on a career of scholarship with the best promise; a well-edited Herodotus remains the



monument of his studies ; he died in Leipzig in his twenty-sixth year. That Class (1837) had more than its share of strong and brilliant men ; few of them, if any, better deserving remembrance than these two.

A notice of the cemetery at Mount

In comparing Mount Auburn with other well-known cemeteries,—as foreign examples, Père la Chaise and the Campo Santo of Verona occur, and in this country, Greenwood, Laurel Hill, and Georgetown,—a peril appears, increasing fast with time, which it

may be worth while to note :—the peril of spoiling or obscuring natural beauties by accumulations of granite and marble, or making the place hideous with those most unsightly of barriers, iron railings, with their customary suit of dismal black. Looking at those famous ones abroad, we are struck with the enormous advantage we have here in space and natural beauty of all sorts. Looking at those nearer home, especially the last-mentioned, we see how much may be done to preserve these natural beauties by a few simple regulations, and how needful those regulations are. The reports of the trustees, so far as I have noticed, speak only of the danger of an excess of trees. Perhaps their attention has been drawn, in these last years, to a danger of quite another sort, from which all lovers of their kind should pray that Mount Auburn may be delivered.

burn may be delivered.

NOTE.—HARVARD HILL now comprises 5,226 square feet, of which the Cemetery Association conveyed to the University 1,200 square feet on Sept. 4, 1835, the consideration being \$66, and 4,026 square feet on Feb. 8, 1836, no consideration being named in the deed. The object of the University in acquiring this property can be surmised from the inscriptions on the gravestones. It may be added that these inscriptions have been carefully copied ; and that they are reproduced on the following pages as nearly like the originals as it is possible to make them with ordinary type. The punctuation, capitals, spelling, etc. have been strictly adhered to.

Three of the four Presidents that the Cemetery Association has had have been graduates of Harvard : Judge Joseph Story (1798), from 1835 to 1845 ; Dr. Jacob Bigelow (1806), from 1845 to 1871 ; and Israel Munson Spelman (1836), from 1874 to 1881.

—Editor.



Auburn, however brief, ought not to omit the happy and generous plan of the trustees, which was carried out some twenty-five years ago, by placing in the Chapel the four monumental statues which make one of the chief attractions of the place,—all by American artists, and representing four periods of our history, viz.: John Winthrop, by R. S. Greenough ; James Otis, by Thomas Crawford ; John Adams, by Randolph Rogers ; and Judge Story, by his son W. W. Story. Other works, projected under the liberal and far-sighted policy of the directors, will be found detailed in the "History" prepared by Dr. Bigelow and published in 1860. The same general plan and the same wise forethought have, with little variation, been followed since.

## IOANNI · THORNTON · KIRKLAND

viro · honorato · dilecto  
 avctoritate · svavitate  
 ingenii · acvmine · sermonis · venvstate  
 et · animi · qvadam · altitvdine  
 praestanti  
 academiae · harvardianae  
 per · annos · XVII · favstos · praesidi  
 aeqvo · vigilantī · benigno · pio  
 alvni · grate · memores  
 hoc · monvmentvm · ponendvm · cvravervnt.

(Reverse Side.)

IOANNES · THORNTON · KIRKLAND

V · D · M · S · T · D ·

DECESSIT · APRILIS · DIE · XXVI

A · D · N · MDCCCLX

AETATIS · SVAE · LXIX

Here lies the Body of

JOHN HOOKER ASHMUN,

Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University,

Who was born July 3<sup>d</sup>, 1800, & died April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1833.

*In Him, the Science of Law appeared native & intuitive ;  
 He went behind precedents to principles ; and Books were  
 his Helpers, never his masters.*

*There was the beauty of accuracy in his understanding,  
 And the beauty of uprightness in his character,  
 Through the slow progress of the Disease which consumed  
 his life,*

*He kept unimpaired his kindness of temper, and superiority  
 of intellect ;*

*He did more, sick, than others, in health ;  
 He was fit to teach, at an age when common men are  
 beginning to learn ;*

*And his few years bore the fruit of long life.  
 A lover of Truth, an obeyer of Duty, a sincere Friend, & a  
 wise Instructor ;*

*His pupils raise this stone to his memory.*

## DAVIDI · TAPPAN · S · T · D

ECCLESIAE · NEWBVRIENSIS

PER · XVIII · ANNOS

PASTORI · FIDELI

VNIVERSITATIS · HARVARDIANAE

PER · X · ANNOS

PROFESSORI · THEOL · HOLLIS

VIRO · PROBO · SANCTO · VALDE · AMATO

RERV · SACRARV ·

DILIGENTI · INVESTIGATORI

ORATORI · SVAVI · ET · ELOQVENTI

H · M · P

FILIVS · ET · FRATRIS · FILIVS

MORTVVS · EST · DIE · XXVII · MENSIS · AVGVSTI · A ·

MDCCCIII

VIXIT · ANNOS ·

## EDWARD CHARLES MUSSEY

of Harvard University,  
 was drowned in Charles River,  
 June 13, A. D. 1835 ;  
 aged 17 years.

This Monument  
 is erected by his classmates,  
 as a tribute to his talents  
 and virtues,  
 and a memorial of  
 their affection.

## SAMUEL T. HILDRETH,

a Graduate  
 of the Class of 1837,  
 and  
 an Instructor in  
 Harvard University,  
 died Feb. 11, 1839,  
 aged 21 years.

His remains lie beneath  
 this stone,  
 which Classmates and Friends  
 have erected,  
 as a Memorial  
 of the holiness  
 of his life.

(Reverse Side.)

*" The Good die first,  
 And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust  
 Burn to the socket."*

In memory of

a beloved and only son,

FREDERICK WILLIAM

son of David and Mary Hoffman,  
 of Baltimore, Maryland.

His early piety, rare talents, great industry,  
 gentle and graceful manners, endeared him  
 to the aged and the young.

His studies in Harvard University  
 were terminated by sudden illness.

Accompanied by his parents for Italy,  
 He died at Lyons, in France, on the

30<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1833,

aged 17 years,

and 18 days.

His remains rest in the vault of  
 his family, in his native place.

## CHARLES STEARNS WHEELER,

a graduate

of the class of 1837.

Born at Lincoln, Mass.

Died at Leipsic, Germany,

June 13, 1843.

(Reverse Side.)

He was four years

an able

and faithful instructor  
 in Harvard University.

To the learning of the Scholar,  
 he added

the piety of the Christian.

Ardent and indefatigable,  
 in a short life he did the work  
 of many years.

Simple in manners, pure in heart,  
 affectionate in disposition,

he was beloved  
 by all who knew him.

While pursuing his studies  
 in a foreign Country,

he was attacked by the disease  
 which ended his life.

His remains,  
 restored to his native land,  
 rest here.

To the memory of  
JOHN S. TERRY,  
who died  
Nov. 18, 1840;  
aged 24.

This monument is  
erected by his friends  
and classmates.

To  
WILLIAM H. COWAN,  
of Louisiana,  
who was accidentally drowned  
while bathing in Charles river,  
in the month of June, 1840.

This monument,  
erected by the members of  
the Cambridge Law School,  
marks the spot where rest  
the remains of one  
who perished at the  
early age of 22.

Under this stone,  
raised to his memory  
by Classmates,  
lies the body of  
EPHRAIM CURTIS  
ROBIE

a Graduate of the  
class of 1840.  
Who was born at  
Littleton, N. H.  
May 21, 1815,  
& died Sept. 4, 1840;  
aged 25.

WILLIAM CRANCH  
BOND.

Died Nov. 26, 1841,  
Æt. 20.

*"Why seek ye the living among the dead?"*

In memory of  
CHARLES SEDGWICK  
of Lenox,  
who died at Liverpool,  
March 30, 1841,  
aged 19 years.

Erected by his friends  
of the Class  
of 1841.

Erected  
by the Class of 1843  
to the memory of  
their class-mate  
JOHN A. EMERY,  
who died Oct. 25, 1842;  
aged 24 years.

*"Since virtue is immortal,  
'twere but shame,  
That mortal words should  
dare to blazon it."*

CAROLI RIDGELEY GREENWOOD

MEMORIAE SACRATVM.

QUI. TERTIO CVRSVS ACADEMICI ANNO  
IAM FERE PERACTO.

ANNOS SEXDECIM NATVS, BOSTONIAE.  
DIE MART. XIII. A.S. MDCCCXLIV.  
MORTVVS EST.

AMICI SODALES QVE MOERENTES  
HOC MARMOR POSVERVNT.

TO THE MEMORY  
OF

EDWARD THOMAS DAMON

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED  
BY HIS CLASSMATES  
AND FRIENDS.

*(Reverse Side.)*

EDWARD THOMAS DAMON,

A GRADUATE OF THE  
CLASS OF 1857.

BORN 19 April 1835  
DIED 30 Nov' 1859  
AGED 24 Years.

ERECTED BY HIS CLASSMATES

TO THE MEMORY OF  
HENRY LYMAN PATTEN,  
MAJOR 20th REGT. MASS. VOLS.  
BORN IN KINGSTON, N. H.

APRIL 4, 1836.

WAS GRADUATED FROM HARVARD  
COLLEGE IN 1858.

MORTALLY WOUNDED BEFORE  
RICHMOND VA., AUG. 17, 1864.

DIED IN PHILADELPHIA, PA,  
SEPT. 10, 1864.

"HIS COUNTRY ASKED HIS LIFE,  
HIS LIFE HE GAVE."

*(Reverse Side.)*

H. L. PATTEN,  
CLASS OF 1858.

HICKY HUNT MORGAN,

OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BORN JUNE 11, 1858,

DIED AUGUST 6, 1879,

A MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1880.  
HIS DEATH WAS THE ONLY SORROW  
HE EVER CAUSED.



## THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

BY PROFESSOR HENRY L. EUSTIS.

THE Lawrence Scientific School was the first school in this country where industrial studies got a foothold in a great University. In June, 1847, Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, gave to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of fifty thousand dollars to found a school for education in practical science. The school was opened without loss of time, although only two of its proposed departments were represented. Professor Eben N. Horsford, then Rumford Professor in the College, was placed in charge of the Chemical Department, and Professor Louis Agassiz was appointed to the chair of Zoölogy and Geology. About the middle of the first term of the academic year 1848-49 Lawrence Hall was completed. In criticising its architectural proportions, it should be borne in mind that this is only one wing of the structure then contemplated. This wing was entirely devoted to the Chemical Department, the addition on the east side being the professor's residence. In November, 1849, the third department, that of engineering, was organized under Professor Henry L. Eustis. A small wooden building was erected, west of Lawrence Hall, for the uses of the Departments of Engineering and Zoölogy. This building was subsequently moved to the site of the present Peabody Museum, and migrated from there to the Holmes Field, where it is now occupied by the "Hasty Pudding" and other College societies. A large wooden church stood at this time on the corner of the lot occupied by the Scientific School. The fact that this also migrated, and now stands at the north end of North Avenue, indicates some peculiarity about this locality, and suggests the question whether the Hemenway Gymnasium has stability enough to resist these migratory propensities.

The Lawrence Scientific School, in these early days of its existence, was a purely tech-

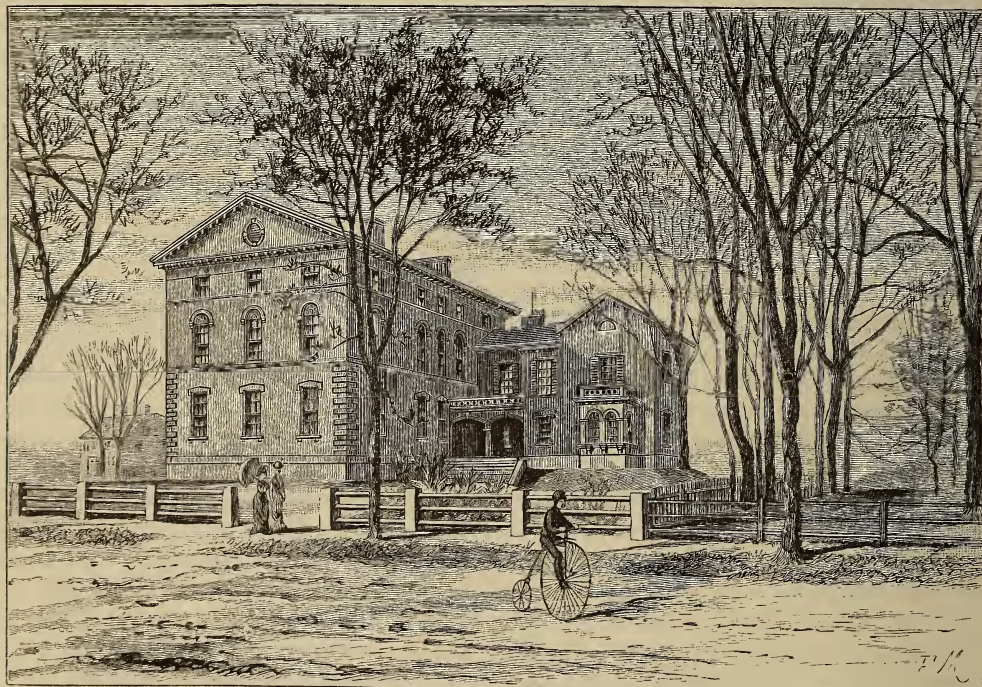
nical school. Geologists, zoölogists, chemists, and engineers were educated in their specialties, and attended, almost exclusively, the instruction given in their own departments. No examination was required for admission, except in the Department of Engineering. Here an examination was absolutely necessary, because a knowledge of elementary mathematics considerably beyond what was required for entrance to the College was requisite to enable a student to pursue the prescribed courses of study. That this School supplied a want in the educational system of the time is shown by the fact that it had a large number of pupils, and that similar schools gradually came into existence in connection with the various colleges in our country. That the results produced fulfilled the expectations of its founder is shown by the fact that, of its early graduates, a very large percentage became teachers, professors, and presidents of new colleges and institutes.

The Department of Zoölogy soon outgrew the limited quarters allotted to it, and, in 1853, the wooden building was assigned exclusively to its use, and the Department of Engineering found temporary quarters in the first story of Lawrence Hall. In 1859 the first portion of the Museum of Zoölogy was built, and the wooden building migrated soon after, and was transformed into Zoölogical Hall. In 1861-62 Professor Horsford resumed the position of Rumford Professor, and Assistant Professor Charles W. Eliot was placed in charge of the Chemical Department. The whole of the first floor of Lawrence Hall was given up to the use of the Engineering Department. In 1863-64 Dr. Wolcott Gibbs was made Rumford Professor, and took charge of the Chemical Department. Efforts had been made during the past year to combine the courses of study, and to establish a preparatory depart-

ment; but these efforts were abandoned after a short trial, and the School remained, as before, a strictly technical school. During the year 1864-65, the dwelling-house adjoining Lawrence Hall was given up to the use of the School, the Engineering Department occupying the lower story, and the Chemical Department the upper story and basement. Thus, fifteen years after its organization, the Engineering Department

thousand dollars to the Chemical and Engineering Departments. This was a timely gift, and greatly increased the resources of the School. Instruction in French and German was provided for, and the Engineering Department was enabled to procure additional instructors and the necessary books of reference for its library.

No material change occurred in the plans or organization of the School until the year



THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

found itself, for the first time, supplied with rooms wherein to store its books and models.

In 1864-65 Samuel Hooper, of Boston, gave fifty thousand dollars to found the Sturgis-Hooper Professorship of Geology. A school of mining and practical geology was started, and a course of study laid out covering a period of four years,—the studies of the first two years being identical with those in the course of civil engineering. Nine persons have received degrees in this school, but it has been discontinued since 1875. In the year 1865 James Lawrence, following the example of his father, gave fifty

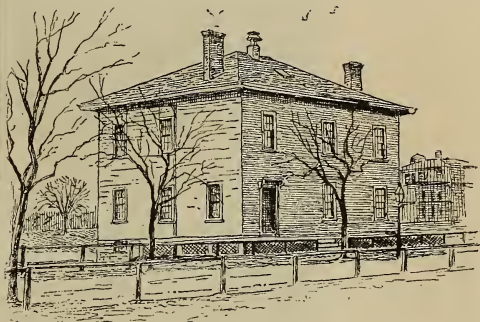
1871-72. The Triennial Catalogue shows that, up to this time, the degree of S.B. had been conferred upon one hundred and eighty-three persons. These were distributed as follows: one in comparative anatomy; two in mathematics; five in botany; eleven in geology and zoölogy; fifty-five in chemistry; one hundred and nine in engineering. In the Engineering Department alone, the number of students during this period was four hundred and sixty-one, showing that less than twenty-four per cent reached the standard required for a degree. Meanwhile, great changes had taken place in the Col-



lege. The elective system was in operation, the old classical curriculum was no longer exclusively followed, and more attention was paid to mathematics, physics, chemistry, and natural science. Boylston Hall had undergone extensive alterations, the Bussey Institution had been organized, and it was thought advisable, both on the score of economy and efficiency, to consolidate as far as possible all the scientific teaching of the University. President Eliot, in his report for 1870-71, says: "Plans for the re-organization of the Lawrence Scientific School were actively discussed in the Faculty of the School, and in the Corporation, during the spring of 1871. The objects in view were to lengthen the term of residence in the Department of Engineering, and enlarge the course of instruction on that subject; to consolidate the two chemical laboratories then supported at Cambridge; to make the teaching of physics, both elementary and advanced, an important part of the instruction offered by the School; and to utilize, in a systematic way, the unrivalled facilities of the University for teaching natural history. These objects have been effected by the plan which went into operation at the opening of the year 1871-72. . . . The consolidation of the two chemical laboratories had two motives. The first motive was economy, . . . but the accompanying change in the work of the Rumford Professor strongly recommended the consolidation to the Corporation, and was the second motive for the consolidation. . . . The Corporation felt that it was much more legitimate to use Rumford's gift to teach light and heat, and their applications, than to teach pure chemistry, particularly when it was very desirable, in the interests alike of the Scientific School and of the University at large, to have the great subject of physics more fully taught."

This change in the organization of the School necessitated a corresponding change in the interior of Lawrence Hall. It was built for a chemical laboratory, with the addition of a private residence, and was inconvenient for the use to which it was now to be put. The interior was removed and re-

modelled as a three-story building. The two upper stories are used by the Engineering Department, and the lower is devoted to experimental physics under the charge of Professor John Trowbridge. The former residence is under charge of the Rumford Professor, and is devoted to the subjects of light and heat. Only a very small part of the work of the Scientific School is now carried on in Lawrence Hall. The School



ZOÖLOGICAL BUILDING, NOW SOCIETY HALL.

offers four courses of study leading to a degree, each covering a period of four years, and involving an amount of work in excess of what is required of undergraduates. These courses are: 1. Civil and Topographical Engineering; 2. Chemistry; 3. Natural History; 4. Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy. The examinations for admission are the same as those for undergraduates, with the exception that less is required in classics, and more in chemistry and mathematics. Wherever they are pursuing the same study, the scientific student and the undergraduate are united in one class, attend the same lectures, and are subjected to the same examinations. Even in the Engineering Department, where the final studies necessarily have a more technical character, several of the earlier courses are thrown open as electives, and are attended by undergraduates. Scientific students live in the College buildings, and board at Memorial Hall, and the former isolation of the Scientific School from the College no longer exists.

Besides these regular courses of study



leading to a degree, the Scientific School offers great attractions to those who wish to pursue special studies. Persons who may be unable or unwilling to pass the ordeal of the entrance examination, or who purpose to spend only one or two years in some specialty, are admitted without examination as special students, and will find all the resources of the University open to them. At the present time, the students of the Scientific School are attending the exercises of

over fifty different instructors and professors. With the large number of undergraduate and post-graduate electives, the extensive and ever-growing museums, the well-appointed chemical laboratories, the Botanic Garden and Bussey Institution, the Observatory, and the present physical laboratories, with the immediate prospect of a new one, any one can certainly find ample aid in his chosen study, and every facility for original research.

## ROBERT TODD LINCOLN.

BY WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D., CLASS SECRETARY.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN, the oldest child of the late President Lincoln, was born at Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1843. When seven years of age, he became a pupil at the academy of a Mr. Estabrook, where he remained three years, until he entered the Illinois State University at Springfield. In 1859 he came East, and spent the following year at the well-known Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H. In the summer of 1860 he applied for admission to Harvard University and successfully passed the examinations, entering, without a condition, as a member of the Class of 1864. As a student he stood well, taking especially high rank in those studies for which he had a taste, such as history and political economy. As a classmate he was universally popular, and on Class-Day was the chairman of the Class-Day Committee. He was one of the editors of the *Institute* of 1770, and Vice-President of the Hasty-Pudding Club. Graduating in July, 1864, he entered the Harvard Law School in the following September, but he remained there only about four months, when he left to accept, February 20, 1865, a commission in the United States Army, as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General on General Grant's staff. He resigned his commission, June 10, 1865, and at once began again the study of

law at Chicago. He was admitted a member of the Bar of Illinois, February 25, 1867, and at once began the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Scammon & Lincoln. This partnership was, after a short time, dissolved, and in the summer and autumn of 1872 he spent six months in a trip to Europe. Returning, he formed a partnership with Edward S. Isham, under the firm name of Isham & Lincoln, of which firm he is still a member. In April, 1876, he was elected Supervisor of the town of South Chicago, which office he held for one year. He was a member from Cook County to the Illinois State Convention at Springfield which nominated delegates to the National Convention held at Chicago, June 2, 1880. He was one of the Electors on the Republican ticket for the State of Illinois. Early in 1880 he was appointed by the Governor of the State one of the Trustees of the Illinois Central Railroad. Immediately after the inauguration of President Garfield, he was appointed a member of the Cabinet, as Secretary of War. He was married in Washington, D. C., September 24, 1868, by Bishop Simpson, to Mary Harlan, the daughter of James and Ann E. (Peck) Harlan. They have three children: Mary, born October 15, 1869; Abraham, August 14, 1873; and Jessie Harlan, November 6, 1875.



ENGRAVED BY W. B. CLOSSON.

My truly yours  
Robert W. Lincoln





## NECREGERSIA.

BY CHARLES TURNER DAZEY.

TRANCED in a marvellous vision of the night,  
 Methought I stood within an antique land,  
 Upon a pyramid whose rooted base  
 Old Egypt's winds and sands had blown upon  
 Unnumbered ages. Moon nor star on high  
 The vast, black void illumed; no twinkling flame  
 Showed where afar the Arab's tents were pitched;  
 I was alone with darkness, silence, death.  
 But as I gazed — such fancies live in dreams —  
 My sight gained power to pierce the rayless gloom  
 E'en to the spot where couched the royal sphinx,  
 Half-buried in the ridged and high-heaped sands.  
 And lo! there grew a yellow, baleful light  
 Deep in the caverns of her monstrous eyes,  
 Till they were globed with such a dreadful fire,  
 Glaring across the wide and barren waste,  
 That all the land grew faintly luminous,  
 As with the spectral flames that dance o'er graves.  
 And by this light I saw an army march  
 Straight toward the desert monster. Terrible  
 Was their swift, shadowy coming, — not with din  
 Of blaring trumpets and of rolling drums,  
 But with a wail more hollow, sad, and strange  
 Than winds that moan through pines before a storm.  
 Nor were they warriors, cumbered with the load  
 Of massy shields and Vulcan-welded spears,  
 Led by a prince whose blood was of the gods,  
 But women, children, men, and grandsires old:  
 All ranks and orders of the general throng  
 Were in that mighty army; there were heard  
 The voices of the bondman and his lord,  
 The voices of the beggar and his king,  
 Blended in this great cry of agony: —

"We are the phantoms of the elder world,  
 The disembodied spirits of the dead.  
 We filled all lands with terror, fame, and wars;  
 We strove as slaves, who were earth's conquerors,  
 To make ourselves an everlasting name.  
 The steadfast earth groaned with our monuments, —  
 Mountains of stone, built for eternity,  
 Carved with the deeds of kings invincible,  
 Whose word was life or death for half the world.  
 Oh shame! oh misery! Sink in kindly earth,  
 Crumble and sink in the engulfing sands,  
 Ye granite tombs, where mingled nations toiled! —  
 Ye ruined crypts, rifled by hands profane! —  
 The sacred dust of heaven-descended kings,  
 Whom but to touch, in life, were sacrilege,  
 Whose names, on common lips, were blasphemy,  
 Torn from your dreamless, dull, sepulchral peace,

And sent like merchandise across the foam,  
 To fill with wonder the round, staring eyes  
 Of rude barbarians in their western world!  
 Where are our cities, — great, magnificent,  
 The hundred-gated, brazen-walled, — whereto  
 The subject seas the world's great highways were?  
 Where are our temples, fanes for all mankind,  
 Our shrines, our altars wrought of beaten gold,  
 Wherein the very gods were manifest?  
 Yea, where are they, our ancient gods themselves,  
 Whom Egypt worshipped, and who loved so well  
 Their worshippers that they did prize our blood,  
 Our worthless lives, as choicest offerings?  
 Gone, — as our gardens and our palaces;  
 Gone, — as the splendor of our world-wide realm;  
 Gone, — as the travellers, whom the dread simoon  
 Blasts with its breath, and buries in the sand;  
 Yea, gone, — as we ourselves have fled away  
 Into blank darkness of the buried past."

But one there was whose tender voice prevailed  
 By force of beauty, whence a silence grew  
 Through which uprose, like some thin fountain-spire  
 Flame-hurled from geysers through the arctic air,  
 The broken accents of her passionate plaint.

"I was a mighty queen who ruled alone,  
 Richer than Sheba's sovereign, fairer than  
 The dusk enchantress of the palm-fringed Nile.  
 For me were wars more bloody than of Troy,  
 Jealousies, turmoils, kingdoms rent in twain,  
 The wealth of empires lavished; yet am I —  
 The fitting shadow of my former self —  
 So crushed, so buried 'neath the mound of years,  
 That were my name, which once ungently breathed  
 Could rouse the world to war, flung on the winds  
 That all the world might hear, it would but seem  
 An idle murmur of the idle breeze."

Then, with these words, within her wreathed hands  
 She veiled the pallid splendor of her face,  
 While through the dark a deeper voice arose: —

"Have I not wrongs more bitter far than thine, —  
 I, who was once, of all the warrior kings,  
 Most feared, most hated, and the best beloved?  
 Once fickle Fortune was my servitor,  
 Had no vocation but to crown each wish,  
 Still unexpressed, with fullest consummation.  
 Monarchs my courtiers, realms my provinces,  
 I grew to scorn this too contracted orb,

Deeming myself a banished, injured god,  
 Cheated most foully of my heritage  
 In the fair kingdoms of Elysium.  
 Then, with a wild and sacrilegious pride  
 I built these stone memorials of my reign,  
 To speak to all the ages of the king  
 Who, whether god or man, held godlike sway,  
 Sole, undisputed in the world's bright morn.  
 Vain, vain the thought! The gods have had their  
 will.

I am forgotten, and my high renown,  
 Like some huge fire that wastes a mountain-top,  
 Did for a little set the world in awe,  
 To die in smoke and ashes. I crave not  
 The boon of pity, but my vanished name."

Then, as his voice died drearily away,  
 Another fell most sweet and sorrowful  
 Upon mine ear, as fall the liquid notes  
 Of some far-hidden bird that mourns and sings,  
 And knows no art but still to sing and mourn  
 The livelong night till comes the ghostly dawn.

"I was a poet once. How dear the name! —  
 Dearer to me than mortal life and light,  
 Since by its magic I have charmed the souls  
 Of barbarous nations into gentleness.  
 Once all the world hung breathless on my songs:  
 The lover sighed them in his mistress' ear,  
 Enraptured as he saw love's tender dawn  
 Flush rosier at their music. By her babe  
 The mother sang them with a happy heart,  
 Scarce knowing what she sang, save that 't was  
 sweet.

Ay! better still — oft have they proved the seed  
 Whence freedom sprang within oppressed lands.  
 Heroes have hymned them in the battle's van,  
 And tyrants trembled at the thunder tones  
 Which shook their thrones with cries of 'Liberty!'  
 All that the human heart may know or feel, —  
 Supernal faith that looks beyond the stars,  
 Loftiest passions, joys ineffable,  
 Divine despairs and speechless ecstasies, —  
 All tides of life that move the immortal soul,  
 Converged in mighty currents in my breast,  
 And issued forth in music. Prophet, seer,  
 The incarnate voice of nature, — this was I.  
 Yet of that glory whereof I was fount,  
 No faintest ray illumines the after-world.  
 My name has vanished from the speech of men;  
 My thoughts, full-freighted from my inmost soul,  
 Like some great fleet of royal argosies  
 Laden with treasures to enrich a realm,  
 Launched boldly forth upon the sea of time,  
 But, caught on rocks and whelmed in night and  
 storm,

Must in oblivion rest forevermore.

Egyptians, speak! Which is the greatest loss, —  
 The poet's due of human faith and love,  
 The warrior's crown of never-ending fame,  
 Or that rare boon which to your queen was given,  
 The dangerous dower of perfect loveliness?"

Then, like a hollow murmur of the sea,  
 Raging afar on some deep-caverned coast,  
 The answer came: —

"'Tis thine, O poet, thine!

His loss is greatest who hath given most.  
 All sufferings were heaped upon thy head;  
 Calumnies, taunts, and scoffs thy portion were;  
 Thy large desires, thy great and liberal aims,  
 Judged by the standard of the selfish world;  
 And yet through all, with joyful constancy,  
 Thy life thou freely gav'st to art alone,  
 With but one hope, — to win eternal fame,  
 Which thou hast lost. This is the crown of woe."

Then high and clear the poet's voice arose: —

"Once more I feel the old, immortal pain  
 Of lofty souls misjudged with cruel wrong.  
 I sorrow not that I am known no more,  
 Nor that my name shall nevermore be breathed  
 By human lips with deuteous reverence.  
 It is enough for rapture, love, and praise  
 That I was part of the up-climbing past,  
 A vital force in that great, ceaseless growth  
 Which ever buds and blossoms to its flower.  
 For as each age its richer gifts hath brought  
 From farthest glacial epochs to this Now  
 Of heat and light and flowers and singing birds,  
 Through interchange and sweet companionship  
 Between the rays of the all-potent sun  
 And every little herb or shrub or tree,  
 That ever clomb to reach the golden light, —  
 So in the spiritual world each slow advance  
 Is born of striving, striving ceaselessly,  
 Of souls most noble toward the Fount of Truth,  
 That great Perfection which shall some time bring  
 Dawn out of darkness, day from starless night.  
 Why should *we* sorrow more than leaves or ferns —  
 Which, knowing not their high and wise intent,  
 But drank of air and light, on tree or cliff,  
 Then slowly changed, and hardened to a stone,  
 Dowered with a heart of flame to light the world —  
 If we have left behind us any deed,  
 Or song, or word, to gladden human hearts?  
 Yet, lacking these, trust the immortal gods,  
 Believe their mighty hands work not amiss,  
 But that each life, in its appointed place,  
 Works on and upward for the general good."

## THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

JUST as in Cambridge in Old England, the chief interest in Cambridge in New England consists in its pre-eminence as a seat of learning; but in either city there is much of great interest beside its famous University. The American Cambridge is one of the oldest, most historical, and most flourishing cities in the country. Its settlement dates from the 28th day of December, 1630, when a few men from Boston rowed up the Charles River, landed on the hillock where now is Harvard Square, and decided to build there a fortified town. The next year "Newe-Towne" was laid out, and comprised a dozen streets, practically within the space that is now bounded by Harvard, Brattle, Eliot, South, Holyoke, and Bow Streets, this place being paled in. Although these were the limits of the fortified town, the original Newtown extended over a larger area. In 1638, just after John Harvard made his bequest, a part of the town was named Cambridge.

Colonel Thomas W. Higginson says:—

"In 1651 we find the town extended to its greatest size, — long and thin, as becomes an overgrown youth, — measuring eighteen miles in length, and only a mile in width. It is shaped like a pair of compasses, one leg extending through the region now known as Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, and Billerica, and the other shorter limb through Brighton and Newton, the present Cambridge representing only the head. All that later becomes Cambridgeport and East Cambridge is a region of meadow and salt marsh called the Neck, intersected by natural canals, having no roads, with no means of access to Boston except by boat, and visited from Cambridge only for purposes of fishing and hunting. It may fill us with admiration for the courage and patient toil of our ancestors when we perceive how the successive parts of the overgrown Cambridge of 1651 are lopped away, and see a new city reclaimed from bog and marsh to take its place."

In all historical events of this country the city has, everything considered, taken an exceptionally prominent part. "No place," says Colonel Higginson, "is more saturated than Cambridge with associations that bind us with the opening years of the American Revolution. In the old church that stood near where Dane Hall now stands . . . was held the first Provincial Congress, which organized the minute-men and the Committee of Safety. . . . The very buildings of Harvard College were used for barracks. It was called the 'hotbed of the rebellion.'"

In the late war Cambridge recruited the first military company for the Union service, in 1861. "The President's call for three months' men was dated

April 15, the Governor's order, April 16, and this company reached the State House, ninety-five strong, on the morning of the 17th."

In regard to the relations of the City to the University, President Eliot has said:—

"These two corporations have had a rough experience together; they have been very poor and humble together; I hope they are going to be rich and prosperous together. Let me say that it is the desire of the governing boards of the University to do everything in their power to enhance the value of the University to the City of Cambridge. Let me point out how dear Cambridge is, through the influence of the University, to thousands of men who cannot have the delight of passing their lives here; and it is truer than I can express that the influence of the College has always been upon the side of virtue, right, and freedom."

The City of Cambridge, settled in 1630 and incorporated in 1846, is one of the two shire towns of Middlesex County, and is situated on the Charles River, northwest of Boston. The latitude of the Observatory is 42° 22' 48" N., longitude 71° 7' 45" W. It is connected with Boston proper by two bridges; with Charlestown District, by one; with Brighton District, by three; and with Brookline, by one. Four steam railroads — the Fitchburg, the Massachusetts Central, the Boston and Lowell, and the Boston and Albany — pass through various parts of the city. The Union Railway Company operates several lines of horse-cars; and the Charles River Railway Company is now in process of organization, with the view of competing with the Union Company. Omnibuses are run from Summer Street in Boston through Cambridgeport to Inman Street.

The figures given below will serve to show the growth and the present status of the City. The area comprises 5.85 square miles, or 3744 acres; of which 570 acres were added in 1880 from the town of Belmont. The City is divided into five wards, and the old village distinctions of North Cambridge, Old Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and East Cambridge still designate geographical divisions. The population was, in 1850, 15,215; and in 1880, 52,740, — an increase of 246 per cent. in 30 years. In 1880 there were 18,250 names in the City Directory. The valuation of real and personal estate was, in 1850, \$10,667,272; and in 1880, \$49,629,060, — an increase of 365 per cent. The lowest rate of taxation since the incorporation of the city was \$5.00 per \$1,000, in 1847; the highest, in 1878, when it was \$18.00 per \$1,000. The rate in 1880 was \$16.00. The decrease in taxation in 1880 from that of 1879 was \$43,279.77. The funded city debt, according to



the latest report, was \$3,254,000; but this is partly offset by the sinking fund of \$1,233,559.71, making the net funded city debt only \$2,020,440.29. The gross funded water debt is \$1,528,700, its sinking fund, \$414,568.48, and the net debt, \$1,114,131.52. The City's unfunded debt is \$115,368.59; its general assets, \$425,185.50. The city and school property (land, buildings, and furniture) is valued at \$848,304.

The number of dwellings is 8,165, and of polls 12,644. The public schools comprise one High, eight Grammar, twenty Primary, one Training, one Evening, and two Evening Drawing Schools. Number of pupils attending the day schools, 7,766; number of registered pupils, 8,537; total number of teachers in the day schools, including teacher of music, 182; number of teachers in evening schools, 7; in evening drawing schools, 4; number of schoolhouses, 27. The evening drawing schools are well attended, the average attendance of the mechanical class being thirty-five, and of the free-hand drawing class, thirty-six. Total expenditures for all public school purposes during the year, \$163,048.06. Valuation of schools,—buildings, land, and furniture,—\$585,956.50. There are also twenty private schools in the City, with 1,748 pupils. The Public Library contains 12,812 volumes. The expense of the City for the Library in 1859, when the first appropriation was made, was \$382. In 1880 the amount expended was \$5,999.77. The total appropriations for the Library since it came into possession of the City have been \$54,236.75.

There are thirty-six churches in Cambridge, as follows: seven Baptist, five Congregational Trinitarian, five Congregational Unitarian, five Protestant Episcopal, six Methodist Episcopal, five Roman Catholic, and three Universalist.

The total expenditure by Cambridge of Water Works has been \$1,721,830.54, and 10,537 families are supplied with water. There are 579 fire hydrants, 14 fire reservoirs, and 16 drinking fountains in public squares. The amount of water pumped last year was equal to 872,955 gallons daily.

There are six National Banks of circulation and deposit, and four Savings Banks. There are in the City, exclusive of the Belmont district, eighty-five miles of streets, and 829 street lamps; fifteen commons and public squares, with an area of 744,406 feet. There are three police districts, each having its own station. The force consists of one chief, three captains, one captain of night police, six sergeants, forty-six policemen, and a medical examiner. The fire department consists of ninety-seven men, twenty-two being permanently employed, and seventy-five being call-men; five engine, one chemical-engine, and two hook-and-ladder companies.

There are four Cambridge weekly newspapers,—the *Chronicle*, the *Press*, the *Tribune*, and the *News*,—besides the University periodicals, and *Psyche*, a monthly entomological journal. Some of the chief industries are two of the leading American printing establishments,—the University Press of John Wil-

son & Son, and the Riverside Press of H. O. Houghton & Co.; two great organ manufactories,—the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., and George Woods & Co.'s; the Dover Stamping Co.; the American Net and Twine Co.; the New England Glass Works, of which the chimney, 240 feet high, is said to be the tallest in New England; the Walworth Manufacturing Co.; the Geldowsky Furniture Co., the largest furniture factory in this part of the country; the Bay State Brick Works; and various other factories.

The social, charitable, and other associations include seven Masonic lodges, eight lodges of Odd Fellows, mutual relief societies, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum organizations, and various lodges or councils. There are also three posts of the Grand Army of the Republic; two military companies; several temperance organizations; the Cambridge Benevolent Association; the Cambridge Firemen's Relief Association; the Humane Society, which has two organizations, one consisting of men and one of women,—the men furnishing funds for the relief of the destitute, and the women having charge of an industrial school and looking after the interests of those who need their aid; the Cambridge Social Union, which provides for young people pleasant rooms on Brattle Square,—furnished with a good library and the current papers and magazines,—and gives occasional lectures, concerts, and miscellaneous entertainments. The Avon Place Home is an institution doing much good in providing for little children who would otherwise be homeless. There are three places of burial, beside the old burial-ground near Harvard Square;—the beautiful cemetery of Mount Auburn, partly in Cambridge and partly in Watertown, with its area of 135 acres and 4,600 lot-holders; the Cambridge Cemetery, containing 41 acres; and the old Catholic burial-ground in the part of the city known as "Dublin," 7 acres.

Cambridge abounds with historic and interesting places. Here lived in houses still standing on Brattle Street, once known as "Tory Row," many old English families that in the early days of the Colony represented a part of its aristocracy. Here, too, stands the old "Bishop's Palace," built probably in 1761 by the Rev. East Apthorp, the first Episcopal clergyman settled in Cambridge, and who, it is said, aspired to the episcopate; the headquarters of Washington; the tree under which Washington took command of the army; the house in which the Baron and Baroness Riedesel were quartered. Here are the homes of Longfellow and Lowell, and the birthplace of Holmes. The Soldiers' Monument stands on the Common to note the fact that in the late war Cambridge furnished 4,588 soldiers, of whom 938 perished.

In Cambridge, besides her other educational institutions, one is specially noteworthy by reason of its large endowment, its handsome buildings, its eminent faculty, and its high standing,—the Protestant Episcopal Theological School.

From the *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement*.

## AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.<sup>1</sup>

BY PROFESSOR ADRIEN JACQUINOT.

[Translated by HENRY NORMAN, with the permission of the author.]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY was originally a Puritan seminary, a preparatory school for the ministers of a rigid and intolerant religion, and yet, in the end, by a slow and continuous progress, through struggles often fierce, it has become a liberal and independent University, a powerful corporation which has freed itself from every sectarian influence, from every kind of yoke, religious or otherwise. Does not this progressive evolution, starting from a narrow sectarian spirit to end in liberty, confirm M. Laboulaye's remark that the germ of every liberty was contained in the Puritan doctrines?

A Divinity School at the outset, then a College of the Humanities, at last a University centre where an enlightened liberalism reigns,—such are the three phases of the institution.

Harvard University—originally Harvard College—owed its existence to a government grant, which was at once increased by a private gift. For a long time the resources of the College came by these two parallel channels, but in the course of time a growing inequality was established between them. The gifts increased from day to day; the State limited, then completely withheld the aid which had become needless. The University of to-day, possessing a fortune of \$8,000,000, has received, in all, only \$216,000 from the State. This inexhaustible generosity of private individuals to an educational institution is one of the characteristic signs of public spirit in the United States, and especially in New England.

The number of students, from twenty to thirty during the early years, has reached 1,356, the present figures; and although this increase may, at first sight, appear ordinary for a University 242 years old, it is to be said that the increase has been continuous, that Harvard University is, in some respects, a recent creation, and that it is assured of a great future.

The increase of population, the growth of wealth, and the thirst for knowledge, which are the results of a more advanced state of civilization, have undoubtedly had much to do with this prosperity; there are, however, two other factors which have

greatly contributed to it, and to which we are tempted to assign the first place. These are, on the one side, the unceasing efforts of the able managers and zealous masters whose mission in turn it has been to guide the destinies of the University; on the other, the constant watchfulness, at once jealous and kindly, which the public has exercised over its administration. Harvard University has sprung from the very heart of New England; this Alma Mater is herself the daughter of a free people who have carried the principles of self-government to the farthest limit, with no control but that of public opinion. Such a control may have its inconveniences, even its annoyances, but in the main it is wholesome and useful, and produces, we believe, infinitely more good than evil.

These preliminary reflections have no other aim than to bring into view the principles which we shall endeavor, by facts and figures, to make prominent within the necessarily narrow limits of an historical introduction.

### I. THE UNIVERSITY UNDER THE DEPENDENCE OF THE STATE.

#### I. COLONIAL PERIOD (1638–1692).

In the autumn of 1636, six years after the founding of Boston, when the young colony occupied a strip of land measuring forty to fifty miles from north to south, and inland five to six miles from east to west, the Legislature of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay voted a sum of £400 sterling for the creation of a school or college. In 1637, in virtue of another vote, the town of Newtown was chosen for the site of the College; a year later, in memory of the mother-country, it received the name of Cambridge. The town is situated two miles and a half from Boston, as the crow flies; at that time, because of the circuit necessary to reach the bridge over Charles River, which was too wide to be bridged at its mouth near Boston, the distance was about ten miles. The choice of Cambridge, in the neighborhood of Boston, is explained by the fact that at a

<sup>1</sup> The above article is the first of a series on this subject, by Professor Jacquinot. It is written from an entirely French point of view, the author having necessarily omitted many details and names which would be of interest to American readers only. This article—the historical introduction to the series—was intended by the author to serve a double purpose: 1st, To trace as faithfully as is possible within such narrow lim-

its, the historical development of the institution; 2d, To exhibit in France, where everything is done by the State, the marvellous results accomplished by the energy of private persons. It was written in 1879–80; a few recent facts are consequently wanting. In this historical sketch Professor Jacquinot has furnished us with the best extant short account of the University.—TRANSLATOR.



greater distance there would have been no shelter from the attacks of the Indians, who made frequent incursions. Seventeen or eighteen years before, the planters of Virginia had raised a subscription to build a college near Richmond; the first stone was about to be laid when a sudden attack of the Indians dispersed the planters and destroyed the college *in ovo*.

In 1638 the Rev. John Harvard, of Charlestown, who died a few months after his arrival in America, bequeathed to the newly founded institution the sum of £779 sterling, and a library of three hundred volumes. In consequence of this legacy the College was opened; it received the name of its first benefactor, and the first Class was formed in the same year. After being for two years under the direction of a principal with the title of Master or Professor, the first President, the Rev. Henry Dunster, was appointed, immediately upon landing in the Colony. It is interesting to notice that Dunster and his two immediate successors, as well as many of the first masters, were Englishmen; that the long list of benefactors, headed by John Harvard, contains, especially during the first hundred years, very many names of persons residing in England; that Harvard College was originally, so to speak, a cutting from Cambridge, transported to American soil and supported by the vigilant care of the mother-country.

Under the auspices of the new College was established the first printing-press in the United States; the machines, brought from England in the autumn of 1638, were set up at Cambridge, and from the first month of 1639 were busily employed. "The press of Harvard College," says Thomas in his *History of Printing*, "was for some time as celebrated as those of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge." The most curious work which it turned out was the translation of the Bible into the Indian dialect; this appeared in 1664, and was published by John Eliot, the apostle of North America. John Eliot and his disciples, seconded in their efforts by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, had established in 1653, within the very walls of Harvard College and in connection with it, an Indian college. Much difficulty was experienced in procuring pupils, and of the small number of Indians — never forming more than the kernel of a college — some became discouraged and returned to their wigwams, the others died of pulmonary diseases; a single legendary Indian figures in the catalogue of graduates as "Caleb Cheeshahteaumuck, Indus," and he died in the year following his graduation. We are not qualified to discuss the Indian question, and will, therefore, merely draw the attention of our readers to the failure of this first and serious attempt to civilize that unhappy race.

In 1650, under the presidency of Dunster, the Legislature granted the first charter of Harvard College. This grant had been preceded, eight

years before, by the establishment of a Board of Overseers, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, all the magistrates of the jurisdiction, and the elders of the churches of the six neighboring towns. By the terms of the charter of 1650 the College forms a Corporation, a legal personage represented by seven persons, viz. a president, five fellows, and a treasurer; the first members of the Corporation are mentioned by name, but it is expressly decreed that in future, as vacancies occur, new members are to be elected by the Corporation itself, with the concurrence of the Board of Overseers. The Corporation is charged with the financial management and the administration of the College, under the condition, in certain cases, of the approval of the Overseers. Such is an outline of the original constitution of Harvard College; with some modifications, which will be pointed out at the proper time, it remained in force until 1865.

According to the Triennial Catalogue of the University, published for the first time in 1773, the number of students appears to have oscillated for a number of years between 20 and 30, and it is only from 1680 to 1692 that we find a noticeable increase. The number of professors was in proportion to the number of students; there were three in all, the President and two tutors, and as the course of study lasted three years, each one of them was obliged to undertake all the studies of one year. As to the conditions of admission, the candidate underwent an oral examination in which he was obliged to exhibit a certain facility in speaking Latin, and a knowledge of the paradigms of Greek grammar. The following table gives a summary of the curriculum of this period, and shows, in hours a week, the distribution of work among the different subjects of instruction during the three years:—

Greek . . . . .	6 hours	Declamations . . .	3 hours
Hebrew . . . . .	1 "	Commonplaces . . .	3 "
Chaldee . . . . .	1 "	Bible . . . . .	1 "
Syriac . . . . .	1 "	Books of Ezra and	
History or Botany .	1 "	Daniel . . . . .	1 "
Arithmetic and Ge-		New Testament .	1 "
ometry . . . . .	2 "	Theological Cate-	
Logic and Physics .	2 "	chism . . . . .	1 "
Ethics . . . . .	2 "	Disputations . . .	7 "
Rhetoric . . . . .	3 "		

This table needs no commentary; the character of the College is clearly set forth — it was a nursery for ministers. At least half the graduates, often a large majority, took orders, and it is only toward the year 1738 that we find the proportion reduced to a third. Such a state of things was the logical outcome: the College was a government school, and at that time government and religion were one.

The first buildings of the College were undoubtedly temporary constructions, which soon showed signs of decay, and which could not be repaired; the funds were entirely insufficient to erect new



ones. At this point, as previously and subsequently, the public came to the aid of the College, and thanks to a subscription to which all the towns of the Colony contributed liberally, the erection of a brick building could be begun. It was finished in 1677 and was named Harvard Hall.

During this period the College received gifts of money amounting to \$32,000, and, in addition, 1,744 acres of land; the successive grants of the Legislature reached \$14,000.

## 2. PROVINCIAL PERIOD (1692-1780).

The Colonial Government came to an end in 1692, and with it the intimate union of Church and State. Up to that time, in order to vote and to participate in public affairs, it was necessary to be a member of a recognized church; by the charter of William and Mary (1692) the qualification of a citizen and elector was attached to the ownership of land, and freeholders took the place of church members. Besides this, the crown reserved, for the first time, the right of appointing the most important officers, such as Governor, military commander, and magistrates. At the first glance it is easy to see the extent of this change.

In the Congregational churches there were already two distinct parties, the orthodox and the liberal. The orthodox, defeated on political ground, endeavored to retain their other means of influence, and especially the exclusive control of the "School of the Prophets,"—their name for Harvard College. The College thus became a battlefield for the two parties. The details of the struggle would occupy too much space. We must be content to say in general, that, after the Legislature had voted four successive charters, of which one only was administered (1692-1696), the original charter of 1650 was restored in 1707, and that, in the end, victory declared itself for the liberals, who had a majority in the Corporation, while the orthodox element ruled in the Board of Overseers. In 1724 the newly arrived Episcopalians endeavored, without success, to force their way into the Board. The College still kept up its character of seminary, but the spirit of liberty had entered through a breach, and this breach was destined to grow wider every day.

The important event of this period was the foundation of the first two professorships, one of theology in 1722, the other of mathematics in 1726. The endowment of these professorships came through the generosity of a wealthy merchant of London, Thomas Hollis, whose name deserves to rank with that of John Harvard among the benefactors of the College, for his gifts, estimated at the sum of about £6,000 sterling, were of very great assistance in the development of the young institution, hindered in its growth by lack of resources. Hollis was a Christian philanthropist of very broad views; although himself a Baptist—a sect much disliked in Massachusetts—he placed no restrictive con-

ditions on the establishment of the chair of theology; he required no guarantee except that the incumbent should belong to a Christian church, Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist. The sectarian spirit has still, in our own day, much to do with the foundation or the growth of universities in the United States, and it is a fact worthy of remark that the theological Faculty of Harvard, free today from every sectarian tie, has remained faithful to the wholesome traditions inaugurated by Hollis. Another proof of the progress of the spirit of tolerance is that when, in 1738, it was necessary to appoint the first incumbent of the Chair of Mathematics, founded by Hollis, after much discussion the candidate was exempted from an examination into his religious principles.

Several years before, complaints had already arisen in public with regard to the decline of religious faith at Harvard; in 1735, in consequence of an inquiry ordered by the Board of Overseers, one of our countrymen, M. Longloisserie, who was accused of having propagated heterodox opinions, was forbidden to give private lessons in French to the students. The orthodox were constantly upon the watch for the smallest circumstances, and an opportunity for a new attack upon the College soon presented itself. Under their inspiration the celebrated Methodist, Whitefield, when he preached his first mission in New England in 1740, loudly accused the colleges of that country, and Harvard in particular, of laxity of religious faith and discipline. The Professor of Theology and the President replied sharply, charging Whitefield with calumny. Without going to the bottom of the question, and without weighing the arguments for and against, it seems evident to us that the College had already quitted the narrow road for the broad one, for "where there is smoke there is fire."

The number of students increased very slowly to the year 1718; in the seven years following, it doubled; in 1740, says Whitefield in his journal, it was more than a hundred, and toward the War of Independence it reached about a hundred and sixty, a result to which the addition, in 1754, of another year to the three years of study, doubtless contributed. From 1738 the proportion of ministers among the graduates, up to that time a third, grows less and less; from 1767 to 1771 it descends to a fourth, the majority turning toward politics or the bar; that is, the College is secularizing itself. Thus we see changes indicative of a similar tendency take place in the instruction: in 1728 Latin is given up as the spoken language of the College, and is introduced into the regular course of study, where it continues to grow in importance; no more Syriac nor Chaldee, but, on the other hand, much more attention given to the Greek classics, previously neglected; in 1766 the studies are divided into four branches,—Latin, Greek, Logic and Metaphysics, Mathematics and Physics, each under the direction of a special mas-

ter. In 1725 the way had been opened for progressive reforms by the creation of the Faculty of the College, that is, the body of instructors converted into a council for the purpose of deciding questions of interior organization; the Humanities made daily inroads upon Theology, and finished by absorbing it.

The College was stifling in the narrow quarters of Harvard Hall, which was no longer in proportion to its development; the new needs were soon answered by new constructions. During this period the College was enriched by six buildings.<sup>1</sup>

1699. **STOUGHTON HALL.** £1,000 sterling given for this purpose by Lieut.-Governor Stoughton, a graduate of the College; demolished in 1780 and rebuilt in 1806. (Dormitory.)

1719. **MASSACHUSETTS HALL.** Built at the expense of the State. (Lecture and examination rooms.)

1726. **WADSWORTH HOUSE.** Formerly the residence of the President. Expense divided between the State and the Corporation. (Bursar's office, printing-office, and dormitory.)

1744. **HOLDEN CHAPEL.** Gift of Mrs. Holden, widow of a London merchant. Former chapel. (Class-rooms.)

1763. **HOLLIS HALL.** Built at the expense of the State. (Dormitory.)

1766. **HARVARD HALL,** which had been destroyed by fire whilst the Legislature was holding its sittings there, was rebuilt by the State. (Lecture-rooms and physical laboratory.)

Gifts continued to flow in. Thomas Hancock, a Boston merchant, bequeathed in 1764 the sum of £1,000 sterling, for the endowment of a Chair of Hebrew and Oriental languages; the founder was born in New England, and was, says S. A. Eliot, in his "History of Harvard College," "the coryphæus of a troop who followed the example of his munificence." In seven years three other Boston merchants made bequests for the creation of new professorships. These will be mentioned later, since it was necessary to allow the interest to accumulate in order to assure to the incumbents a sufficient salary.

The gifts to the College during this period amounted, in money, to \$72,000, and in land, to 3,113 acres. The Legislature granted \$100,000.

### 3. NATIONAL PERIOD (1780-1865).

The War for Independence, begun in 1773, does not appear to have influenced the number of students, although it became necessary to transfer the College to the town of Concord from 1774 to 1776, Cambridge having become the head-quarters of the American troops. All the buildings were occupied by soldiers, and the quiet halls resounded with the noise of arms. The English were compelled to evacuate Boston in 1776, after the memorable

siege conducted by Washington, and in the same year, "as an expression of its gratitude for the services which he had rendered to his country and to the Corporation," the College conferred upon the American hero the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws,—a degree of which he was the first and glorious recipient.

The constitution of the State of Massachusetts (1780) contains the following provisions relating to Harvard College: the Corporation is confirmed in all its powers, rights, privileges, and immunities, and in the legal possession of all its real and personal property from whatever source received, the single condition imposed being that of conforming to the intentions of the donors; the Board of Overseers is composed, besides the President and Treasurer, of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, Senate, and the ministers of the six neighboring towns. Thus the constitution of 1780 made no innovations, and maintained the old state of things with the exception of a few personal changes in the official composition of the Board. This exclusive spirit, limiting the choice of Overseers to statesmen and ministers, could be justified at a time when these two classes formed, by themselves, the intellectual strength of the country; but time had done its work and brought to the surface another social stratum, viz. the higher branches of trade, which have produced many of the best men of the nation. Besides the State and the Church there existed a large class of distinguished, rich, and influential men, to whom a large share of the patronage and administration of the College rightly belonged. A place was made in the Board for this new element, and an amendment to the constitution in 1810, while restricting the number of ex-officio members, added fifteen laymen to fifteen Congregational ministers, both to be elected by a majority of the Board itself. Besides this, the State recognized the right of sanction and veto, by the Corporation and the Board of Overseers, of all the proposed changes in the constitution of the College. This amendment, repealed in 1812 under the pressure of reactionary influences, was re-enacted two years later. Another amendment, extending to ministers of all sects the right of membership of the Board,—a right previously restricted to Congregational ministers,—was passed in 1820 at a convention of State delegates. When submitted to the acceptance of the electors, it was rejected by a majority of two thirds (20,000 to 8,000). Brought up again in 1834, this question was not decided till 1842, when a measure so liberal was adopted. Finally, a still more radical change was made in 1851: the thirty members were to be taken from ministers and laymen without distinction, no restriction whatever being placed on the liberty of choice; one sixth of the Board was to be renewed every year, and all vacancies were to be filled by a collective vote of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

<sup>1</sup> The present use of each building is given in parentheses.

These facts speak for themselves and would justify us, if necessary, in omitting any further remarks on the progress made in the direction of religious liberty. They are closely connected, however, with a parallel question, which was of great weight in the destiny of the College, and which, therefore, we cannot neglect. It is the question of the Unitarians and Unitarianism, this final form of Protestant Biblical evolution, beyond which there remains nothing but a frank acceptance of pure Deism. This sect, born in England, soon threw out such vigorous roots in Massachusetts that Boston became its home in the United States. It did not constitute itself an independent church until 1825. So early, however, as 1805, it had gained a footing in Harvard College, by the appointment of a Unitarian to the chair of Theology. This created a commotion which echoed for many years, and which has barely ceased at the present time. Undoubtedly the College suffered, and was retarded in its normal growth; the creation of a special theological faculty in 1815, looked upon by the public as the nest of Unitarianism, raised up bitter adversaries against it. Now that the wounds—if there were any deep ones—are all healed, Harvard should receive the honor which is due to her for having been the first and almost the only one to open her doors to that doctrine, the fruit of a spirit of investigation and independence, and of the sovereignty of conscience boldly proclaimed by the Puritans. For thirty years, however, the number of students remained stationary, or made but very slow progress; the friends of the College grew anxious, its enemies redoubled their attacks, and in 1852 there arose a question pregnant with trouble: In the interest of the College, would it not be better to get rid of a burden which hindered its progress, and to resign into other hands the direction and the funds of the Divinity School? The Corporation and Overseers finally decided in the affirmative. In 1855 a petition for the purpose was presented to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. This petition was refused. The future showed that the judges acted wisely in declining to separate from the College—in order to remedy a transient and perhaps exaggerated evil—this institution, which was formerly its cradle, and is to-day the crown of its liberal instruction.

During this period the College was gradually transformed into a University. The Medical School dates from 1783; at Cambridge it was situated too far from a large centre of population, and therefore deprived of the various resources necessary to a thorough medical education; it was accordingly removed, in 1810, to Boston, where it still remains. As has been seen, the special organization of the Divinity School dates from 1815; two years later, in 1817, the Law School was opened; finally, in 1847, a large donation by Abbott Lawrence permitted the foundation of the

Scientific School, which bears his name. Besides these should be mentioned the establishment of the Botanical Garden in 1805, the erection of the Observatory in 1846, and, thanks to the indefatigable zeal of the illustrious Agassiz, the foundation of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, in 1859.

Most of these new institutions, which will be described hereafter, owed their origin to private beneficence. The State made its last grant in 1814 by authorizing, for the benefit of the University, the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for ten consecutive years from the product of the bank tax,—in all, \$100,000. The other gifts of the State from 1780 to 1814 amounted to only \$3,200. From the beginning of this century the fortune of the University has increased apace; there has been no break in the succession of gifts. The following figures, taken from the annual reports of the Treasurer, will give an idea of this ascending movement:—

Year.	General valuation of real and personal property.
1828. . . . .	\$381,625
1830. . . . .	509,047
1834. . . . .	649,364
1838. . . . .	689,853
1844. . . . .	703,175
1850. . . . .	832,440
1859. . . . .	990,016
1865. . . . .	1,628,031

The buildings, the lands appropriated for the use of the University, the *matériel*, the library, the collections of various kinds, are not reckoned in these estimates.

New chairs were also endowed. We present below a complete list from 1722, to which those from 1865 to 1880 are added:—

Titles of the Chairs.	Founders.	Date.
Professor of Theology, . . . . .	Hollis,	1722.
“ Mathematics and Physics, . . . . .	Hollis,	1726.
“ Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, . . . . .	Hancock,	1764.
“ Anatomy, . . . . .	E. Hersey,	1783.
“ Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, . . . . .	Alford,	1789.
“ the Theory and Practice of Physic, . . . . .	A. Hersey,	1793.
“ Chemistry and Mineralogy, . . . . .	Erving,	1794.
“ Rhetoric and Oratory, . . . . .	Boylston,	1806.
“ Greek Literature, . . . . .	Eliot,	1814.
“ the Application of Science to the Useful Arts, . . . . .	Count Rumford (B. Thompson),	1815.
“ Law, . . . . .	Royall,	1815.
“ the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, and Belles-Lettres, . . . . .	Smith,	1815.
“ Law, . . . . .	Dane,	1827.
“ Natural History, . . . . .	Fisher,	1833.
“ Ancient and Modern History, . . . . .	McLean,	1839.
“ Pulpit Eloquence, . . . . .	Parkman,	1840.
“ Astronomy and Mathematics, . . . . .	Perkins,	1842.
“ Anatomy, . . . . .	Parkman,	1847.
“ Astronomy and Geodesy, . . . . .	Phillips,	1849.
“ Christian Morals, . . . . .	Plummer,	1855.
“ Clinical Medicine, . . . . .	Jackson,	1859.



Titles of the Chairs.	Founders.	Date.
Professor of Law, . . . . .	Bussey,	1862.
" Latin, . . . . .	Pope,	1869.
" Theology, . . . . .	Bussey,	1869.
" New Testament Criticism and Interpretation, . . . . .	Bussey,	1872.
" Geology, . . . . .	Sturgis-Hooper,	1875.
" Arboriculture, . . . . .	Arnold,	1879.

From this table it is seen that the University has, in all, 27 chairs endowed with special funds, insufficient at the present day for the salaries of the professors. We would here draw attention to the fact that 24 other chairs, created by the University at different times, are entirely without endowment.

The erection of new buildings kept pace with the rapid progress of the College. The list from 1780 to 1865 is as follows:—

1805–1871. THE BOTANICAL GARDEN. Founded in 1805; completed by successive constructions; the funds provided by subscriptions or donations.

1813. HOLWORTHY HALL. Named after one of the benefactors of the University; built with the proceeds of a lottery authorized by the State. (Dormitory.)

1815. UNIVERSITY HALL. Built with the proceeds of the bank tax. (Lecture-rooms, and offices of the University, and offices of the President and College officers.)

1816. THE MEDICAL SCHOOL. The first building having become inadequate, a second one was erected in 1846, the greater part of the expense being borne by the State.

1826. DIVINITY HALL. The Divinity School. The funds raised by subscription.

1832. DANE HALL. The Law School. Gift of Nathan Dane. Enlarged by the Corporation in 1845.

1839. GORE HALL. The Library. Gift of Christopher Gore. In 1877 the Corporation added a wing larger than the original building.

1846. COLLEGE HOUSE. Built at the expense of the Corporation. (Dormitory.)

1846–1850. THE OBSERVATORY. The funds furnished by subscription.

1848. THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. Gift of Abbott Lawrence. (Lecture-rooms and physical laboratory.)

1858. APPLETON CHAPEL. Gift of Samuel Appleton. (College Chapel.)

1858. BOYLSTON HALL. Gift of Nicholas Boylston and subscriptions. (Chemical laboratory.)

1859. THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1859. THE GYMNASIUM. Anonymous gift.

1861. THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. Gift of Peter C. Brooks. (Residence of the President.)

1863. GRAYS HALL. Named in honor of three benefactors of the College. Built by the Corporation. (Dormitory.)

In 1819 the University published its first annual

catalogue. At that time the number of students was 388; for twenty years it remained almost stationary; from 1839, when it amounted to 442, it increased constantly to 1864, when it reached 825; that is, it nearly doubled in twenty-five years. There was a corresponding growth in the number of instructors; there were 25 in 1846, and 49 in 1864.

No trace of the theological character of the old College remained. The following table, taken from the President's report for the academic year 1874–75, has the eloquence of figures:—

	1661–1670.	1761–1770.	1861–1870.
No. of Bachelors of Arts for each period of ten years, . . .	69	422	993
No. of Ministers, . . . . .	31	121	59
Percentage, . . . . .	45%	29%	51%

It is impossible for us to follow step by step the modifications which were introduced into the course of study; this was finally shaped in accordance with the exclusively secular character of the College. The only fact we will mention is the introduction in 1825 of the "Elective System," at present the characteristic feature of the instruction. Up to that time the studies, without exception, had been compulsory; at first the student was permitted to select a course of three hours a week; this privilege was gradually extended, and in 1846–47 at least two thirds of the studies, except during the first year, were left to the free choice of the student. A reaction, however, took place in 1847–48, and, like all reactions, exceeded its proper limits; the compulsory system won back all the ground it had lost, and in two years the same state of things as in 1825 existed. Twenty years elapsed before the Elective System reappeared; in 1867, however, it dislodged its rival from almost every position.

In 1836 the conditions of admission were as follows:—1st, *Latin*. Translation, including the whole of Virgil and Cæsar, and selected orations of Cicero; grammar and prosody; composition. 2d, *Greek*. Translation, including selected pieces and the four Gospels; grammar and prosody; composition. 3d, *Mathematics*. Arithmetic and algebra. 4th, *Ancient and Modern Geography*. Except a few changes in the choice of authors, and the addition at different times of elementary geometry, and a very slight acquaintance with ancient history, this programme was adhered to until 1867. The students underwent annual oral examinations of a formal character; strict written examinations were introduced in 1857.

## II. THE INDEPENDENT UNIVERSITY. (1865.)

One of the articles of the law of 1851 enacted, as has been seen, that the Senate and the House in convention should choose by ballot the members of the Board of Overseers, a sixth part to be re-

newed every year. The United States furnishes many examples of the danger which is presented, in this country of politicians, by the too close alliance of University and State; the above clause was not slow in producing the unpleasant consequences which had been foreseen by shrewd observers. As early as 1852 the candidates for the vacancies on the Board were selected at a caucus; politics was the ruling power in the composition of the Board; party questions outweighed considerations of ability and personal merit; it frequently happened that the majority elected persons whose education had not fitted them for these difficult and delicate functions. This picture — of which we have softened rather than heightened the colors — is taken from an article in the *Christian Register* for March 19, 1864. It is true that this newspaper is the organ of the Unitarians, who were displeased to see the ministers of opposing sects profiting by circumstances to introduce themselves into the Board; the evil, however, must have been real and profound, since a very pronounced movement of public opinion on this subject had existed for a long time. Under the pressure of this movement a bill was presented in 1854 authorizing the separation of the State and the University, and placing the election of Overseers in the hands of graduates of the College. For reasons which we have not been able to discover, this bill, after having passed the House and the Senate, never received the signature of the Governor; when presented again in 1864 it passed the House and came before the Senate in the following year. The ballot took place at the sitting of March 22, 1865, and the bill was passed by a majority of one (18 to 17). Two days later a member moved to reconsider the previous vote, — a motion rejected by a vote of 19 to 13. We believe that this opposition is to be explained by two reasons: first, a corporate body, and especially a political body, is always unwilling to give up any privilege whatever; second, behind the Legislature took shelter the Orthodox, who were anxious to preserve a foothold against the Unitarian influence and the decided liberalism of the University. It was a critical year for the latter, and, in spite of the fear of repetition, we think it desirable to exhibit still further the essential features of this change by quoting the following passage from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* — the most influential Boston newspaper — of March 23, 1865: —

“The arrangement proposed is so simple, and so completely in keeping with our general system, that it is only surprising that it has not been brought forward before. It gives to the persons most interested the choice of a board which is now in the hands of those who are very little interested. Every member of the Legislature, for some years past, will bear us out in the assertion that it is very difficult to persuade the large number of members that it is worth their while to give personal attention to the detail of the election. It is an annoyance to the two

houses, and the consequence has often been that very inferior persons have been chosen.

“The graduates of the College, on the other hand, are a body of men almost all of whom retain a sensitive interest in its honor and prosperity. They would never elect overseers with the purpose of injuring it, but they would be certain to elect wide-awake boards, which could not be hoodwinked, put to sleep, or pushed out of the way. The circumstances of the election would be such as would give the utmost publicity to the choice, and an election would be an honor to whoever received it. We are sorry to say that it is scarcely so considered now.”

At last the law received legal sanction on April 28, 1865, and since 1866 the exclusive right of appointing the members of the Board of Overseers belongs to an electoral body composed of all the former members of the University who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the qualification of elector being acquired four years after graduation. Since this Board is a power exercising control over all the others, and since the State has no longer, by virtue of any privilege or in any manner whatever, the least right of interference with the affairs of the University, the latter forms a small self-governing republic with election at its base.

It was the opening of a new era. During the thirteen years from 1866 to 1879 the University has undergone, in every respect and in all its branches, a series of transformations which have kept it more than ever at the head of American universities, and which will not be long in placing it on a level with foreign universities. In its present President, Charles W. Eliot, elected in 1869, it has had the good fortune to meet with a man of strong character, of a disposition at once bold and practical, of an intelligence as elevated as it is lucid, indefatigable in the pursuit of progress, — in a word, with the very man that was necessary for the work that is being accomplished.

According to the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1879-80, the fortune of the University reaches the amount of \$3,902,181.73, that is, nearly \$2,300,000 more than in 1865. If the value of the buildings and lands in actual use, the various collections, and especially the different libraries (about 248,000 volumes), be added, it will be seen that the sum of \$8,000,000, mentioned at the beginning of this article, is rather under than over the actual amount. The movement of public generosity, which has followed step by step the progress of the University, growing more noticeable from day to day, does not seem likely to cease, for since the commencement of the present academic year two new gifts have been received: one of \$600,000, the largest that has ever been made; the other of \$50,000. One more detail of this inexhaustible subject must be mentioned: by the great Boston fire of 1872, the University lost about \$200,000 in real estate; in spite of the distress of the moment a public subscription made good the loss.

After the gifts of money come the gifts in kind, in the form of new edifices, the most elegant, the most spacious, and at the same time the most costly of all. With one exception the six following buildings, dating from 1865 to 1880, have been erected at the expense of private persons:—

1869. **THAYER HALL.** Gift of Nathaniel Thayer. (Dormitory.)

1871. **HOLYOKE HOUSE.**<sup>1</sup> Built by the Corporation. (Dormitory.)

1871. **THE BUSSEY BUILDING.** The Agricultural and Horticultural School. Gift of Benjamin Bussey.

1872. **MATTHEWS HALL.** Gift of Nathan Matthews. (Dormitory.)

1872. **WELD HALL.** Gift of William F. Weld. (Dormitory.)

1873. **MEMORIAL HALL.** Funds raised by subscription of the graduates in memory of their comrades who fell on the battle-fields of the War of Secession. (Dining-hall for upwards of six hundred persons.)

1874. **SANDERS THEATRE.** Gift of Charles Sanders. Rotunda adjoining Memorial Hall. (Classic theatre, seating 1,300 persons, and used chiefly for academic solemnities, lectures, concerts, etc.)

1877. **THE PEABODY MUSEUM.** Gift of George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist. (Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology.)

1879. **THE HEMENWAY GYMNASIUM.** New gymnasium. Gift of Augustus Hemenway.

1880. **SEVER HALL.** Gift of J. W. Sever. (Lecture-rooms.)

The University was enlarged by four new institutions:—

1866. **THE PEABODY MUSEUM.** (See above.) The creation of the Museum preceded by eleven years the erection of a building with funds specially reserved for the purpose.

1868. **THE DENTAL SCHOOL.** School of Dentistry, established in Boston.

1871. **THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.** School of Agriculture, situated in the village of Jamaica Plain, a district of Boston. Founded by Benjamin Bussey.

1872. **THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.** Nursery of forest trees. This institution, which is in connection with the School of Agriculture, is the nucleus of a School of Forestry. The whole of the funds did not become available until 1879, the executors of the donor, James Arnold, having stipulated that two thirds should be held in reserve until the total reached \$150,000.

<sup>1</sup> Named after a former President.

The following table will give an exact idea of the rapid increase in the number of students:—

	College.	Various Schools.	Total.
1846-47. . . . .	272	339	611
1856-57. . . . .	382	313	695
1866-67. . . . .	419	540	959
1876-77. . . . .	821	549	1370

Thus the number of students of the College proper has trebled in thirty years, 1846-76, while the special schools have remained stationary, with the exception of occasional fluctuations which it is unnecessary to specify. These fluctuations, noticeable especially in the Law and Medical Schools, are to be explained by the more and more severe conditions attached to the attainment of the degrees. Owing probably to the commercial crisis, there has been for three years past a stationary period in the College, as well as in the other departments.

With regard to the number of officers, professors and others, it is sufficient to state that it has trebled since 1864, and is at present 150.

In conclusion, and in order to measure the distance traversed since 1636, the date of the foundation of the Puritan seminary, we cannot do better than quote a passage from the last President's Report. The boldly proclaimed motto of the Harvard Divinity School is "absolute independence of all sectarianism." President Eliot replies as follows to those who deny the possibility of unsectarian theological education:—

"As regards the appropriateness to university instruction of the subjects ordinarily, though inaccurately, designated as theological, the grounds for any difference of opinion whatever among men of learning are very narrow. These subjects are by common consent as liberal and as unsectarian as chemistry, philosophy, or history, with the exception of Christian dogmatic theology, which is quantitatively a very small proportion of their enormous mass. Thus, Hebrew, Arabic, and other Oriental languages, ecclesiastical history, the literature and criticism of the New Testament, ethics, natural theology, philosophy in its relation to religion, ethnic religions, and the history of religions, are all, when properly defined and treated, matters of pure science, which, in every university worthy of the name, should be studied, not only by persons who expect to make a professional use of them, but also by young men, graduates or undergraduates, who pursue them as elements of liberal culture. The expediency of grouping the professorships which deal with these subjects into a separate organization called a Divinity School may, perhaps, be reasonably questioned, either now or hereafter, as it has been repeatedly in the past, but it cannot be doubted that the subjects themselves possess an exalted and enduring intellectual interest, which make them necessary parts of a comprehensive scheme of university instruction."



## A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION AND DEGREES, ETC.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has conferred almost fifteen thousand degrees upon nearly thirteen thousand persons who have merited them, either by satisfactorily pursuing the requisite studies within her own precincts, or by achieving eminence in various walks of life. Of these persons upwards of seven thousand are now living.

The first Class graduated in 1642. It consisted of only nine persons; yet five of them became clergymen, two doctors of medicine, and one a minister of state. The Classes now graduating average two hundred persons, and their occupations, although more numerous, are probably no less useful than those of their earliest predecessors. It may, therefore, be interesting to take a cursory glance at the present status of the institution, which, after, being the training school for so many young men during the past two and a half centuries, is only in its infancy.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

The University comprises the following departments: Harvard College, the Divinity School, the Law School, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), the Arnold Arboretum, the Botanic Garden, the Observatory, the Library, the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology. The forty buildings, chiefly brick and stone, used for university purposes, are situated mostly within or near the College Yard, at Harvard Square, in Old Cambridge; and partly elsewhere in Cambridge, and in Boston and Jamaica Plain. The total number of rooms for students (including those in the four private dormitories, Little's Block, Hilton Block, Beck Hall, and Felton Hall) is 613. The buildings can no longer be distinctly classified as College or Professional School buildings. Along with the development of the University disappear the old division lines. Recitations, lectures, and examinations of several departments are now given in a single building. Students of various departments live in the same dormitories, and board in the same commons. Instructors are wont to have classes in the College and in one or more of the Professional Schools; and many students in regular standing in any one department of the University take advantage of their privilege of free admittance to the institution and the examinations given in any other department.<sup>1</sup>

The examinations for admission to Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Law

School, and the Medical School will this year and hereafter be held simultaneously in Cambridge; Exeter, N. H.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; and San Francisco, Cal. All the admission examinations will be held this year on June 30 and July 1 and 2.<sup>1</sup>

The academic year begins in all departments on the same day,—in 1881 on Thursday, September 30, and all Commencement exercises are held at the same time and place. The undergraduate and graduate clubs and societies are gradually making their membership eligible to all University men.

The number of students in the whole University (1880-81) is 1,364. Of these 828 are in the College; 23 in the Divinity School; 156 in the Law School; 37 in the Scientific School; 241 in the Medical School; 18 in the Dental School; and 34 in the Graduate Department. The whole number of teachers is 158, of whom 54 are professors, 16 assistant professors, 49 instructors, 10 tutors, 5 special lecturers, 20 assistants, and 4 demonstrators. Besides the teachers there are the President, the Treasurer, and five Fellows; thirty Overseers; five librarians; two curators; nine proctors, and six other officers. There are also various officers and trustees of the Museums not included in the foregoing.

## HARVARD COLLEGE.

Candidates for admission to Harvard College must pass examinations in a certain number of required subjects, and in two out of four groups of elective subjects. The required subjects are Latin,—Cæsar and Virgil, translation at sight and composition; Greek,—Xenophon, translation at sight and composition; Ancient History and Geography; Arithmetic, Algebra, and Plane Geometry; Elementary Physics; English composition and the correction of bad English; the translation at sight of easy French or of easy German prose. In addition all candidates must pass examinations in at least two of the following four groups of elective subjects: in Latin, on Cicero and Virgil, and on translation at sight from these writers; in Greek, on the Iliad, on translation at sight from Herodotus, and on writing Greek; in Mathematics, on Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, and Solid Geometry; in Natural Science, on Physics, and on Chemistry or Botany. Candidates for admission who choose to do so may pass examinations on the work of the Freshman year, and may substitute elective studies

<sup>1</sup> Candidates who propose to be examined at any other place than Cambridge must send their names to the Registrar, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., by June 15, and must pay a fee of five dollars.

<sup>1</sup> This privilege does not extend to exercises carried on in the special laboratories.

for the work so anticipated. Graduates of other colleges in good standing are admitted without examination to the Senior Class of Harvard College as candidates for a degree. Persons not candidates for a degree are admitted without examination as unmatriculated students, and may pursue such studies as they choose and are fitted to attend. Certificates of proficiency are given such students on the work satisfactorily done by them. All studies are required during the Freshman year. After the Freshman year students are required to study Rhetoric and English for two hours a week during one year, and to write themes and forensics throughout the College course. With these exceptions all studies are elective after the first year. Students are required to select and pursue, during each of the last three years, courses amounting to twelve hours a week. The selection is made from the courses which the College offers in the various departments of learning, — one in Hebrew, one in Sanskrit, two in Comparative Philology, ten in Greek, eight in Latin, seven in English, eight in German, five in French, three in Italian, three in Spanish, eight in Philosophy, three in Political Economy, eleven in History, five in the Fine Arts, four in Music, nine in Mathematics, five in Physics, seven in Chemistry, and eight in Natural History. Those who satisfactorily fulfil these requisitions are recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, either for an ordinary degree, or for a degree with distinction. Honors in special subjects are assigned to those who devote a specified amount of time to these subjects, and pass with distinction examinations in them. The tuition fee is \$150 a year, payable in three instalments. The tuition fees for unmatriculated students are at the rate of \$15 for one hour a week of instruction during the year; but in no case is the fee more than \$150 or less than \$30 a year. For any laboratory course the fee is \$150. The annual expenses, including tuition, vary from a minimum of \$500. The expenditure of economical students is from \$600 to \$800 a year. One hundred and seventeen scholarships, varying in annual income from \$40 to \$350, have been established, and are assigned each year to deserving students needing aid. There are other considerable sources of pecuniary aid in the loan fund, various beneficiary funds, monitorships, etc. The experience of the past warrants the statement that good scholars, of high character but slender means, are seldom or never obliged to leave College for want of money.

#### THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Divinity School is established for "the serious, impartial, and unbiased investigation of Christian truth"; and no assent to the peculiar dogmas or practices of any denomination of Christians is required of instructors or students. Graduates of colleges are admitted to the School without examination; other candidates for admission must have received a good English education, and must

pass an examination in some of the Latin classical authors, and in the Greek text of the Gospels. The full course occupies a period of three years. The degree of Bachelor of Divinity is conferred on those who satisfactorily pursue the full course, and on those who have spent one year in study at the School, and have passed an examination equivalent to the regular examinations of the School. Devotional exercises are held daily in the chapel; all members of the School have instruction in elocution and practice in extemporaneous speaking; and students in their second and third years preach in turn in the chapel. The Divinity School Library contains 19,000 volumes, and students have access to the College Library, which is rich in theological literature. The fee for instruction is \$50 a year, and the necessary expenses of students are from \$250 to \$350 a year. Ten scholarships in the School, of the annual value of from \$125 to \$175 each, are assigned to deserving and needy students; and there are other sources of pecuniary aid.

#### THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School is designed to afford such a training in the fundamental principles of English and American law as will constitute the best preparation for the practice of the profession wherever that system of law prevails. Graduates of colleges will be admitted to the School without examination on producing their diplomas. Other persons will be admitted as candidates for a degree on passing written examinations in Blackstone's Commentaries, and in the translation of passages from Cæsar, Cicero, and Virgil; but proficiency in French, or some other language representing an amount of preparatory work equivalent to that required to pass the examinations in Latin, will be accepted in place of the latter language. The full course of study occupies three years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on those who have been residents of the School for at least two years, and have satisfactorily passed examinations on the full course of three years. Persons who are not candidates for a degree are admitted as special students without examination, and may pursue such studies as they see fit. Certificates will be given them on the studies on which they satisfactorily pass the regular examinations. The Law School Library contains a collection of 19,000 volumes, and duplicates of the more important treatises and reports, and offers students all possible facilities for prosecuting their studies in the library. These facilities will be extended in the new building to be erected for the School, which will be ready for occupancy in 1882. The tuition fee for the year is \$150, payable in three instalments. The other necessary expenses of students are from \$250 to \$500 a year. Eight scholarships in the School are assigned to meritorious students, needing aid, who have passed the whole of the preceding year, and propose to pass the whole of the current year, in the School.



## THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The Lawrence Scientific School offers complete courses of instruction in various departments of science. Candidates for admission must pass examinations in English, French or German, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, similar to those required for admission to Harvard College. In Latin they will be examined on four books of Cæsar, four books of Virgil, and Latin Grammar; and they will be examined on Plane and Analytic Trigonometry, on Elementary Descriptive Chemistry, on Elementary Physics, and on Modern Geography. Special students, not candidates for a degree, are admitted at any time without examination, and may pursue such studies as they see fit. Certificates of proficiency are given on the work done by such students. Four courses, extending each over four years, are offered in the School: a course in Civil and Topographical Engineering; a course in Chemistry; a course in Natural History; and a course in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy. The degree of Civil Engineer is conferred on those who satisfactorily pursue the first course; the degree of Bachelor of Science on those pursuing the other courses. The School also offers facilities for teachers and those preparing to teach, who wish to qualify themselves in the modern methods of teaching science by observation and experiment. Such persons may select and pursue courses as they see fit in special departments of science; and ample opportunity for advanced study, experiment, and original research is given in the laboratories and museums of the University. The tuition fee is \$150 a year. The other expenses are about the same as those of students in Harvard College. Four scholarships, of the annual value of \$150 each, are assigned to deserving students needing aid.

## THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Medical School is situated in Boston. Graduates of colleges and scientific schools, graduates in medicine, and persons who have passed the examinations for admission to Harvard College, are admitted without examination. Other candidates for admission must pass examinations in writing, in English composition, in the translation of easy Latin prose, in Elementary Physics, and in one of the following subjects: French, German, the elements of Algebra, or the elements of Plane Geometry. Students not candidates for a degree are admitted without examination, and may receive certificates of their period of connection with the School. The full course of study recommended by the Faculty covers four years; but until further notice the degree of Doctor of Medicine will continue to be given on the completion of three years of study. Candidates for the degree must be twenty-one years of age; must have studied medicine at least three full years, and have spent at least one continuous year in the School; must pass

all the required examinations and present a satisfactory thesis. Examinations are held in writing, so far as practicable, at the end of each year, on the studies pursued during the year. The course of instruction has been greatly enlarged, and is so arranged as to carry the student progressively and systematically from one subject to another in a just and natural order. The Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Marine Hospital at Chelsea afford ample opportunities for clinical instruction, and for the study of practical anatomy. Twenty or more students are selected annually for house officers of the various hospitals. For the purpose of affording to those who are already graduates in medicine additional facilities in clinical, laboratory, and other studies in special subjects, a post-graduate course has been established. Those pursuing special studies in this course are if they wish exempt from examination, and may obtain a certificate of attendance on the studies pursued. Graduates of other medical schools may obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine after a year's study in the graduates' course, upon passing examinations on the studies of the year. The fee for matriculation in the Medical School is \$5; the fee for instruction is \$200 for a year, \$120 for a half-year alone, and \$30 for graduation. In the post-graduate course the fees vary with the instruction given, from a minimum of \$10 for a half-year in one course. Four scholarships of the annual value of \$200 each are assigned to students needing aid, who have been in the School at least one year; among such those of the highest rank will have the preference.

## THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

The Dental School is intended to present a complete course of instruction in the theory and practice of Dentistry. The course of instruction extends over three years. The first year is identical with the first year of the Medical School, the instruction being received with the medical students from the instructors of the Medical School. After the first year instruction is given by the professors of the Dental School. A well-appointed laboratory and infirmary are provided, and arrangements made to secure practice in the various operations performed by the dentist. The infirmary is a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and an instructor and a demonstrator are in attendance there daily throughout the academic year. Eight thousand operations are performed on an average each year. Students have access to the hospitals of the city, and to the museum, library, and dissecting-rooms of the Medical School. The degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine is conferred on those who have studied medicine and dentistry three full years, have spent at least one continuous year in the School, passed all the required examinations, and presented a satisfactory thesis. The fee for



instruction is \$200 for the first year, \$150 for the second year, and \$50 for any subsequent year; there are no fees for matriculation or for graduation. Graduates of recognized dental schools will be admitted to the courses on Operative and Mechanical Dentistry on payment of \$50 for each course, for the whole or any part of the year.

#### THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy contains the Natural History collections of the University, with the exception of the mineralogical collections and those of the Herbarium. The courses on Geology, Biology, Embryology, and Entomology offered by the University are given in the laboratories of the Museum. The instructors and assistants also receive special students in their respective departments at the Museum.

#### THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

This contains collections from the mounds of North America and the ancient and modern pueblos of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico; from the ancient tribes of Central America and Mexico, and from the ancient and present tribes of the Indians of Peru, Brazil, the Pacific Islands, Eastern Asia, and Egypt. Other collections from the Swiss Lakes and from Northern Europe, and a general collection of stone implements from North America, will soon be placed on exhibition. The building in which the collections are at present kept is one fifth of the projected building. The collections are now in part open to the public, and will soon be so without exception; on stated days, announced in the University Calendar, exhibitions of the collections are given, with explanations by the Curator, to which the public are invited.

#### THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

The Bussey Institution, situated in Jamaica Plain, is a school of agriculture and horticulture intended for young men who propose to be practical farmers or gardeners, or to qualify themselves for the management of large estates, and for persons who wish to study special branches of agriculture, horticulture, botany, or applied zoölogy. Candidates for a degree must take a preliminary course of one year at the Lawrence Scientific School, or prove by examination that they possess an equivalent amount of knowledge. The instruction comprises the Theory of Farming, Agricultural Chemistry, applied Zoölogy, Horticulture, Botany, Entomology, and Quantitative Chemical Analysis. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural, Horticultural, or Veterinary Science must, after completion of these courses, pass a year in advanced study at the Bussey Institution. Students not candidates for a degree may join the School at any time without examination, and pursue such courses as they are fitted to attend. The fee

for the academic year is \$150; for half or any less fraction of a year, \$75; for one of the courses enumerated above, \$40 a year. The fee will be freely remitted to poor and meritorious students.

#### THE GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.

The Graduate Department of the University offers courses of instruction, over forty in number, arranged with special reference to graduates. These courses, as well as the elective courses offered to undergraduates of Harvard College, are open without examination to Bachelors of Arts, Science, or Philosophy. The degree of Master of Arts is conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College, and on holders of equivalent degrees, who pursue, for at least one year, a course of liberal study at the University, and pass an examination on that course. It is also conferred on those who, after taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Divinity, or Doctor of Medicine, shall pursue a course of study in Law, Theology, or Medicine for one year, and pass an examination on such course. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (which includes that of Master of Arts) is conferred on Bachelors of Arts who pursue for at least two years a course of study, pass an examination on that course, and present a thesis showing an original treatment of the subject, or giving evidence of independent research. The degree of Doctor of Science is conferred on Bachelors of Science who pursue for three years a course of scientific study in at least two subjects, and make some contribution to science embodied in a thesis. Residence at the University may be remitted; but at least one year of residence is required in all cases. The tuition fee is computed at the rate of \$15 for one hour a week of instruction through the year, but is in no case less than \$30 or more than \$150. The fee for examination for the degree of Ph.D. or S.D. is \$60. For any laboratory course the fee is \$150.

#### THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University Library contains more than 250,000 volumes, with perhaps 250,000 pamphlets. Of these volumes, 187,000 are in the College Library; the remainder are in the libraries of the several departments. The College Library is for the use of the whole University, and all students may take out three books at a time for four weeks. The privilege of borrowing books is also granted, under special regulations and on payment of an annual fee, to persons not connected with the University.

#### SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Courses of Instruction in Chemistry, Botany, and Geology are given by officers of the University during the summer months of each year. These courses are intended chiefly for teachers and special students who cannot pursue these studies during the regular academic year.

## THE VETERANS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

BY EDWIN CULL HOWELL.

BELOW are given, in the order of collegiate seniority, with the exception of the President, short sketches of all persons that are now living, who have in some capacity served the University for a period of twenty years or longer.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, LL. D., was born in Boston, March 20, 1834, and graduated from Harvard in 1853, the second scholar of the Class. He was appointed Tutor of Mathematics in 1854; in the winter of 1856-57 he was Lecturer on Chemistry at the Medical School; in 1858 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, which title was changed to Assistant Professor of Chemistry in 1861, when he was transferred to the Lawrence Scientific School. At the end of his term as Assistant Professor, having failed of promotion, he declined reappointment, and went to Europe, where he spent two years in study and travel. He was Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, in 1865-69. In 1868 he was elected an Overseer of Harvard University, and in 1869 was chosen President.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., son of Chief Justice Parsons (1769), was born at Newburyport, May 17, 1797. He graduated at Harvard in 1815, studied law, and practised in Taunton and Boston. He was also for several years a contributor to the *North American Review*, and edited the *United States Literary Gazette*; he also edited, jointly with Judge Willard Phillips, the *Boston Galaxy*, and, jointly with Judge Pliny Merrick, the *Taunton Free Press*; was the author of a memoir of his father, of a work on the Law of Contracts in 3 vols., on Marine Insurance, 2 vols., on Shipping and Admiralty, 2 vols., on Notes and Bills, 2 vols., on Partnership, on the Principles of Mercantile Law, on the Laws of Business, and on the Rights of an American Citizen, each in one volume; also nearly all the law articles in the first edition of Appleton's *Cyclopædia*; also eight works intended to illustrate the principles of the Church of the New Jerusalem, and very many articles in the *New Jerusalem Magazine*, 1828 to 1881. In 1847 he was appointed to the Dane Professorship in the Harvard Law School. This office he resigned in 1870, then being in his seventy-third year, and the twenty-third of his service in the University. Dr. Parsons is the oldest living instructor of the University, and among the oldest of its graduates.

JOHN AMORY LOWELL, LL. D., was born in Boston, in 1798, entered Harvard College at twelve years of age, and graduated in the Class of 1815. He began business as an importer of English goods. His first connection with manufactures, in 1827, was in the management of the Boston Manufacturing Company, in which he succeeded Patrick Jackson, who had withdrawn to the new enterprise at Lowell. In 1835 Mr. Lowell built the Boot Mills, and in 1839 the Massachusetts Mills. He retained the trusteeship of these companies until 1848. As President and Director he has been connected with many of the largest and most successful manufacturing enter-

prises in Lowell and Lawrence. Mr. Appleton in his "Origin of Lowell" says of him: "There is no man whose beneficial influence in establishing salutary regulations in relation to this manufacture was exceeded by that of Mr. John A. Lowell." As director of the Suffolk Bank he inaugurated, in connection with William Lawrence, the Suffolk Bank system for the redemption of bank notes, which assured to New England an almost faultless currency. He was also long associated in the direction of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company and of the Provident Institution for Savings.

For forty-two years he has been the sole trustee of the Lowell Institute, of which the funds in his hands have increased threefold, while the judgment and skill with which he has carried out the purposes of the founder have met the approval of a grateful community. He has called to the lectureships under this foundation all the most eminent men of this country, and many foreigners, like Lyell, Tyndall, Proctor, Geikie, Dawkins, and others; and the advent to this country of Professor Agassiz was due entirely to his invitation.

For forty years he was a member of the Corporation of Harvard College, from 1837 to 1877, and for many years chairman of its Finance Committee. As a member of the Linnæan Society, the American Academy, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, he has been recognized as a man of great culture, a thorough linguist in both the dead and the living languages, an accomplished botanist, and an able mathematician. Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1851.

FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE, D. D., was born at Cambridge, Dec. 12, 1805. At his graduation in 1825 he delivered the class poem, and Exhibition and Commencement parts also in verse. He took the Master's degree; graduated from the Divinity School in 1828, and then entered the ministry. In 1853 he received from Harvard the degree of D. D., and in 1857 was made Professor of Ecclesiastical History, his residence being in Brookline. In 1872 he came to Cambridge as Professor of German; and four years later resigned his former chair. Dr. Hedge has published several works relating to German literature and to the philosophy of religion, besides numerous sermons, magazine articles, etc. He occasionally takes the Rev. Dr. Peabody's place in the University pulpit in Appleton Chapel.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, A. M., was born at Union, Maine, Dec. 29, 1804. He entered College in 1821, and early in his course engaged himself in work for the Library. Graduating with high rank in 1825, he entered the Divinity School, serving also as Assistant Librarian for the year 1825-26. After leaving the Divinity School Mr. Sibley devoted himself to pastoral work; but in 1841 was re-appointed Assistant Librarian. This position he retained until in 1856 he was made chief of his department. Besides his early connection with the Library, Mr. Sibley gave all his time and most efficient service to the care of the Library for thirty-six years, his active work ceasing in 1877, when he was honored with the title of *Librarian Emeri-*



*tus*. His "Harvard Graduates" is noticed at length in the June number (1881) of *The Harvard Register*. Mr. Sibley has edited the Triennial Catalogue since 1840, and had charge of the Annual Catalogues from 1850 to 1870. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY, D. D., LL. D., was born at Beverly, March 19, 1811; entered Harvard as a Junior in 1825, and graduated in 1826 at the age of fifteen years, being the youngest Harvard graduate of this century. He taught for three years after graduating, and passed the years 1829-32 at the Divinity School. During the year following he was mathematical tutor in the College. For twenty-seven years, from 1833, Dr. Peabody officiated as pastor of the South Parish, Portsmouth, N. H. In 1860 he entered upon his present position, which he has just resigned, namely that of Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals; and was acting President of the University in 1862, and in 1868-69. He edited the *North American Review* from 1854 to 1863. His degrees are A. M. and D. D. from Harvard University, and LL. D. from Rochester University. Dr. Peabody appears before the world at large as an eminent author and divine; but to the students of the University he is known as a pure, benevolent, kind-hearted friend, and the most popular instructor in College. The spontaneous salves of applause which greet his name each Class Day show his place in the hearts of the students.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M. D., LL. D., was born at Cambridge, Aug. 29, 1809. While in college he delivered poems before the Hasty Pudding Club, at Exhibition and at Commencement, and was Class Poet in 1829. After graduation he studied medicine a few years in Boston, and then went to Europe for further study. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1836. In 1839 he was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Dartmouth; and in 1841-48 practised medicine in Boston. In 1847 he was appointed Parkman Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School. Dr. Holmes is better known as an author than as a physician or professor; but his position in the Medical School has been for thirty-four years one of unremitting labor.

ASA GRAY, M. D., LL. D., was born in Paris, Oneida County, New York, Nov. 18, 1810. He never took the bachelor's degree; but, graduating from the Fairfield Medical College in 1831, he began the practice of medicine. Soon, however, he devoted himself wholly to the study of botany. Harvard College in 1842 recognized his pre-eminent ability and originality as a botanist by appointing him Fisher Professor of Natural History. In 1873 he retired from active teaching in order to pursue uninterruptedly his special studies. Professor Gray's works on Botany, especially his text-books, are unsurpassed by any in the English language, and his treatises on the Flora of North America are noted for originality and ingenuity in research.

FRANCIS BOWEN, LL. D., was born at Charlestown, Sept. 8, 1811; entered College as a Sophomore in 1830, and graduated in 1833 with the first honors of his class. He was tutor at Harvard from 1835 to 1839, when he went to Europe; and on his return to Cambridge devoted himself to literature for thirteen years, editing the *North American Review* for eleven years from 1843. In 1853 he

was called to the Alford Professorship of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity. Professor Bowen has published numerous essays on classical, historical, and philosophical subjects, which have given him a place in the first rank of American writers.

JOSEPH LOVERING, LL. D., was born in Charlestown, Dec. 25, 1813. He entered Harvard as a Sophomore in 1830, and graduated fourth man in the Class of 1833. He then entered the Divinity School. His connection with the University as an instructor began in 1836, when he became tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, holding that position until 1838, when he was appointed to the Hollis Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Professor Lovering has for forty-five years served the College, and has been for many years a member of the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Science, and is now President of the American Academy. From 1867 to 1876 he was also connected with the United States Coast Survey.

HENRY WARREN TORREY, LL. D., was born at Roxbury, Nov. 11, 1814. After graduating in 1833 he spent four years in teaching and in work upon Leverett's Latin Lexicon. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840; but at once returned to teaching. He was tutor at Harvard during the years 1844-48, and was made McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History in 1856. This chair he still fills, after an unbroken term of twenty-six years.

EVANGELINUS APOSTOLIDES SOPHOCLES, LL. D., was born in 1807 at Tzangarada, ten miles southeast of Mount Pelion, Greece, and for several years resided in the Convent of Mount Sinai. He emigrated to the United States under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and entered Amherst College in 1829; but did not take a degree. After leaving college he applied himself to teaching, and in 1845 was appointed Greek Tutor at Harvard. On account of ill-health, however, he retained this office but six months. In 1847 he was reappointed Tutor, and held that position for twelve years. In 1849 he visited Greece, and on his return the next year began his Greek Dictionary. He became Assistant Professor in 1859, and in 1860 was made University Professor of Ancient, Byzantine, and Modern Greek. The same year he again visited Greece to collect materials for his Greek Dictionary of the Roman and Byzantine periods. This great work is a monument to the extraordinary diligence of Professor Sophocles, who has also published several minor text-books of Ancient and Modern Greek. For several years Professor Sophocles has given but little time to college work, being a most laborious student and absorbed in the preparation of the second volume of his Dictionary. His secluded habits have made his room, Holworthy 3, a mysterious sanctuary, the venerable occupant of which displays the air of a hero scarred in the service of Minerva.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, LL. D., was born at Concord, Feb. 21, 1816. He graduated at Harvard in 1835, studied law in Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Nine years later he became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he resigned in 1855, and began again to practise law in Boston. In 1857 he was elected a Fellow of Harvard College, and acted as such until 1868, when he was made an Overseer. In the same year he was honored with the title of LL. D., and in the next year was chosen Attorney-General under



President Grant's administration. Judge Hoar was an Overseer also in the year 1857-58, was judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts from 1859 to 1869, and was elected Representative to Congress from the seventh district of this State in 1872.

HENRY JACOB BIGELOW, A. M., M. D., was born in Boston, March 11, 1818. He graduated at Harvard in 1837, studied medicine at the Harvard school and in Europe, and in 1846 was appointed surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1849 he became Professor of Surgery in the Medical School, and continues to hold this chair, together with his office as surgeon to the hospital. Dr. Bigelow, in November, 1846, made the original announcement of the discovery of modern anæsthesia.

HENRY LAWRENCE EUSTIS, A. M., was born Feb. 1, 1819, at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; entered Harvard in 1834; received a *detur*, Junior and Senior Exhibition parts, a mathematical part, and an oration at Commencement; was a member of the Institute of 1770, the I. O. H., the Pierian Sodality, the Hasty Pudding, the  $\Delta \Delta \Phi$ , and the  $\Phi \beta \kappa$ , and took his bachelor's degree in 1838 at the age of nineteen. He then went to West Point, graduated there in 1842, and served the government as Engineer and Professor until 1849; when he was appointed Professor of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School. Professor Eustis served his country during the Rebellion in 1862-64, and then resumed his duties as Professor and Dean of the Scientific Faculty.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, D. C. L., LL. D., was born at Cambridge, Feb. 22, 1819. He graduated with the Class of 1838, and studied law; soon, however, devoting himself to literature. His first volume of poems was published in 1841. He has held since 1855 the Smith Professorship of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, and the Professorship of Belles-Lettres. The degree of D. C. L. he received from Oxford, and that of LL. D. from Cambridge University. Professor Lowell, like Dr. Holmes, owes his world-wide reputation to his literary genius, in the light of which his work at the University is partially forgotten. His career as Minister to the Court of St. James reflects honor on his country, his College, and himself.

FRANCIS JAMES CHILD, PH. D., was born in Boston, Feb. 1, 1825. Graduating at Harvard in 1846, he remained three years at the College as tutor. In 1849 he went to Europe to recruit his health, and this object accomplished, entered the University of Göttingen. Returning in 1851 to Cambridge he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, which title was in 1876 changed to that of Professor of English. Professor Child is an acknowledged authority on English literature and the philology of the English language, has written somewhat on these subjects, and is still an industrious student and teacher, a man whose deep scholarship is an honor and a credit to the University.

GEORGE MARTIN LANE, PH. D., was born at Charlestown, Dec. 24, 1823, graduated at Harvard in 1846, was temporary Instructor in Latin for one year after graduation, and then went to Europe and studied four years, taking his Ph. D. in 1851. He was at once appointed University Professor of the Latin language, and continued to hold that chair until he was appointed to the Pope Professorship in 1869. Professor Lane is learned in all that belongs to ancient Latin, and his theories

of Latin inscriptions and pronunciation of the classical period are well known to all Latin scholars.

EZRA ABBOT, D. D., LL. D., was born in Jackson, Maine, April 28, 1819. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1840. After teaching a few years he came in 1847 to Cambridge to live. In 1856 he succeeded Mr. Sibley as Assistant Librarian, with exclusive charge of the cataloguing and classification, and continued in the Library until, in 1872, he received the Bussey Professorship of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation, in the Divinity School. Dr. Abbot's essays in bibliography, and especially his works on Biblical criticism, are the fruits of long study and sound scholarship. As an authority on the Greek text of the New Testament he stands second to no one now living. His University degrees are A. M. Harvard 1861, LL. D. Yale 1869, and S. T. D. Harvard 1872.

JOSIAH PARSONS COOKE, A. M., was born in Boston, Oct. 12, 1827. He graduated from Harvard in 1848, spent a year in Europe; was tutor in 1849, and in 1850 became Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Professor Cooke is an enthusiastic scientist, a devoted Christian, and a faithful teacher. His several text-books are unsurpassed for clearness and thoroughness, and his published lectures for interest and vivacity of narration.

WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, PH. D., a direct descendant of Pilgrims of the Mayflower, was born at Concord, May 9, 1831. He took his degree of A. B. in 1851, went to Germany in 1853, and received his Ph. D. from Göttingen in 1855. Returning to Cambridge the following year, he was made Tutor in Greek, and kept his tutorship until he was appointed Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in 1860. Professor Goodwin is one of the few American scholars whose works possess a world-wide reputation, to which their brilliant scholarship fully entitles them. He has contributed, also, many papers to the *North American Review* and other periodicals, besides aiding by his writings the Philological Association and other scientific societies.

EPHRAIM WHITMAN GURNEY, A. B., was born in Boston, Feb. 18, 1829; and graduated at Harvard in 1852. He was a teacher in Boston until 1857. He then came to Harvard, where he was appointed Tutor in Latin, and continued until 1863, when he was made Assistant Professor. In 1867 he was made Assistant Professor of Philosophy, and in 1868 was transferred with the same rank to the department of History, of which he was made University Professor in 1869. Professor Gurney was Dean of the College Faculty from 1870 to 1875.

JAMES MILLS PEIRCE, A. M., the eldest son of the late Professor Benjamin Peirce, was born in Cambridge, May 1, 1834. Since his graduation in 1853 he has had almost unbroken connection with the University, being tutor and proctor from 1854 to 1861, Assistant Professor from that year until 1869, and University Professor from 1869 until the present time. He was at the Law School one year, 1853-54; and attended at the Divinity School three years, 1856-59. Professor Peirce, though not the heir of his father's genius, is a thorough and able mathematician; an active and interesting teacher; and controls to an extraordinary degree the esteem of his pupils, in this respect resembling his late revered parent.

THOMAS J. KIERNAN was born in Cambridge, was educated at the Cambridge High School, and in 1835 was employed by the Library. Mr. Sibley took a fancy to the lad, who was then seventeen years old; and by this gentleman's influence and advice, as well as by his own tact and energy, Mr. Kiernan has become one of those men of whom it is said, "We can't do without them." His position as assistant is both an arduous and a responsible one; and it is well filled by a man whose knowledge of every department of the Library is unsurpassed by that of any person in it.

The above are the names that have been printed in the University catalogues as "officers of instruction and government"; but there are two other lists that are also worthy of mention: one composed of those persons whose names appear in subordinate positions, and the other of those whose names never appear. The two lists comprise names of persons who, in a less conspicuous way, have devoted their lives to the service of the University. While most of them are unknown outside of Cambridge, they are most kindly remembered by graduates and students of the last quarter of a century.

EBENEZER FRANCIS was born in Beverly, Oct. 18, 1790. He became Superintendent of the College buildings in 1831, and resigned that position in 1854. When Mr. Francis was appointed Superintendent, Josiah Quincy was President, and the only buildings in the College Yard were Harvard, Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy, University and Massachusetts Halls, Wadsworth House, and Holden Chapel. When he built his house on the corner of Kirkland Street and Francis Avenue, the only houses in the vicinity were the dwellings now occupied by Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Whitman, and from the windows of his residence he could see that cynosure of all Boston boys, the dome of the State House. Mr. Francis, now in his ninety-first year, is a remarkable example of a vigorous old age. His recollections of the past are vivid, and his statements respecting the wonderful growth of Cambridge and of the University are very interesting.

AUSTIN KINGSLEY JONES was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, April 24, 1826. His connection with the University began in August, 1853, when he was appointed to the responsible position of College Janitor and Bell-

ringer. Faithfully has he performed his duties: for, despite the hostile attacks which the bell over Harvard Hall has sustained from the elements and from the undergraduates of days gone by, it has always, with but one exception in twenty-three years, sounded forth punctually the hours of prayers, church, and recitations. This fact Mr. Jones will tell any one with pride in his voice, and, on mentioning his one mistake, will display a slightly quivering lip. Jones's autobiography would be very interesting, as recording the most fantastic and exciting incidents of student life. These incidents, as general guard of College property when undergraduates were less discreet than they are now, he has had abundant opportunity to notice.

ANDREW STILLMAN WAITT was born in Medford, Dec. 30, 1815. Coming to Cambridge at the age of fifteen, he learned the carpenter's trade of the then so-called "College Carpenter," serving his full time until twenty-one years of age. Then he passed through the successive grades of journeyman, foreman, and master builder, until, in March, 1854, the Corporation appointed him Superintendent of Buildings to the College, in which position he has the surveillance of all changes, repairs, and improvements made in the College buildings. Mr. Waitt has proved his efficiency by his long term of service; and if, being for his usefulness often sought by undergraduates, he is seldom to be found, his ubiquity is all due to his "always being in a hurry."

PATRICK MCKENNEY is probably known by name to but few of our readers. He was born in Ireland in 1826, and came to Cambridge in 1845, where he worked for Mr. Waitt, the Superintendent of Buildings, who was then engaged in carpentering. Mr. McKenney remained for several years in Waitt's employ; and was engaged by him in 1856 to work for the College, in the employ of which he has been, therefore, for the last twenty-five years.

FRANCIS PRINCE CLARY, the colored Janitor of Boylston Hall, was born in Chelsea in May, 1825. For several years he kept a clothing store in Boston; and in 1850 was employed by the College, at first in the basement of University Hall, as a help to Professor Josiah P. Cooke, under whose immediate direction he has been for upwards of thirty years. He is now Janitor of Boylston Hall, and assists the Professors of Chemistry. He has a "benefit" once a year, when he provides rooms and luncheon for the Class elections.

## PAST AND PRESENT COLLEGE PERIODICALS.

BY CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON.

ON July 14, 1810, appeared the first number of *The Harvard Lyceum*, a twenty-four page octavo pamphlet in a blue cover, with uncut edges. Edward Everett (1811) was one of the prime founders of the new journal, and was its most frequent contributor. The introduction, penned by him, says: "The design of the paper is to comprehend every department of our academical studies, and such additional topics as attract the attention of every scholar. Among these

the subject of American literature will receive our particular attention." Brave words of a young critic, whose future utterances were to stand among the brightest pages which constitute that literature. The *Lyceum* was edited by seven members of the Senior Class, and was published semi-monthly, at \$3.00 a year. Edward Everett, N. L. Frothingham, Samuel Gilman, David Damon, H. H. Fuller, J. H. Farnham, and J. T. Cooper were the edi-



tors. The eighteenth and last number bears date March 9, 1811. The title-page of the bound volume reads as follows:—

"The Harvard Lyceum, published in 1810 and 1811.

And he is gone, and we are going all;  
Like flowers we wither, and like leaves we fall.

Crabbe.

Cambridge: published semi-monthly, by Hilliard & Metcalf, 1811."

During its brief existence it gave an earnest of the possibilities in the field of undergraduate journalism. Sixteen years later, in 1827, the editorial mantle of Everett, who the same year took his seat in the Board of Overseers, fell upon the broad shoulders of another to-be-distinguished son of Alma Mater, Cornelius Conway Felton (1827), who with two classmates, in February, 1827, started *The Harvard Register*, a periodical journal to be conducted by the members of Harvard University, "encouraged by the success which an experiment of the same kind had met with, some years before."

The Introduction and the able opening paper on the "Uses of Literary History" are both by Felton. In the former he says: "One object with us will be to put our readers in possession of such historical and other information respecting Harvard as it may be proper for us to communicate, and interesting for them to read." And again: "We are aware that those who in times past were engaged in a similar work counselled all posterity to avoid everything of the kind. We are aware, too, of the danger of attempting to follow in the high paths where genius has gone before. That we have not adopted their advice must not be imputed to a self-complacent idea that we are capable of rivalling our distinguished predecessors. We pretend to no such thing. We shall do as well as we can, and we hope to obtain, if our efforts deserve, the approbation of our readers."

The *Register* was published monthly as an octavo pamphlet of thirty-two pages. C. C. Felton, Wm. M. Rogers, and Seth Sweetser superintended the publication of the first seven numbers. In August, 1827, three members of the Class of 1828, Thomas Bayley Fox, Geo. S. Hillard, and J. C. Richmond, took charge of the editorial department, and, after issuing the ninth number, joined to themselves six other classmates, forming the "Polyglot Club," who conducted the magazine till its close, in February, 1828. George S. Hillard wrote the concluding address, which he closed with these words: "We lament, in common with all scholars, that spirit of literary indifference which has given a death-blow to far more ambitious projects than *The Harvard Register*."

The title-page of the bound volume reads: "The Harvard Register, 1827-28. 'I won't philosophize and will be read.'—BYRON. Cambridge: Published by Hilliard & Brown. Hilliard, Met-

calf, & Co., Printers, 1828." Below the motto is a woodcut of University Hall as it then appeared, with a piazza in front and the kitchen yard in the rear.

In the marked copy of the *Register* before us, once the property of a member of the Class of 1830, we find pencilled the names of the following contributors, only a portion of the whole number:—C. C. Felton, Seth Sweetser, Marshall Tufts, Edmund Quincy, Chas. A. Farley, of the Class of 1827; Thos. B. Fox, Ed. H. Hedge, Geo. S. Hillard, C. C. Emerson, J. C. Richmond, Wm. G. Swett, C. F. Barnard, R. C. Winthrop, and J. J. Gilchrist, of the Class of 1828; James Freeman Clarke and Benj. R. Curtis, of the Class of 1829; and John O. Sargent, of the Class of 1830. Matthew Baker and S. M. E. Kittle, names not appearing in the Triennial, are also given. From another authority, which varies from the one named in attributing the poem "Vacation" to Felton instead of Hedge, "we find among its contributors the names of Rantoul, Hildreth, Lunt, and others of equal celebrity," in addition to some of those given above.

What Everett had been to the *Lyceum*, Felton was to the *Register*, and the numerous scholarly contributions from his graceful and fluent pen secured the success of this journal, as they would do honor to any of the higher periodicals of to-day.

Just two years after the issue of the closing number of the *Register* there appeared in the college sky a brilliant literary comet, *The Collegian*, the first number of which bears the date of February, 1830. The editorial staff consisted of five members: Charles Sherry (John Osborne Sargent, 1830), Geoffrey La Touche (Theodore William Snow, 1830), Luke Lockport (William H. Simmons, 1831), Frederick Airy (Robert Habersham, 1831), and Arthur Templeton (Frederick Wm. Brune, 1831).

The statement has been published that Oliver Wendell Holmes was the editor of *The Collegian*, but he had graduated the previous year, and in a kind note to which the writer is indebted for the interpretation of the above fancy names, the Doctor says: "Francis Hock was, I think, the imaginary editor; the real manager being Charles Sherry, — J. O. Sargent. I had nothing to do with editing the *Collegian*, and never attended an editors' meeting." To which he adds: "There is one piece attributed, I have no doubt correctly, to *Motley*, — 'An After-dinner Vision,' page 188. He may have written others, but I do not know that he did. I think there may be some verses of his somewhere among the contributions, — I am not sure."

Though not an editor, Holmes's poetical contributions, more than a score in number, were the very life of the new journal. Here first were published "The Spectre Pig," "The Dorchester Giant," and in the July number the aptly named button-bursting verses, "The Height of the Ridiculous." This



stanza, the fifth, is omitted from the poem in later editions : —

"He laughed, — your footmen always laugh  
When masters make a pun;  
And well he might : I've tried enough,  
And never made but one."

The light of *The Collegian* went out with the Class of 1830. To Holmes is attributed "The Tail-Piece," a poetical *finale* in nine stanzas, in his usual felicitous style.<sup>1</sup>

The title-page reads as follows : "The Collegian, in six numbers. Cambridge : Published by Hilliard & Brown. 1830." [6 + 290 pp. 8vo.]

After an interval of four years, in September, 1834, appeared No. 1 of the *Harvardiana*. An interesting account of the circumstances which led to its establishment is given in an article (*Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 312) entitled "A few Pages of our own History." From this it appears that the conception of the magazine was due to the Class of 1837, assembled in their Freshman year, as "The Irving Club," at No. 9, Stoughton. But the then Juniors (Class of 1835) subsequently insisting upon their prerogatives, it was agreed that the management and editorship of the magazine for the first year should be conceded to them. The second and third volumes, however, were edited by the Class of 1837. The remaining (fourth) volume was edited by the Class of 1838. Its cover was embellished with the same cut of University Hall that was used by *The Harvard Register* in 1827-8, and beneath it appeared the motto, "Juvenis tentat Achillei flectere arcum." On the cover of the second and following numbers "Achillei" was changed to "Ulysses." This magazine had a career of four years. "A college periodical," says the Preface to Volume IV., "has survived its fourth year, and, wondering at itself, goes tumbling to its grave. It was but yesterday when it was announced as a 'bantling,' but already the hand of prerogative is upon it," and "we present to our readers the last volume, as it appears, of *Harvardiana*. . . . We regret that we cannot close the volume with

<sup>1</sup> In one stanza, invoking a critic of the day, he says : —

"The fire is out, — the incense all has fled, —  
And will thy gentle heart refuse to grieve?  
Forget the horrors of the cap-crowned head,  
The fatal symbol on a student's sleeve,  
Think that a boy may grow if he is fed,  
And stroke us softly as we take our leave;  
Say we were clever, knowing, smart, or wise,  
But do say something, if you d—n our eyes."

The closing stanza reads as follows : —

"Peace with you all ! The summer sun will rise  
Not less resplendent that we are no more,  
The evening stars will gird the arching skies,  
The winds will murmur, and the waters roar.  
One faded ray is lost to mortal eyes,  
One wave is broken on the silent shore, —  
One whisper rises from the weeping spray :  
Farewell, dear readers ! — and be sure to pay."

our good wishes to our successors." Nathan Hale, Jr., Rufus King, Geo. W. Lippitt, James R. Lowell, and Chas. W. Scates (all of 1838) are the editors whose signatures are appended to this Preface. The title-page to each bound volume bore a different motto. That of the first was : —

Fungar vice cotis, acutum  
Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipse secandi.  
Horace.

The second : —

Nec primus, neque ultimus sit curriculo vitæ ;  
"Medio tutissimus ibis."

The third : —

*Hippolyta*. — This is the silliest stuff that ever I heard.

*Theseus*. — The best in their kind are but shadows.

*Midsummer Night's Dream*.

The fourth : —

CUI BONO?

If thou be a severe, sour-complexioned man, then I here disallow thee to be a competent judge. — *Izaak Walton*.

Its record stands : "Harvardiana, Vols. I.-IV. . . . Cambridge : Published by John Owen, Cambridge, 1834-1838." Among its more prominent editors and contributors were J. R. Lowell, John Weiss, J. F. Tuckerman, Samuel T. Hildreth, Charles Hayward, Charles T. Russell, David G. Haskins, Jones Very, George W. Minns, John Donaldson, Horatio E. Hale, N. Hale, Jr., Nathaniel Holmes, James Richardson, C. S. Wheeler, and Thomas Dawes. The editors of the first volume were, C. C. Shackford, A. C. Spooner, and J. H. Eliot ; of the second, Robert Bartlett, G. W. Minns, and E. J. Morris ; and of the third, H. E. Hale, Charles Hayward, and S. T. Hildreth.

Four College generations come and go before another attempt is made to establish a periodical at the University. In November, 1854, Franklin B. Sanborn, Charles A. Chase, Phillips Brooks, of the Class of 1855, and John J. Jacobsen, J. B. Greenough, and Edward T. Fisher, of the Class of 1856, announce their purpose to publish *The Harvard Magazine*. The first number was issued in December, 1854, and with varying prosperity *The Harvard Magazine* was continued until it attained the age of ten years. Its plain record stands thus : "The Harvard Magazine, Vols. I.-X., Cambridge, John Bartlett, Bookseller to the University. 1854. — Sever & Francis. 1864."

Like its predecessors, *The Harvard Magazine* had among its editors men who have taken and maintained high positions in the world of letters. Class after class put some of their best men into the editorial chair, and most of its contributions are of a high order of literary excellence.

*The Harvard Magazine* was the longest-lived and the last of the periodicals that have been published in magazine form by the students.

The College literary monthly magazine has now had its day. The modern spirit of the times demands a lighter pabulum served more frequently ;

something that shall neither exhaust mental effort in its production, nor tax mental power in digestion.

Therefore, after the expiration of less than two years, on January 23, 1866, John G. Curtis, A. K. Fiske, and T. S. Perry (all of 1866), and Chas. S. Gage, Will. G. Peckham, and J. L. Sanborn (all of 1867), issued the Prospectus of *The Collegian*, to be published once a fortnight, to be a sheet of sixteen pages octavo, devoted to College literature, news, and interests. The first number appeared, March 9, 1866, with the motto, "Dulce est periculum." It was disrespectful to its elders and betters with its first breath. Its Introduction opens with, "When that venerable and dyspeptic institution, *The Harvard Magazine*, sank into a premature grave, few were surprised and fewer disappointed; and yet all felt that there must be sufficient literary talent among the undergraduates, and willingness enough to employ it, to support a sheet of moderate dimensions and of the right character." Unlike the brilliant elder *Collegian*, this one flashed like a shooting star, and—was gone. Only three numbers had been issued, the last dated April 6, when its editors were summoned, and informed that their publication must be discontinued.

Phoenix-like, *The Advocate* rose from its ashes, May 11, following, with the motto "Veritas nihil veretur"; and on the title-page to the first bound volume it repeats the motto of *The Collegian*, "Dulce est periculum." With a spirit perhaps not of defiance, but certainly of independence, the editors of *The Advocate* give several reasons why *The Collegian* was stopped, pronouncing them "lumps of wisdom." "What we do propose," they say, "is to publish a paper in spite of the fate of our lamented predecessor, and regardless of the seven lumps of wisdom."

The first volume contained seven numbers, the second and succeeding volumes ten numbers each. The Prospectus of the second volume, dated September 21, 1866, says: "Relying on the justice of our cause, we made our attempt, for we knew full well that in so doing we placed ourselves at the mercy of the College Faculty in one way, and at the mercy of the students in another. As it was, the first treated us with clemency, and the last with liberality, and the paper was supported." With the seventh volume the title was extended to *The Harvard Advocate*, which is still retained. September 22, 1869, and several times in subsequent years, the editors gave from their surplus funds \$200 to the College Library, in addition to reducing the price of their paper from \$1.75 to \$1.25 per volume.

In its issue of December 20, 1872, *The Advocate* pronounced the contributions offered from the Sophomore Class "singularly meaningless, to say nothing worse," and expressed a doubt whether to choose its six new editors from that Class or from the Freshmen. This intensified a feeling that had for some time been growing in College circles,

that there was room for another paper, and on January 24, 1873, the first number of *The Magenta* appeared, edited by members of the classes of 1874 and 1875. *The Advocate*, it says, "does not cover the whole ground," and that paper, in welcoming the new journal, said: "The announced board of editors contains several well known from their work in the literary societies, and, as a whole, represents a side of College opinion to which *The Advocate*, perhaps, has not done justice." For a motto the editors selected, "I won't philosophize, I will be read,"—a motto that had already done good service for *The Harvard Register* forty-six years before.

It is a singular coincidence that the editors of the *Harvardiana*, wittingly or unwittingly, used on the cover of their magazine the identical engraving of University Hall which adorned the title-page of *The Harvard Register*, showing the building as it appeared in 1827. It is also worthy of note that the first number of the present HARVARD REGISTER had been announced more than a month before its editor was aware of the existence of the earlier journal of the same name.

With the issue for May 21, 1875, the name *Magenta* was changed to *Crimson*, to agree with the College color. The publication of *The Crimson* is still continued, and the friendly relations established at the beginning with the sister paper, *The Advocate*, have been, and are still maintained.

The change in the character of the College periodicals, from the magazine to the newspaper, has not proved beneficial to the literary training of contributors. A writer in the closing number of *The Harvard Magazine* well says: "There is no denying the fact, that the ready man is he who has written much and thought deep. It is practice that makes perfect, and success in writing depends far more than we are apt to think on long-continued exertion and constant trial."

The contributor to the magazine was put upon his mettle to write the best essay or criticism in his power. The record is a noble one, and Alma Mater has no cause to blush at the literary work done by her sons in college and out of college. The province of the college newspaper is too circumscribed for the literary man; it may preserve a faithful record of the minute details and the gossip of college life, and of its athletic sports and pastimes, but it takes from the literary men their best school for training.

"Intolerably dull," *The Courant* said of the *Yale Lit.*, and, "venerable and dyspeptic" the ill-starred *Collegian* pronounced the *Harvard Magazine*; but the critic who fifty years hence shall outline the history of journalism at Harvard will point to the *Harvard Magazine*, as we do now to its predecessors, as the training-school of some of the best writers in the American literature of the last half of the nineteenth century.

On February 10, 1876, an entirely new and novel



venture in the field of college journalism was made by members of the Classes of 1876, 1877, and 1878, in issuing the initial number of *The Harvard Lampoon*, a humorous and satirical illustrated paper, which continued to make its appearance fortnightly during each college year, till June 25, 1880, making in all nine volumes. The illustrations were made by the heliotype process, and many of them would do credit to *Punch*. The great hit of the early volumes was the series of drawings by F. G. Attwood (*f.* 1878), illustrative of "Ye Manners and Customs of ye Harvard Studente," which has since been published as a unique volume. This series was followed by "Manners and Customs of ye Bostonian," by the same artist. "The Wall-flowers," and "The Little Tin Gods-on-Wheels," two admirable society tragedies, by Robert Grant (1873), appeared in the fourth volume. Among other successful artists who have contributed to its pages we note J. T. Coolidge (1879), C. A. Coolidge (1881), and F. S. Sturgis (1875). In Vols. VIII. and IX. was published "Rollo's Journey

to Cambridge," by J. T. Wheelwright (1876) and F. J. Stimson (1876), illustrated by F. G. Attwood (*f.* 1878).

The publication of *The Harvard Lampoon* as an undergraduate periodical was resumed, March 1, 1881, with good prospects of far greater success.

On December 9, 1879, the last new thing in college journalism was started, *The Harvard Daily Echo*, which, as a daily newspaper, has proved a success. The undertaking was attended with some risk, but in a university like Harvard there is matter enough of daily interest to students in its many departments to supply the columns of a daily journal, *hinc illa Echo*. The first volume contained sixty numbers, the second ninety-two. The names of the editors of the first and second volumes were withheld from the public for prudential reasons. *The Echo* is ably conducted, and has become a necessity of college life. It has the largest total issue of copies during the year of any college paper in existence, over 130,000 having been circulated during the past year.

## SEVEN HARVARD NONAGENARIANS.

### THE SEVEN OLDEST GRADUATES NOW LIVING.

THERE are but twelve persons who graduated before the year 1813 whose names are not starred in the Quinquennial. Six of them are known to be living, and one is supposed to be, and below will be found brief sketches of their lives, furnished by some of their intimate acquaintances. They are all nonagenarians, and although these sketches are necessarily mere outlines, they will serve to show that longevity and culture are not antagonistic.

#### JOSEPH HEAD (1804),

the oldest graduate now living, was born in Boston, August 20, 1785. His father, Joseph Head, was a wealthy merchant of Boston. His mother was Elizabeth Frazier. He received his academic education in Billerica, and under the tuition of Ebenezer Pemberton, and entered Harvard as a Freshman in 1800, graduating in the Class of 1804, of which he is the only survivor. He delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on short notice, in 1809. He became a member of the Governor's escort, the Independent Cadets, in 1806, and continued in that company until 1810, when he joined the cavalry company called the Boston Hussars, and was an active member of the organization until it disbanded.

He married Anna Frances Barnett, in 1816, by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daughters. His youngest son, Penrose Barnett Head, gave his life for the Union in 1863, on the

field of Chancellorsville. Three only of his children are now living. His wife died in 1856, since which time he has made his home chiefly with his eldest living daughter, Mrs. Charlotte L. Rhees, the wife of Dr. M. J. Rhees, of Wheeling, West Va.

Mr. Head has always been a great reader; and even now, when his strength permits, reads the newspapers and monthly periodicals with interest. He has always enjoyed robust health until within four years. The infirmities of his great age have shown themselves more decidedly since 1877, and slight occasional attacks of illness have helped to reduce his strength so that he is now most of the time entirely dependent upon the loving care of his daughter. His memory for events long in the past was always remarkable; but within a year it has failed very much for remote as well as recent occurrences. Always a man of leisure, he has enjoyed walking in the country, and visiting friends; and even in his eighty-ninth year he made a journey entirely alone from Boston to Philadelphia, walking many miles during the trip.

He has taken a proper interest in politics throughout his life, and has voted at every Presidential election from Madison to Hayes. He was at first a Federalist, afterward a Whig, and at last a Republican. In October, 1880, he cast a Republican vote for State and municipal officers in Wheeling; but was too ill in November to vote for Mr. Garfield. His opinions of public men were very



decided, and did not at all agree with those of the majority in some notable instances. For example, he has been heard to express his disapproval of, and contempt for, Thomas Jefferson in the most forcible terms; and his opinion of Henry Clay was scarcely more flattering.

He has always been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was first a communicant in Trinity Church in Boston, where he resided previously to 1839. After that time he lived for many years in Mount Holly, N. J., before removing to Wheeling, W. Va. On Aug. 20, next, he will complete his ninety-sixth year.

#### WILLIAM THOMAS (1807)

was born in Plymouth, Mass., on the 15th of March, 1789. His parents were Joshua Thomas and Isabella Stevenson. He entered Harvard College when he was fourteen years of age, having been fitted by the Rev. David Gurney (1785), of North Middleborough. The sum paid for tuition and board was nine shillings per week. After graduating, he studied law with his father, who was Judge of Probate of Plymouth County for many years. He was one of the originators of the *Old Colony Memorial*, and edited the paper during its earliest years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1835, and was a member of the Committee for the Revision of the Laws, which committee remained in session during the recess of the Legislature. His wife, Sarah Warren, daughter of John and Nancy Sever, of Kingston, died in 1871. His only child, a daughter, died in 1855, leaving a son and two daughters. The daughters have always resided with Mr. Thomas, and constitute his family.

Mr. Thomas is the oldest male inhabitant of Plymouth. He is spoken of as "a very intelligent old gentleman, in full possession of his faculties, and remembers events that happened at the beginning of this century," and as one "whose recollections take us a long way back, and who, clasping hands with two others,<sup>1</sup> together span the more than two and a half centuries that have elapsed since the Pilgrims first set foot on Plymouth Rock."

#### WILLIAM PERRY (1811)

was born at Norton, Mass., Dec. 20, 1788. He is a lineal descendant of Anthony Perry, one of the first settlers of Rehoboth. His parents were Nathan and Phoebe (Braman) Perry. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, but his tastes lay in other directions, and, after some preparatory studies, he

entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1807. He was not satisfied with the institution, and a year later entered Harvard. On his way home he descended the Hudson River, from Albany to Esopus, on the *Kate of Clermont*, Robert Fulton's first steamer, and on the first trip made by the boat after its completion, Mr. Fulton being on board to direct its movements.

After his graduation in 1811 he pursued the study of medicine successively with Dr. James Thacher, of Plymouth, and Drs. John Gorham (1801) and John Warren (1774), of Boston, attending lectures also at the Harvard Medical School, whence he graduated in 1814. In that year, on Dr. Warren's recommendation, he went to Exeter, N. H., where he has since remained. He has had a very extensive practice and gained special reputation in surgery and in the analysis of insanity. Although retired from general practice for some years past, his services have latterly been frequently called for both as a surgeon and expert witness. It may be mentioned as proof of his skill in old age that in 1875, when in his eighty-seventh year, he thrice operated successfully for strangulated hernia, and that only a few weeks ago, at the age of ninety-two, he performed a fourth operation of the kind. He has likewise been employed in other medical and surgical cases since completing his ninetieth year. He is still in full possession of sight and hearing. His mental faculties are active, and he enjoys a fair state of bodily health. He married, in 1818, Abigail, daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter. Two of his sons were graduates of Harvard, Nathaniel Gilman Perry (1846) and John Taylor Perry (1852), — the latter having been on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* for the past twenty-three years. Dr. Perry's son, William G. Perry, is the successor to his father's extensive practice.

#### WILLIAM R SEVER (1811)

was born at Kingston, May 30, 1791. He was the son of John Sever (1787), grandson of William Sever (1745), and great-grandson of the Rev. Nicholas Sever (1701). His mother was Nancy Russell, whose sister, Jane Russell, married his uncle, James Sever (1781). His youngest brother was Winslow Warren (1818), and his only sister, Sarah Warren, was the wife of William Thomas, of Plymouth, now the sole survivor of the Class of 1807. He is a lineal descendant of both Edward Winslow and Richard Warren of the Mayflower.

William R Sever was fitted for College by the Rev. John Allyn (1785), of Duxbury; entered college in 1808; graduated in 1811; studied law with Joshua Thomas (1772), in Plymouth, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He settled in Kingston, and practised law in that town for several years, until ill-health compelled him to relinquish the profession. In 1834 he went to live in Plymouth. In 1838 he

<sup>1</sup> When Mr. Thomas was eleven years old he called on "Grandfather [Ebenezer] Cobb" who lived one hundred and seven years, eight months and six days, in three centuries, from 1694-1801. Mr. Cobb, when ten years old, saw the funeral of Peregrine White, the first white child known to be born in America, who "was born on the Mayflower, in Cape Cod Harbor, a few days before the Pilgrims disembarked. These three lives, therefore, take us back to the landing of the Pilgrims, or over the whole period of American history."

was chosen Treasurer of the County of Plymouth, an office which he held until 1876, when he resigned, at the age of eighty-five, although urged to retain it. The general feeling of the community upon his retirement was fitly expressed by the *Old Colony Memorial* in June, 1876:—"To those who have known with what reluctance Mr. William R Sever has continued, during the last few months, to perform the duties of County Treasurer, his resignation, which took effect on the first day of the present month, was not a surprise. We cannot, however, permit one who has held so responsible a post for so long a period to divest himself of the robes of office without bearing ready testimony in behalf of a community, which we in part represent, to the courtesy, devotion, and fidelity which have characterized his thirty-eight years of public service. He will carry with him into retirement the best wishes of a large constituency for a peaceful close of a long and useful life, and the happy possession of

"that which should accompany old age,  
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

He was never married. At the age of ninety he is still living, in Plymouth, "a calm, sequestered life."

#### EDWARD REYNOLDS (1811),

second child and eldest son of Edward and Deborah (Belcher) Reynolds, was born in Boston, Feb. 28, 1793. He comes of old Boston stock, Robert Reynolds, his earliest New England ancestor, having been freeman and member of the Artillery Company in 1634.

Edward Reynolds was admitted to College from the Boston Latin School in 1807, and graduated in the Class of 1811. After passing a few months in his father's counting-room, he entered upon the study of medicine, pursued it for nearly three years with Dr. John Collins Warren (1797), and then enjoyed for three other years the rare privilege of following in London and Paris the teaching of the great Abernethy, of Sir Astley Cooper, William Lawrence, Dupuytren, and Bichat. While in London he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Returning to Boston in 1818, he engaged in the practice of his profession, and soon began an extended course of lectures in surgery. These lectures, delivered in State Street, and attended by a large number of medical men, were continued for six years, and constitute, it is believed, the earliest formal instruction in surgery in this part of the country. In 1825 Bowdoin College, and also Brown University, conferred upon Dr. Reynolds their degrees of Doctor of Medicine. He originated, in conjunction with Drs. Jacob Bigelow (1806), David H. Storer (*m.* 1825), and Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829), the Tremont Medical School, and for many years conducted its surgical teaching. The important influence which this School exerted upon the progress of medical education in

this community is well known to the profession. He also early established, with the valuable co-operation of Dr. John Jeffries (1815), the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, now grown to the highest rank as a public charity, and to widely extended usefulness, and remained during a long term of years its leading surgeon. In the year 1837-38, during the absence of Dr. Warren in Europe, Dr. Reynolds performed by appointment of the University the duties of the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, delivering the customary lectures at the Medical School, and also the course on Physiology before the Seniors in Holden Chapel. Dr. Reynolds continued till advanced years the active exercise of his calling, and he still lives in the city of his birth, erect in figure, in excellent health, and mindful of those interests in the service of which his life has been spent. Dr. Reynolds married first, in 1821, Adeline Ellen Pratt, daughter of William Pratt, of Liverpool, England. Mrs. Reynolds and an infant son died in the following year. In 1825 Dr. Reynolds was married to Margaret Wendell, daughter of John Phillips, of Boston. He has one son, John Phillips Reynolds (1845), a well-known Boston physician, and four surviving daughters.

#### BENJAMIN ASPINWALL WHITE (1811)

after leaving College, studied medicine in Philadelphia, Penn., removed to a Southern State (Georgia or Florida?), married a lady of Southern birth, and acquired by marriage a plantation. Many years after, in middle life, he came to Boston, for the purpose of renewing the associations of college life, and of meeting again old college friends. Cordially welcomed by his surviving classmates, he remained for some days in Boston and its neighborhood. Since that time no intelligence has been received from him, and doubts are entertained by the other survivors of his Class whether he is still living.

#### JOHN BULFINCH (1812)

was born in Boston in 1791. His parents removed to Lynn when he was quite young. There he was fitted for Harvard, and entered at the age of seventeen. After graduation, he studied law in Warren, Me., with Col. Samuel Thatcher (1793), a Representative in Congress from the District of Maine. In 1814 he took charge of the Belfast Academy, where he taught one year; then went to Union, Me., and opened a law office. There he remained till 1823, when he removed to Waldoborough, Me., where he has ever since practised his profession. In 1825 he married Sophronia W. Pike [died in 1859], of Camden, Me. They had seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. Bulfinch enjoys very good health, although his hearing is somewhat impaired; for many years sickness has not confined him to the house for a single day, and now, in his ninety-first year, he is able to take care of himself.

## GRADUATES WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR NINETIETH YEAR.

COMPILED BY GEORGE HENRY WHITMAN.

Class.	Name.	Died.	Age.	Class.	Name.	Died.	Age.		
1677	Thomas Cheever <sup>1</sup>	1749	Chelsea	91	1771	William Vassal	1843	Tolness, Eng.	90
1698	Oxenbridge Thacher	1772	Milton	91	1771	Andrew Bradford	1837	Duxbury	90
1700	John Barnard	1770		88	1773	James Trecothick	1843	London, Eng.	90
1701	Israel Loring	1772	Sudbury	90	1773	John Trumbull	1843	New York, N. Y.	89?
1702	Samson Sheafe	1772	Newcastle, N. H.	90	1774	William Jennison	1843	Boston	89?
1702	John Fiske	1773	Killingly, Ct.	89	1774	Laban Wheaton	1846	Norton	92
1706	Nathaniel Fisher	1777	Dighton	90	1775	Samuel Gay	1847	Fort Cumberland	89
1707	Stephen Jaques	1779	Cape Cod	93	1776	James Lovell	1850	Nova Scotia	92
1709	Benjamin Prescott	1777	Danvers	89	1777	George Sparhawk	1847	Walpole, N. H.	89?
1710	Joseph Adams	1783	Newington, N. H.	93	1778	Eleazer James	1843	Worcester	89
1712	Nathaniel Appleton	1784	Cambridge	90	1778	Zephaniah Willis	1847	Kingston	89?
1712	Andrew Gardner		Bath, N. H.	89?	1781	Nathan Read	1849	Belfast	89?
1712	John Nutting	1790	Salem	97	1782	John Welles	1855	Boston	90
1714	Ebenezer Gay	1787	Hingham	92	1782	Samuel Payson	1851		89?
1720	Thomas Smith	1795	Portland, Me.	93	1783	Asa Andrews	1856	Ipswich	93
1721	Nathan Bucknam	1795	Medway	91	1785	Thaddeus Fiske	1855	Charlestown	93
1723	Stephen Greenleaf	1795	Boston	91	1786	Jacob Norton	1858	Billerica	93
1724	Samuel Allis	1797	Somers, Ct.	92	1786	Henry Lincoln	1857	Hingham	91
1725	John Tyng	1797	Tyngsboro'	92	1787	Abiel Abbot	1859	West Cambridge	93
1725	James Pike	1792	Somersworth, N. H.	89	1789	Aaron Green	1853	Andover	89
1725	Ebenezer Flagg	1796	Chester, N. H.	92	1790	Josiah Quincy	1872	Quincy	92
1726	Atherton Wales	1795	Marshfield	89?	1791	John Walton	1862	Pepperell	92
1728	Thaddeus Mason	1802	Cambridge	95	1792	Jacob Wyeth	1857	Cambridge	92
1729	Joseph Lee	1802	Cambridge	93	1792	John Locke	1855	Ashby, N. H.	91
1731	Samuel Niles	1804	Lebanon, Ct.	93	1793	Samuel Thatcher	1872	Bangor, Me.	96
1732	Joseph Gardner	1806	Boston	92	1795	Caleb Bradley	1861	Westbrook, Me.	89
1733	Joseph Cleverly	1802	Quincy	89?	1796	James Jackson	1867	Boston	89
1733	Henry Cary	1802	Rutland, Vt.	89?	1796	James Kendall	1859	Plymouth	89
1741	Joseph Roberts	1811	Weston	91	1797	Horace Binney	1875	Philadelphia, Pa.	95
1741	Joseph Waldo	1816	Bristol, Eng.	94	1797	Samuel Farrar	1864	Andover	89
1743	John Crocker	1815	Barnstable	92	1797	Thomas Jewett	1866	Georgetown	90
1744	Peter Frye	1820	England	97	1799	Humphrey Moore	1871	Milford, N. H.	92
1745	Nehemiah Porter	1820	Ashfield	99-11-7	1799	Samuel Dunn Parker	1873	Boston	91
1746	Edward Aug. Holyoke	1829	Salem	100-7-18	1799	Willard Hall	1875	Delaware	93
1747	William Ellery	1820	Newport, R. I.	94	1802	William Minot	1873	Boston	89
1747	John Erving	1816	Bath, Eng.	89?	1804	Thomas Aspinwall	1876	Boston	90
1748	George Leonard	1819	Norton	90	1804	William Freeman	1879	Cherryfield, Me.	95
1749	Israel Cheever	1812	Nova Scotia	89	1804	Joseph Head			
1753	Peter Thacher Smith	1826	Windham, Me.	90	1805	Isaac Sparhawk Gardner			89?
1755	John Adams	1826	Washington, D. C.	90	1805	Jacob Sheafe Smith	1880	Gorham, Me.	94
1755	David Sewall	1825	Bath, Me.	90	1805	John Perkins Lord	1877	South Berwick, Me.	92
1756	Nathaniel Lothrop	1828	Plymouth	93	1806	Jacob Bigelow	1879	Boston	91
1756	Henry Hill	1828	Boston	93	1806	Ephraim Abbot	1870	Westford	90
1757	Jedediah Parker	1826	Boston	89?	1806	Thomas Tracy	1872	Newburyport	91
1759	Paine Wingate	1838	Stratham, N. H.	98	1806	George Williams Lyman	1880	Waltham	94
1760	Daniel Leonard	1829	Bermuda	89?	1807	William Thomas			
1762	George Partridge	1828	Duxbury	89	1808	Ebenezer Alden	1881	Randolph	92-10
1762	Moses Gerrish	1830	Grand Menan	89?	1808	Walter Channing	1876	Boston	90
1763	Samson Salter Blowers	1842	Halifax, N. S.	100-7-15	1808	Richard Henry Dana	1879	Cambridge	91
1763	Samuel Perley	1831	Seabrook, N. H.	89	1810	Nathaniel Deering	1881	Portland, Me.	89
1764	Nehemiah Ordway	1836	Raymond, N. H.	90	1811	William Perry			
1764	Rufus Wells	1834	Whately	89	1811	William R Sever			
1765	Ezra Green	1847	Dover, N. H.	101-1-8	1811	Benjamin Aspinwall White			
1767	Timothy Farrar <sup>2</sup>	1849	Hollis, N. H.	101-7-10	1812	John Bulfinch			
1768	Nathaniel Porter	1837	Conway, N. H.	89	1814	Ebenezer Gay			
1768	Gad Hitchcock	1836		89?	1817	Penuel Corbett	1878	Jerseyville, Ill.	89
1770	Aaron Hutchinson	1843	Grafton	90	1818	Ebenezer Newhall	1878	Cambridge	89
1770	Abner Smith	1843	Deerfield	95					
1770	Isaac Stone	1837	Douglass	89					

<sup>1</sup> Doubtful.

Salem Gazette makes J. Tyng 94. Savage makes Joshua Hobart (1650) 88, an age frequently reached, and a turning-point probably.

<sup>2</sup> Italicized names indicate ordained clergymen.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps N. Dudley 94, and 1768 I. Knowles, 90.

Of the one hundred and seventeen on the above roll seven or eight are doubtful, and about as many others should probably take their places, — the roll being, therefore, approximately correct in the total. It will be noticed that there were only two nonagenarians prior to the Class of 1700.



THE CLASS "FIRST SCHOLAR" FROM 1777 TO 1881.<sup>1</sup>

Class.	Name.	Residence while at College. <sup>2</sup>	Age at Graduation. <sup>3</sup>	Profession.	Age at Death. <sup>4</sup>	Class.	Name.	Residence while at College.	Age at Graduation.	Profession.	Age at Death.
1777	Rufus King	Newburyport	22	Lawyer	72	1830	Thomas Hopkinson	New Sharon, Me.	26	Lawyer	52
1778	Thomas Dwight	Springfield	19	Lawyer	60	1831	Charles Eames	New Braintree	19	Lawyer	55
1779	Charles Storer	Boston	18		68	1832	James Augustus Dorr	Boston	20	Lawyer	35
1780	David Leonard Barnes	Scuttuate	20	Lawyer	52	1833	Francis Bowen	Boston	22	Professor	
1781	Samuel Dexter	Boston	20	Lawyer	55	1834	Thomas Cushing	Boston	22	Teacher	
1782	John Dawson	Virginia	21	Statesman	53	1835	Charles Chauncy Shackford	Portsmouth, N. H.	19	Professor	
1783	Harrison Gray Otis	Boston	17	Lawyer	83	1836	Robert Bartlett	Portsmouth, N. H.	20	Tutor	27
1784	William Steadman	Newburyport	21	Lawyer	68	1837	John Fenwick Eustis	Charleston, S. C.	19	Physician	27
1785	Henry Ware	Sherburne	22	Clergyman	81	1838	Rufus Ellis	Boston	19	Clergyman	
1786	Joseph Blake	Boston	19	Lawyer	35	1839	Samuel Eliot	Boston	17	Teacher	
1787	Nathaniel Freeman	Sandwich	19	Lawyer	34	1840	John Benjamin Henck	Philadelphia, Penn.	14	Professor	
1788	Benjamin Abbot	Exeter, N. H.	26	Teacher	87	1841	Francis Edward Parker	Portsmouth, N. H.	20	Lawyer	
1789	Thomas Woodbridge Hooper	Newbury	18	Navy	45	1842	Horace Appleton Haven	Portsmouth, N. H.	19	Student	21
1790	Josiah Quincy	Boston	18	Lawyer	92	1843	Horace Binney Sargent	Roxbury	22	Lawyer	
1791	Henry Dana Ward	Shrewsbury	23	Lawyer	49	1844	Josiah Shattuck Hartwell	Littleton	21	Lawyer	
1792	John Shilling Popkin	Boston	21	Professor	81	1845	Thomas Russell	Plymouth	20	Lawyer	
1793	Charles Jackson	Newburyport	18	Lawyer	80	1846	Francis James Child	Boston	20	Professor	
1794	Joseph Perkins	Ipswich	22	Lawyer	31	1847	John Marshall Marsters	Hampton Falls, N. H.	19	Clerg. & Lawyer	
1795	Leonard Woods	Boston	19	Clergyman	41	1848	Edwin Davenport	Charlestown	22	Teacher	
1796	William Ellery Channing	Princeton	22	Clergyman	80	1849	Charles Francis Choate <sup>1</sup>	Salem	21	Lawyer	
1797	Daniel Appleton White	Methuen	21	Lawyer	84	1850	John Noble	Somerset, N. H.	21	Lawyer	
1798	William Ellery Channing	Newport, R. I.	15	Clergyman	62	1851	Samuel Greeley Clarke	Pittsfield, N. H.	24	Lawyer	
1799	Luther Richardson	Woburn	17	Lawyer	27	1852	William Gardner Choate <sup>1</sup>	Salem	24	Lawyer	
1800	Yasha Bates	Cohasset	23	Clergyman	77	1853	Charles Carroll	Cambridge	20	Professor	
1801	Benjamin Peirce	Salem	23	Merchant	53	1854	Charles Russell	Cambridge	19	Mechanic	29
1802	Isaiah Nichols	Salem	18	Clergyman	74	1855	Francis Lanning Barlow	Cambridge	20	Lawyer	
1803	James Savage	Salem	19	Lawyer	88	1856	Robert Treat Paine	Boston	19	Lawyer	
1804	Samuel Cooper Thatcher	Boston	32	Clergyman	32	1856	David Pulsifer Kimball	Boston	19	Lawyer	
1805	Warren Chipman	Boston	18	Lawyer	64	1857	Solomon Lincoln	Hingham	23	Lawyer	
1806	Alexander Hill Everett <sup>4</sup>	Boston	16	Lawyer	57	1858	James Jackson Lowell <sup>2</sup>	Cambridge	21	Lawyer	25
1807	Joseph Tufts	Charlestown	24	Lawyer	51	1859	Francis Vergines Balch	Cambridge	20	Lawyer	
1808	Ralph Saenger	Bridgewater	22	Clergyman	73	1860	Joseph George Spaulding	Brattleborough, Vt.	23	Clergyman	
1809	Samuel Bird	Stoughton	22	Clergyman	73	1861	Joseph Hetherington McDaniels	Lowell	20	Professor	
1810	Joseph Swasey Farley	Ipswich	20	(lost at sea)	20	1862	John Elbridge Hudson	Lynn	23	Lawyer	
1811	Edward Everett <sup>4</sup>	Boston	20	Clergyman	71	1863	Henry Newton Sheldon	Waterville, Me.	23	Lawyer	
1812	Adam Lewis Bingham	Worcester	17	Planter	76	1864	George Winslow Pierce	Boston	23	Lawyer	
1813	John Brazer	Natchez, Miss.	23	Clergyman	56	1865	Charles Harrison Twiss	Taunton	20	Lawyer	
1814	Jonathan Porter	Medford	23	Lawyer	67	1866	James William Hawes	Chatham	22	Lawyer	
1815	William Augustus Warner	Hardwick	18	Lawyer	33-4	1867	George Vasmer Leverett	Charlestown	21	Lawyer	29
1816	William Howard Gardner	Boston	19	Lawyer	19	1867	Joseph Leavitt Sanborn	Hampton Falls, N. H.	21	Teacher	
1817	Francis William Whitthrop	Boston	17	Clergyman	77	1868	William Cowper Simmons	N. Wrentham	27	Professor	34
1818	John Fassenden	Lexington	19	Clergyman	77	1869	Robert Alder McLeod	Baltimore, Md.	25	Lawyer	
1819	John Falcon Steel	Baltimore, Md.	24	Lawyer	26	1870	William Gardner Hale	Peterborough, N. H.	21	Professor	
1820	Ezra Stiles Gunneth	Cambridge	19	Clergyman	70 <sup>5</sup>	1871	William Elwood Byerly	Orange, N. J.	21	Professor	
1821	Robert Woodward Barnwell	Beaufort, S. C.	20	U. S. Senator	71	1872	Merton Spencer Keith	North Bridgewater	21	Teacher	
1822	Edward Wigglesworth	Boston	18	Lawyer	77	1873	Francis Hugh Foster	Springfield	22	Clergyman	
1823	George Ripley	Greenfield	18	Editor	77	1874	William Richmond	Washington, D. C.	28	Clergyman	
1824	Edward Bliss Emerson	Boston	19	Lawyer	29	1875	George Folger Canfield	New York, N. Y.	20	Lawyer	
1825	Francis Cunningham	Boston	19	Clergyman	61	1876	Edward Brown Lefavour	Beverly	21	Coast Survey.	
1826	Timothy Walker	Wilmington	23	Lawyer	45 <sup>6</sup>	1877	Gerrit Smith Sykes	Mercer, Pa.	24	Private Tutor	
1827	Thomas Kemper Davis	Boston	19	Lawyer	43 <sup>6</sup>	1878	Paul Shorey	Chicago, Ill.	21	Lawyer	
1828	George Stillman Hillard	Boston	20	Civil Engineer	70	1879	Francis Joseph Swayze	Newton, N. J.	18	Lawyer	
1829	Charles Storer Storrs	Boston	20	Civil Engineer	70	1880	William King Richardson	Longwood	21	Student	
						1881	Arthur Orcutt Jameson	East Medway	21		

<sup>1</sup> Rank shown by Commencement parts. Prior to 1798 the names of the best scholars must be gathered from biographies or past records. Some of these are: Rufus King (1777), Phineas Wright (1778), John Loring Austin (1798), Thomas Palmer (1806), John Adams (1755), Samuel Locke (1755), and Moses Himmelfray (1755).  
<sup>2</sup> Residence while at College, or place of birth.  
<sup>3</sup> Age at graduation, and longevity in full years.  
<sup>4</sup> Brothers.  
<sup>5</sup> Killed by railroad collision, August 26, 1871.  
<sup>6</sup> Issued by a fall.

<sup>1</sup> Brothers.

<sup>2</sup> Brothers.

The fact that over half of these first scholars graduated at twenty or less is the highest enumeration of the preparatory seminaries. — *George Henry Whitman.*

# NECROLOGY OF THE OLDEST HARVARD GRADUATES.

BY GEORGE HENRY WHITMAN.

THE following table shows the "oldest living graduate" at every period since 1647.

Class.	Name.	Birth.	Death.	In	Age.	Ministry.
1647	<i>Comfort Star</i> <sup>1</sup>	1624	1711	England	87	
1650	<i>Jeremiah Hobart</i>	1630, } England	1715, Nov. 6 (1717, Feb.)	Haddam, Ct.	85 or 7	
1650	<i>Joshua Hobart</i>	1628, }	1717, Feb. or April	Southhold, L. I.	88	
1656	<i>Increase Mather</i>	1639, June 21	1723, Aug. 23	Boston	84	62
1653	<i>Samuel Cheever</i>	1639, Sept. 22	1724, May 29	Ipswich	85	
1659	<i>Moses Noyes</i>	1643, Dec. 6	1726, Nov. 10 (1729)	Lyme, Ct.	83 or 5	60
1652	<i>Ephraim Savage</i>	1645, July	1731, Feb. 27	Boston	85	
1675	<i>Timothy Woodbridge</i>	1656, England	1732, April 30	Hartford, Ct.	76	46
1675	<i>James Minot</i> <sup>2</sup>	1653, Sept. 14	1735, Sept. 20	Concord	82+	
1675	<i>Samuel Andrew</i>	1655-6, Jan. 29	1738, Jan. 24	Milford, Ct.	82	52
1677	<i>Thomas Cheever</i>	1658, Aug. 23	1749, Dec. 27	Chelsea	91+	
1684	<i>Nehemiah Walter</i>	1663, Dec.	1750, Sept. 17	Roxbury	86+	60
1689	<i>John Hancock</i>	1671, March 1	1752, Dec. 5	Lexington	81+	51
1690	<i>John Newmarch</i>		1754, Jan. 15	Kittery		36
1690	<i>Nathaniel Stone</i>	1667	1755, Feb.	Harwich	87+	
1691	<i>Timothy Edwards</i>	1669, May 14	1758, Jan. 27	East Windsor, Ct.	88	63
1693	<i>Henry Flynt</i>	1675-6	1760, Feb. 13	Cambridge	84+	
1694	<i>Salmon Treat</i>		1762, Jan. 6	Prestor, Ct.	87+	45
1693	<i>Oxenbridge Thacher</i>	1681, May 17	1772, Oct. 29	Milton	91+	
1702	<i>John Fiske</i> <sup>3</sup>		1773	Killingly, Ct.	89	26
1706	<i>Nathaniel Fisher</i>	1686, April 5	1777	Dighton	90	
1707	<i>Stephen Jaques</i>	1685-6, Feb. 5-July 28	1779		93	
1710	<i>Joseph Adams</i>	1689-90, Jan. 1	1783, May 26	Newington, N. H.	93+	67
1712	<i>Nathaniel Appleton</i>	1693, Dec. 9	1784, Feb. 9	Cambridge	90	66
1712	<i>Andrew Gardner</i> [?] <sup>4</sup>			Bath, N. H.?	?	
1712	<i>John Nutting</i>	1695	1790, May 20	Salem	97?	
1720	<i>Thomas Smith</i>	1702, Mar. 10	1795, May 23	Portland, Me.	93+	68
1724	<i>Samuel Allis</i>	1705, Dec. 12	1797, Jan.	Somers, Ct.	92+	
1725	<i>John Tyng</i>	1705, Jan. 28	1797, April 17	Tyngsboro'	92	
1728	<i>Thaddeus Mason</i>	1706-7, Dec. 27-Jan. 7	1802, May 1	Cambridge	95+	
1729	<i>Joseph Lee</i>		1802, Dec. 5	Cambridge	93	
1731	<i>Samuel Niles</i>	1711, May 14	1804, May	Lebanon, Ct.	93	
1732	<i>Joseph Gardner</i>		1806, April 3	Boston	90+	
1740	<i>Samuel Hale</i>	1718, Aug. 24	1807, July 10	Portsmouth, N. H.	89 (less 45 days)	
1740	<i>Benjamin Willis</i>	1724	1807, July 13	Bridgewater	83	
1741	<i>Joseph Roberts</i>	1720	1811, April 30	Weston	91	
1741	<i>David Phips</i>	1724, Dec. 27	1811, July 7	Bath, Eng.	87	
1741	<i>Joseph Waldo</i>	1722, Jan. 11	1816	Bristol, England	94	
1744	<i>Peter Frye</i>	1723, Jan.	1820, Feb. 1	England	97+	
1745	<i>Nehemiah Porter</i>	1720, March	1820, Feb. 29	Ashfield	99-11-7	
1746	<i>Edward Augustus Holyoke</i>	1728, Aug. 13	1829, March 31	Salem	100-7-18	
1759	<i>Paine Wingate</i>	1739, May	1838, March 7	Stratham, N. H.	98+	
1753	<i>Samson Siler Blowers</i>	1742, March	1842, Oct. 25	Halifax, N. S.	100-7	
1765	<i>Ezra Green</i>	1746, June	1847, July 25	Dover, N. H.	100-1	
1767	<i>Timothy Farrar</i>	1747, July	1849, Feb. 21	Hollis, N. H.	101-7	
1776	<i>James Lovell</i>	1753, July 9	1850, July 10	Nova Scotia	92+	
1782	<i>John Welles</i>	1764, Oct. 14	1855, Sept. 25	Boston	90-11-11	
1783	<i>Asa Andrews</i>	1762, May 11	1856, Jan. 13	Ipswich	94	
1786	<i>Jacob Norton</i>	1764, Feb. 12	1858, Jan. 17	BillERICA	93-11	
1787	<i>Abiel Abbot</i>	1765, Dec. 14	1859, Jan. 31	West Cambridge	93-10	
1788	<i>William Sawyer</i>	1771, Feb. 1	1859, April 18	Boston	88-2-	
1790	<i>Josiah Quincy</i>	1772, Feb. 4	1864, July 1	Quincy	92-4-27	
1793	<i>Samuel Thatcher</i>	1776, July 1	1872, July 18	Bangor, Me.	96-0-17	
1797	<i>Horace Binney</i>	1780, Jan. 4	1875, Aug. 12	Philadelphia, Penn.	95-7-8	
1804	<i>Thomas Aspinwall</i>	1786, May 23	1876, Aug. 11	Boston	90-2-19	
1804	<i>William Freeman</i>	1783, July	1879, Feb. 21	Cherryfield, Me.	95	
1804	<i>Joseph Head</i>	1785, Aug. 20				

The above list of the oldest graduates, each one of whom could say he had survived all who graduated before him, was suggested by John Langdon Sibley's remarks printed in 1845. Undoubtedly some persons will find in the above list dates and memoranda at variance with those they have relating to these graduates; but, as a whole, the total is as complete and accurate as it can be made, so long as the various authorities differ.

<sup>1</sup> *William Hubbard* (1642), of Ipswich, historian, dying 14 Sept., 1704, æt. 83, and *Samuel Stow* (1645), born in England, and dying 8 May, 1704, the list may have always begun with a *Star*. If, however, Bellingham (1642) survived 1711, one or both Hobarts head the list.

<sup>2</sup> Between Savage (1652) and Woodbridge (1675), 12 years or 11 classes, 62 of the 69 graduate deaths are known; if one of the seven unknown survived 30 April, 1732, or 20 Sept., 1735, then Woodbridge and Minot, respectively, do not belong to this list, and his name should follow Savage. The probabilities are more favorable to Andrew's claim. If none of the seven survived, then Woodbridge is the youngest on the list, and probably will always so remain, while Farrar (1767), the oldest as yet, may yield the palm of longevity during the last quarter of the present century. The next interval, between Cheever (1677) and Walter (1684), presents similar uncertainty, there being 3 unknown deaths out of 25, and three classmates of theirs. The "Triennials" which first *star* the unknown may do so from necessity or conjecture.

<sup>3</sup> Average age of the nineteen to Fiske, eighty-five; and of the thirty-four from him to Aspinwall, ninety-three and a half.

<sup>4</sup> Andrew Gardner (1712) is placed on this roll, supposing him alive 27 May, 1783, because Whitney's "Worcester County," 1793, says he died in New Hampshire a few years since at a very advanced age. His star in 1773 is probably an error.

## RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES.

BY JOHN Q. A. JOHNSON.

FROM the beginning to the present time Harvard University has conferred degrees upon only 621 persons who did not graduate from her college or one of her professional schools. In the first 158 years, — that is, from 1642 to 1800, — only 156 such degrees were conferred, an average of one a year; and in the past eighty years, — from 1800 to 1881, — the number is 463, an average of almost six a year; but the following table shows that under President Eliot's administration the average has been about three a year.

*Honorary Degrees Conferred.*

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
1642-1800	156	1820-1830	72	1850-1860	89
1800-1810	50	1830-1840	28	1860-1870	58
1810-1820	73	1840-1850	62	1870-1880	33

Of the total 621 persons 142 were not starred (\*) in the Quinquennial Catalogue issued on Commencement Day in 1880. It will be our object to account for all the names not starred, giving brief sketches of the recipients of the degrees who were thought to be living on the 1st day of June, 1881, and the dates and places of death of those whose names ought to be starred.

At first a dissertation or exercise to test an applicant's scholarship was required before granting an A. B. or A. M. to a non-graduate. Later, these degrees were given "Ad Eundem Gradum," that is, a graduate of another college could receive from Harvard the degrees which he had previously obtained at the college from which he graduated, and be admitted to the privileges of his adopted Alma Mater, by the payment of ten dollars [later reduced to five dollars]. No degree "Ad Eundem Gradum" has been conferred by Harvard University since 1830. All degrees given to non-graduates since that date are honorary. The small number of persons who have been thus specially honored by the University shows that the honor is one in which the recipient can well afford to take pride. The sketches are arranged in the chronological order of the conferring of the degrees. In cases where more than one degree has been conferred on the same person, the name has been placed with the date of the first degree. The following abbreviations are used: —

- A. A. for American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- S. H. " Massachusetts Historical Society.
- S. P. A. " American Philosophical Society.
- Univ. " University.
- Bowd. " Bowdoin College.
- Dart. " Dartmouth College.
- b. " born.

FREDERICK HERSEY DAVIS, A. B. 1811. No information.

JOHN BURT WIGHT, A. M. 1816 [A. M. Brown, 1811], b. in Bristol, R. I., May 7, 1790; grad. at Brown Univ. in 1808, at the head of his class; studied for the ministry with the Rev. Dr. Emmons, of Franklin; ordained over the Congregational [Unitarian] Church in Wayland (formerly East Sudbury), Jan. 25, 1815, and was dismissed at his own request in May, 1835; afterwards preached at Castine, Me., Milford and Amherst, N. H., Chelsea and Dennis, Mass., and Troy, N. Y., but was not installed at either of these places; returning to Wayland he was chosen a member of the Mass. House of Representatives in 1851, and secured the passage of "An Act to authorize cities and towns to establish and maintain public libraries," and was very active in inducing the people of the State to form such libraries, having for this purpose prepared and issued a circular setting forth the importance of the work; was Superintendent of Schools in 1856-57. Address, Wayland.

ALFRED BIXBY, A. B. 1817. [A. B. Union, 1817.] No information.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERIC DAWSON, A. B. 1818, and A. M. 1829. No information.

HALL JACKSON KELLEY, A. M. 1820, died Jan. 17, 1874.

JOHN HASLAM, A. M. 1821. No information.

EBENEZER BROWN, A. M. 1822. Died Feb. 13, 1872.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON HOSACK, A. B. 1826, a merchant of New York City; grad. at Columbia Coll., 1826; an associate member of the committee of the trustees of the School of Mines in Columbia Coll. in 1865.

HENRY WATSON, A. B. 1828 [A. M. Trinity, 1831], b. at East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 24, 1810; fitted for college at the local academy; resided one year after graduation at Harvard as a "Resident Graduate"; studied law with Selah B. Treat, at East Windsor, one year, and with William Hungerford, of Hartford, Conn., two years. Admitted to the Bar at Hartford, September, 1833. Went to Greensborough, Ala., in December, 1833, and practised law in partnership with John Erwin fifteen years; he then engaged in an insurance and banking business, and in 1861 retired from business; resided in Europe four years, and since 1865 at Northampton, Mass.

IVERS JAMES AUSTIN, A. B. 1831, A. M. 1852, b. Feb. 14, 1808; grad. from U. S. Military Academy, West Point (number 6), in July, 1828; commissioned Brevet 2d Lieut. of Artillery U. S. A.; resigned commission November, 1828; entered Harvard Law School in September, 1829; left the School July, 1830; admitted to the bar in Suffolk County, April, 1831. He was adjutant of 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 1st Division Mass. Militia, 1831; major of same, 1831, and Lt.-Col. 1832: judge advocate, 1834; captain of a volunteer company, 1844; member of School Committee of Boston, 1836-37; Representative to Legislature, 1838; Fourth of July orator,



1839; member of Board of Visitors at West Point, and delivered address to the cadets in 1842. Retired from practice of law, October, 1871; sailed for Europe with his family the same month, and returned to the United States, June, 1880. He is one of the few persons who ever received the honorary degree of "A.B." from Harvard University. He is the son of James Trecothick Austin (1802), and the grandson of Gov. Elbridge Gerry (1762) and of Jonathan Loring Austin (1766). Address, Newport, R. I.

CHARLES CHAUNCY SEWALL, A. M. 1832 [A. M. Bowd. 1837], son of Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mass. (H. U. 1775), b. at Marblehead, May 10, 1802; educated at the academies there and at Exeter, N. H.; spent several years in New York City as a clerk in a counting-house, after having been prepared for admission to Harvard College; taught school in Roxbury; entered the Sophomore Class at Bowd. Coll. in 1822; taught a private school in Dedham; received approbation to preach from Association of Ministers in Dedham and vicinity in 1826; pastor of First Unitarian Church in Danvers (now Peabody), April 11, 1827; resigned in September, 1841; then removed to Medfield, and has since resided on a farm in that town, preaching as temporary supply in Lincoln, Sharon, and Medfield. He was Representative to General Court for several years; chaplain of the House of Representatives in 1871; a member of the State Board of Agriculture for many years; one of the trustees of Mass. Agricultural Coll. Address, Medfield.

THOMAS BELCHER DESBRISAY, M. D. 1834. No information.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, A. M. 1834. Died Jan. 6, 1881.

ORVILLE DEWEY, S. T. D. 1839, b. at Sheffield, March 28, 1794; grad. at Williams Coll. in 1814; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1819; was an assistant of the Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing about two years; pastor at New Bedford for ten years, and afterwards in New York City for the same length of time. Delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute on "The Problem of Human Destiny," and another on "Education of the Human Race"; preached for one winter in Albany, N. Y., two in Washington, D. C., and for three years at Church Green, Boston. Address, Sheffield.

MARK HOPKINS, S. T. D. 1841 [A. M. Williams, 1827, M. D. Williams, 1829, S. T. D. Dart. 1837, LL. D. Univ. City of New York, 1857], b. at Stockbridge, Feb. 4, 1802; grad. from Williams Coll., 1824, and from the Berkshire Medical Institution in 1830; was tutor at Williams Coll. two years; practised medicine in New York City; has been Professor of Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Metaphysics, and Theology at Williams Coll., and also President from 1836 to 1872; member of A. A.; President for many years of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; has published works on the Evidences of Christianity, upon Moral Philosophy, an "Outline Study of Man," and various philosophical and theological books and essays; is now Professor at Williams Coll., Williams-town.

CHARLES HUDSON, A. M. 1841. Died May 4, 1881.

BARNAS SEARS, S. T. D. 1841. Died July 6, 1880.

ASA GRAY, A. M. 1844, LL. D. 1875 [M. D. Univ. City of New York, 1831, LL. D. Hamilton Coll. 1860, mem-

ber of A. A. and S. P. A., F. M. R. S. and L. S. London, R. I. A., Royal Soc. Upsala, Stockholm, Göttingen, Inst. de France, Royal Acad. Sci., Munich, Berlin, etc. Correspondent Imp. Acad. Sci., St. Petersburg], b. at Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1810; grad. at Fairfield Medical School in 1831; appointed Botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition in 1834, but resigned before the expedition sailed; elected Fisher Professor of Natural History at Harvard Coll. in 1842; began in 1838, in conjunction with Dr. Torrey, the publication of "The Flora of North America"; in 1842 published "The Botanical Text-Book," then, as now, in its last edition, the standard work on Structural Botany; in 1848 his "Genera of the Plants of the United States, illustrated by Isaac Sprague"; and in the same year a "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States." In 1854 appeared the first volume of his "Botany of the U. S. Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes." He is an associate editor of the *American Journal of Arts and Sciences*, for which he has written many articles. He has contributed to other scientific journals, and in 1874 was appointed a Regent of Smithsonian Institution. The Botanical Garden, the Botanical Library, and the Gray Herbarium, the largest collection of dried plants in the country, all bear witness to his indefatigable perseverance and energy. Address, Cambridge.

EDWARDS AMASA PARK, S. T. D., 1844 [S. T. D. Brown, 1846, member of S. H.], b. at Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1808; grad. at Brown Univ. in 1826; at Andover Theological Seminary in 1831; and settled in 1831 in Braintree as pastor of Congregational Church; Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Hebrew Literature, 1834-36, at Amherst Coll.; Bartlet Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, 1836-47, where he has since held the Professorship of Christian Theology; has travelled extensively in Europe and in the East; one of the founders, and now the principal editor, of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*; has written the biographies of Hopkins and Emmons, and several other works, besides a large number of essays and reviews; one of the compilers of the "Sabbath Hymn Book," and of "Hymns and Choirs." Address, Andover.

ROBERT CASSIE WATERSTON, A. M. 1844 [member of S. H.], b. in Kennebunk, Me., in 1812; studied theology under Drs. Henry Ware and J. G. Palfrey at Cambridge; was minister-at-large in Boston, and pastor of the Church of Our Saviour in that city. Address, Boston.

EDWIN HUBBELL CHAPIN, S. T. D. 1845. Died, Dec. 26, 1880.

JOHN MILTON FESSENDEN, A. M. 1846, b. at Warren, R. I., Dec. 23, 1802; was appointed in 1820 a Cadet at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, from Massachusetts; resigned the position of Lieutenant of Artillery, November, 1831, to become Chief Engineer of the Boston and Worcester Railroad; was also Chief Engineer of the Eastern Railroads in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and of other railroads. The locomotive used on the completion of the first five miles of the Boston and Worcester Railroad was run under his direction, and was the first locomotive run in New England. He was in Europe in 1828-29, visiting the railroads and chief military constructions, particularly in France and England, and again visited Europe from 1848 to 1851. Railroad Commissioner in Massachusetts in 1845; commanded the Boston Independent Company of Cadets from 1831 to

1836; U. S. Consul in Dresden, Saxony, in 1850. Address, Princeton, N. J.

EBEN NORTON HORSFORD, A. M. 1847 [A. M. Union Coll. 1843, Member of A. A. and S. P. A.], b. at Moscow, N. Y., in 1818; professor in the Albany Female Academy; studied chemistry in Germany under Baron Liebig, and was Rumford Professor at Harvard Univ. from 1847 to 1863. Address, Cambridge.

EVANGELINUS APOSTOLIDES SOPHOCLES, A. M. 1847, LL. D. 1868 [A. M. Yale, 1837, LL. D. Western Reserve Coll., 1862, fellow of A. A.], b. near Mt. Pelion, in Thessaly, Greece, March 8, 1807; studied in the Convent on Mt. Sinai; came to the United States in 1829; entered Amherst Coll. in 1829; appointed Tutor of Greek at Harvard in 1842; Professor of Ancient, Byzantine, and Modern Greek at Harvard in 1860; author of "Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," "Greek Grammar," "Romaic Grammar," and other works. Address, Cambridge.

THEODORE DWIGHT WOOLSEY, S. T. D. 1847 [A. M. Yale, 1823, LL. D. Wesleyan Univ. of Connecticut, 1845, A. A., S. H., and S. P. A. S.], b. in New York City, Oct. 31, 1801; grad. at Yale in 1820; studied theology at Princeton; Tutor at Yale; studied Greek in Germany in 1827-30; Professor of Greek at Yale, 1831; President of Yale, 1846 to 1871; edited a number of Greek Tragedies, and the Gorgias of Plato; author of "Introduction to the Study of International Law"; "Essay on Divorce"; "Political Science," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Communism and Socialism"; and other works; edited Lieber's "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," and "Political Ethics"; Regent of Smithsonian Institution, and Chairman of the N. T. Company of the American Bible Revision Committee. Address, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES EDWARD LEVERETT, A. M. 1848. Died, Nov. 30, 1868.

EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE, A. M. 1848 [A. M. Univ. of Vermont, 1851], b. at Gloucester, March 18, 1819; educated in the public schools of Salem; at fourteen years of age began to write for the press; was a clerk in a bank in Salem, was in the banking-house of Dana & Henshaw, and Samuel Henshaw, and for many years superintendent of the reading-room at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston; eminent lecturer on subjects connected with literature; author of two volumes of Essays and Reviews, published 1848-49, entitled "Literature and Life," "Character and Characteristic Men," "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," "Success and its Conditions," "A Biographical Sketch of Macaulay," prefixed to an edition of his Essays. A complete edition of his works was published in 1871. Address, Boston.

JONATHAN INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, A. M. 1849 [fellow of A. A.], b. in Salem in 1806; attended private school in that town; received a liberal mercantile education; in 1823 his father, Nathaniel Bowditch, with his family, moved to Boston; after leaving school Mr. Bowditch spent several years as supercargo of vessels in the India trade; after retiring from the sea was appointed President of the American Insurance Company, an office which he held for many years; fellow, and for several years Treasurer, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; has edited several editions of his father's *American Navigator*; always having been interested in scientific investigations. Address, Boston.

ARNOLD GUYOT, A. M. 1849 [Ph. D. Berlin, 1835, LL. D. Union Coll. 1854, member of A. A., and S. P. A. of Royal Acad. of Turin], b. near Neufchatel, Switzerland, Sept. 28, 1807; student at Neufchatel, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Professor Louis Agassiz; studied theology three years; made important discoveries regarding glacial action; Professor of History and Physical Geography at Neufchatel, 1839-48; then removed to the United States; resided for some time in Cambridge; in 1855 appointed Professor of Physical Geography and Geology in the College of New Jersey. Address, Princeton, N. J.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BLAGDEN, S. T. D. 1850 [A. M. Yale, 1843, S. T. D. Union, 1849; member of S. H.], b. at Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1802; grad. at Yale, 1823; pastor of the Evangelical Church in Brighton three years; of Salem Street Church in Boston, six years; of the Old South Church in Boston, thirty-six years; resigning at the last-named church in 1872; has published historical and other discourses. Address, Boston.

THOMAS TRACY BOUVÉ, A. M. 1850 [fellow of A. A.], b. at Boston, Jan. 14, 1815; very early in life attended private school; at the age of seven years entered the Eliot public school; received the Franklin medal when twelve years of age, and then entered the English High School. It being necessary for him to do something for self-support, left the school and entered a dry goods store; at fifteen, entered the service of an iron manufacturing company on Milk Street, where he became book-keeper and chief accountant; when the business of the company was given up, entered the office of the Hamilton, Appleton, and Lowell Manufacturing Companies to take charge of the books of these respective companies; at the same time did some service for Patrick T. Jackson, and later kept the books of the Great Falls Manufacturing Co. for him; when about twenty-six years of age became a partner in a commission iron house; remained in the business thirty years; in 1870 became treasurer of the Glendon Iron Co., an office now held by him. He has devoted much time to the study of natural history, especially mineralogy; of chemistry, and French and Latin; became a member of the Boston Society of Natural History soon after its formation; in 1841 elected Cabinet Keeper; in 1842, Curator of Geology, and also Curator of Geology and Palæontology after their union, until 1867; Curator of Mineralogy in 1865, and has since had charge of that department; treasurer of the Society in 1861; Vice-President in 1866; President from 1870 to 1880; has written some descriptions of Echinoderms new to science, and discovered by him in the Tertiary of Alabama, and other papers published in the Transactions of the Boston Society of Natural History; author of a history of the Society for the first fifty years of its existence. Address, Boston.

CHARLES HYDE OLMSTED, A. M. 1850. Died, June 5, 1878.

LUCIUS ROBINSON PAIGE, A. M. 1850 [S. T. D. at Tufts Coll. 1861, member of S. H.], b. at Hardwick, March 8, 1802; received a common school education; is a Universalist minister; has published "Selections from Eminent Commentators," "Commentary on the New Testament," and a "History of Cambridge, 1630 to 1877, with Genealogical Register," the most comprehensive work on this subject which has been published. Address, Cambridgeport.



THOMAS JEFFERSON SAWYER, S. T. D. 1850 [A. M. Middlebury Coll. 1833], b. at Reading, Vt., Jan. 9, 1804; grad. at Middlebury Coll. in 1829; studied for the ministry; took charge of a Universalist society in New York City in 1830; became principal of Clinton Liberal Institute, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1845; assisted in the foundation of a theological school at Canton, N. Y., and of Tufts Coll.; was elected a member of the Leipsig Theologico-Historical Society. He is now professor of Christian Theology at Tufts Coll., College Hill.

GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL, LL. D. 1851 [fellow of A. A.], b. in Brookline in March, 1818; received a common school education; became clerk to a storekeeper in Lunenburg in 1830; at eighteen years of age devoted all his spare time to the study of law; in 1840 advocated the election of Martin Van Buren; elected to Massachusetts Legislature seven successive years; Bank Commissioner, 1849-51; elected Governor of Mass. in 1851; one of the organizers of the Republican party; delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago, Ill., in 1860; organized the U. S. Internal Revenue Department, and was its first Commissioner till March, 1863, when he became a member of Congress; one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson; Secretary of the Treasury, 1869-73; elected U. S. Senator; Overseer of Harvard College, four years; Secretary of the Mass. Board of Education from October, 1855, to January, 1861; author of "A Manual of the U. S. Direct and Revenue Tax," and of several other works, and published speeches. Revised the Statutes of the U. S. 1878. Counsel for U. S. before the French and American Commission, 1881. Address, Boston.

JONATHAN KIMBALL, A. M. 1851, a native of Kingston, N. H.; at the age of five years moved to Lowell; became a public school-teacher there early in life; taught in the Grammar School eleven years; then in the High School seven to eight years, partly as teacher of languages and partly as sub-master, having charge of the girls' department; took charge of the Dorchester High School in April, 1857; resigned and closed his labors as a teacher of public schools in December, 1865; superintendent of Schools in Salem from September, 1866, to March, 1872; was at Washington University as Professor of Greek some two or three months in 1872, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill-health; in 1873 took charge of the Superintendency of Schools in Wakefield, and left there in February, 1874, since which time has been Superintendent of Schools in Chelsea.

WILLIAM RAYMOND LEE, A. M. 1851 [fellow of A. A.], b. in Salem, Aug. 15, 1807; civil engineer engaged in hydrographical and geological examinations of Texas, was arrested by order of the Mexican General Teran, 1830; commanding the department of Texas and Coahuila, on the charge that he was surreptitiously engaged in an invasion of Mexican soil; was released by order of the Supreme Government of Mexico on condition that he should leave the country within ten days; was in the service of the Boston and Providence R. R. as assistant engineer, 1831-35; and engineer and general superintendent, 1838-53; subsequently was president of important railroads in Vermont and New York; patent examiner for preparing cases for trial in courts; during the war of the Rebellion—1863-65—Colonel of 20th Mass. Infantry; breveted Brigadier-General for distinguished conduct at the battle of Antietam, and gallant and meri-

torious services during the war; was taken prisoner at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., and was held as a hostage in Richmond, Va., subject to the extreme penalty of the law under certain contingencies, viz., the execution of the sentence of death by hanging of certain Confederate officers who had been tried, convicted, and sentenced in the U. S. courts for piracy on the high seas; chief engineer Mass. V. M., on the staff of Gov. John A. Andrew, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and charged with the duty of preparing a system of obstructions to the entrance of Boston Harbor; author of many reports in relation to railroads, their capacity and construction, also of essays on the consumption of coal applied to locomotive furnaces, the comparative cost of wood and coal in their respective capacities for generating steam at high pressure; was for many years a member of the Examining Committee in the Department of Mathematics in Harvard Univ.; admitted a member of the Society of Cincinnati in 1867. U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue 1868-72. Address, Roxbury.

JAMES RHOADS, A. M. 1851. No information.

HENRY GREENOUGH, A. M. 1852, b. Oct. 5, 1807, in Boston; at six years of age placed under the care of Deacon Samuel Greeley, then at a school in Lancaster kept by George B. Emerson; in 1822 at Mr. Knapp's school at Jamaica Plain, where his father, David Greenough, lived; remained there until 1823, when he entered college, taking up his connections in 1826; his health for the next few years was in a precarious condition, but a summer in Saratoga Springs restored him sufficiently to enable him to serve as assistant teacher in Charles Green's Academy at Jamaica Plain for two years, when he embarked for Italy to join his brother, Horatio Greenough, the sculptor, his object being the study of art; during five years practised drawing under Professor Bezuoli, and studied the nude in the Life Academy; in 1833 returned to Boston and joined his brother, Alfred Greenough, in business as a commission merchant; in March, 1837, he was married, and in 1845 took his family to Europe, where they remained five years in Florence, with the exception of a year and a half in Germany; returned in 1850, and took up his residence in Cambridge, which has since been his home, taking, however, a six months' trip to Europe in 1869 with his youngest son, and one of two years in 1872 with his family; in 1852 he was appointed superintendent of chromatic decoration in the Crystal Palace of New York; from that time to within some years much employed by friends (although not a professional architect), in building and altering a number of houses in Cambridge and Boston, amongst them City Hall in Cambridgeport, and, in conjunction with George Snell, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Ever since his first visit to Europe his leisure time has been occupied with painting. He has published two novels, "Ernest Carroll" and "Apelles and his Contemporaries," also a translation of "Sacs et Parchemins," by Jules Sandeau, and various essays,—one on "Chromatic Decoration," published in Putnam's *World of Art and Industry*, a series of articles on Allston's "Feast of Belshazzar," written at the request of Richard H. Dana, Sen. Address, Cambridge.

ISAAC LEA, LL. D. 1852 [member of S. P. A.], b. at Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1792; in 1815 elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; was at one time



partner with Matthew Carey in the publishing business : wrote a remarkable series of "Memoirs of Fresh Water and Land Mollusks"; has been President of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Address, Philadelphia, Penn.

HENRY BARNARD, LL. D. 1853 [A. M. Yale 1833, LL. D. Yale 1852, LL. D. Union 1852], b. at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 24, 1811; grad. at Yale Coll., 1830; called to the bar, 1836; elected to Connecticut Legislature, 1838; reorganized the public schools of Connecticut; Superintendent of Public Schools in that State in 1838, and occupied the same position in Rhode Island in 1843; President of the State Univ. of Wisconsin, 1856-59, of St. John's Coll., Annapolis, Md., 1865-67; United States Commissioner of Education in 1867-70; author of several invaluable works on education. Address, Hartford, Conn.

THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS, A. M. 1853 [fellow of A. A.], b. in Boston, Aug. 18, 1819; studied at the Boston Latin School; took the degree of M. D. at Harvard Univ. in 1853, and for some years practised dentistry; in 1854 published "Ghetta di Roma," a volume of poems; wrote the "Shadow of the Obelisk," and other poems; translated Dante's "Inferno," the first ten cantos translated in 1843, the entire translation published with illustrations in 1867; resided several years in Europe. Address, Wayland.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TWEED, A. M., 1853, b. at South Reading (Wakefield); educated in the local public schools and academy; taught school in Medford, Cambridge, and Charlestown; Professor of Rhetoric and Logic and English Literature in Tufts Coll., 1855 to 1864; Professor of English Literature in Washington Univ. from 1864 to 1870; Superintendent of Public Schools in Charlestown from 1870 till annexation of that city to Boston; Supervisor of Public Schools in Boston till 1880; edited *Massachusetts Teacher* several years; and has assisted in the authorship of several school books. Address, Cambridgeport.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON VINTON, S. T. D. 1853. Died, April 26, 1881.

THOMAS STERRY HUNT, A. M. 1854 [LL. D., member of N. A. S., A. A., S. P. A., and S. R. London], b. at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1826; studied at Yale Coll., 1845-47; was then Chemist and Mineralogist to geological survey of Canada until 1872; has been Professor in Laval Univ., Quebec, and McGill Univ., Montreal, and examiner to University Coll., Toronto; was Professor of Geology in Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, from 1872 until his resignation in 1878; ex-President of the Amer. Assoc. Adv. Science, of the Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers, and of the Amer. Chem. Soc. Address, Montreal, Quebec.

JOSIAH ATHERTON STEARNS, A. M. 1854 [Ph. D. Univ. of Nashville, 1879], son of the late Rev. Samuel Stearns (H. U. 1794) of Bedford; attended Phillips Academy in Andover, where he enjoyed the special instruction and influence of the Rev. S. R. Hall, the distinguished pioneer of normal schools in America; having taught for several winters, while engaged in prosecuting his private studies, after a short interval in other business, he received in 1840 the appointment of principal master of the "West Ward School" in the city of Pittsburg, Penn., with the offer of a tempting salary; but at the urgent request of some influential committee-men in Boston, he accepted, instead, an ushership in the Adams School.

In 1843, from more than forty candidates for the office, he was elected Master of the Mather, now Lawrence, Grammar School; which position he held for twenty-five years, until the erection of the Norcross School, to which he was transferred. During his period of service in Boston many thousands of pupils, including both sexes, have been more or less directly under his instruction; he has participated actively in the educational movements; has taken an active interest in various scientific and other societies. In 1832 he became a member of the American Institute of Instruction; he was elected President of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association for 1853, and again for 1854; he has been a member of the National Teachers' Association; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and of other kindred institutions. He has never appeared much in public print. His latest productions are a History of the Town of Bedford; a little poetic fable called "The Wee Sister," printed in the *Commonwealth* Feb. 7, 1880; a Sketch of the Sesqui-centennial Celebration at Bedford, of which he was chairman; printed with the oration of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Stearns has labored in his chosen profession forty consecutive years, and is now the senior teacher of any grade in Boston.

CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE, A. M. 1854 [Ph. D. Dart. 1880, member of S. H.], b. in Newfield, Me., Nov. 1, 1829; assistant observer at Harvard Coll. Observatory, 1850-54; his observations are printed in the *Annals of the Observatory*; discovered a telescopic comet in 1853; member of the U. S. Chronometrical Expedition to determine difference of longitude between Greenwich and Cambridge; studied at Harvard Law School, and admitted to the bar in 1856; is U. S. Commissioner, and practises law in Boston; has written and printed many historical memoirs. When Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1854, it was said that he was the youngest person who had ever received an honorary degree from this College. Address, Boston.

GEORGE DUDLEY WILDES, A. M., 1854, b. at Newburyport; prepared for admission to Harvard University at High School, Newburyport, Dummer Academy, Byfield, and Phillips Exeter Academy; received commission as 2d Lieutenant in U. S. army in 1839; ordained as deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1845 in Kentucky, and priest in Massachusetts in 1847; became assistant to Bishop Eastburn at Trinity Church, Boston, afterwards rector of Grace Church, New Bedford; appointed in 1852 assistant minister at St. Paul's Church, Boston, and supervisor of Episcopal School for young ladies in Boston. Examiner of Mathematics at Harvard Univ. 1852 to 1854; preached election sermon in Boston 1855; rector of Grace Church, Salem, 1859; Christ Church, New York, 1869; a member of the Mass. State Board of Education in 1867. In 1861 formed the "Field Hospital Corps," from which originated the Ambulance Service. In 1862 Chaplain of 22d Mass. Infantry; in 1863 elected Chaplain of 24th Mass. Infantry. Delivered *Fourth of July orations* in Newburyport in 1838 and 1854; also, sermon on the 50th anniversary of the New England Guards in the Old South Church in Boston, 1862. Edited various theological works and contributed to magazines. Is still rector of Christ Church, New York, and General Secretary of the Church

Congress in the Episcopal Church of the United States. Address, New York, N. Y.

NATHAN BISHOP, LL. D. 1855. Died, Aug. 7, 1878.

EDWARD COOKE, S. T. D. 1855 [S. T. D. McKendree Coll. 1854; A. M. Wesleyan Univ. 1841] b. in Bethlehem, N. H., Jan. 19, 1812, grad. Wesleyan Univ. of Conn., 1838; teacher of Natural Science in Amenia Seminary, N. Y., 1838-40; principal of Pennington Seminary, N. J., 1840-47; joined New Jersey Conference M. E. Church 1843; transferred to New Eng. Conf. 1847; stationed at Saugus, Charlestown, and Boston; transferred to Wisconsin Conf., and appointed President of Lawrence Univ. 1853; member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools in Wisconsin 1857-60; stationed in Milwaukee 1859; transferred again to N. E. Conf. in 1861; stationed in Cambridgeport 1861, and Boston 1863; principal of Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, 1864-74; transferred to South Carolina Conf. 1874; President of Claflin Univ. and State Agricultural Coll., Orangeburg, S. C.; delegate to Gen. Conf. M. E. Ch. 1856-60. Address, Orangeburg, S. C.

DANIEL CLARKE EDDY, A. M. 1855 [S. T. D. Madison 1859], grad. from New Hampton Theological Institution in 1845. Received a license to preach from Central Baptist Church, Salem, in 1843. Settled over the following churches: First Baptist, Lowell, January, 1846; Harvard Street, Boston, December, 1856; Tabernacle, Philadelphia, Penn., 1862; Baldwin Place, Boston, 1864; removed with the Society to their new church on Warren Avenue; First Baptist, Fall River, in 1871; Tabernacle, Boston (which was built at his own expense), in 1873; at Hyde Park in 1877; and of the First Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1881. He was elected to Mass. Legislature 1854, and Speaker of the House the same year. In April, 1851, went to Europe, and visited Eastern lands in 1861. Author of "The Percy Family," "Walter's Tour in Europe," "City Side," "Young Man's Friend," "Young Woman's Friend," etc. Address, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

HENRY JOSEPH GARDNER, LL. D. 1855 [A. M. Bowd. 1851], b. at Dorchester in 1819; studied at Phillips Exeter Academy; entered Harvard Coll. in the Class of 1838; subsequently changed to Bowdoin Coll., where he graduated in 1838. After two years of travel abroad, entered into business pursuits in Boston; in 1840 became a member of the house of Denny, Rice, & Gardner; chosen Governor in 1854, having been several times Representative to the General Court; a member of the Constitutional Convention from Boston; President of Common Council in Boston. Elected Governor three times. Resumed commercial pursuits in Boston and New York City in 1857. In 1869, after the death of his wife, removed to New York City, and later still to Chicago, Ill., where he now resides.

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, A. M. 1855 [A. M. Dartmouth, 1866], b. at Boston, Feb. 27, 1817; educated in public and private schools, and early placed in business with the late Gedney King, manufacturer and importer of mathematical instruments. In 1839 commenced business in the same line on Commercial Street, Boston, where he continues at the present time. Was in the Legislature in 1847 and in 1848, and again in 1872 and 1874. A member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. Mayor of Boston, 1858-60; declined a re-election. During the war served as Mayor, 1863-66, when he

refused to have his name used again for the office, having held it a more extended time than any other person. Chairman of the Overseers of the Poor, and now Treasurer of the Board. In his minority was President of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association. 1854-56 President of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association. In that capacity chairman of committee on the erection of the statue of Franklin. Delivered addresses at the inauguration of the Franklin and Webster statues, and has been on committees connected with the erection of other statues in Boston and Washington, D. C. One of the early presidents of the Young Men's Christian Union; officer and member of a number of organizations for the advancement of science, art, philanthropy, and patriotism, and of corporations of a financial character; one of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, 1868-79. Author of several anniversary addresses, which have been published. Address, Boston.

CHARLES DEANE, A. M. 1856 [LL. D. Bowd. 1871, member of S. H. and A. A. S., and hon. mem. Antiqu. Lond. Soc.], b. at Biddeford, Me., Nov. 10, 1813; was for many years a merchant in Boston; author and editor of numerous valuable historical papers, a list of the greater part of which appears in the printed catalogue of the Boston Athenæum; secretary of the Mass. Historical Society since 1864, and is now Vice-President; has resided for many years in Cambridge.

JOHN HENRY HILL, S. T. D., 1856 [A. M. Columbia, 1845; S. T. D. Rochester, 1853; LL. D. Columbia, 1868], b. in New York City Sept. 11, 1791; graduated Columbia Coll. 1807; became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Has been for fifty-one years, and is still, a missionary at Athens, Greece.

JAMES BARDWELL RICHARDS, A. M. 1856, b. Oct. 16, 1817, at Batticotta, Ceylon; was bereft of his father when only six years old; at the age of eight was sent to the United States; was obliged to work for his living and had very little schooling; at seventeen taught school at Chesterfield, and subsequently had charge of the preparatory Department at Phillips Academy, Andover; six years in mathematical department at Chauncy Hall School, Boston; in 1846-47 became interested in the question of education of idiots, and next year visited Europe; in 1848 commenced in Boston the first experimental State school for idiots in this country, which was soon established on a firm basis; established a similar school in New York; in 1852 opened a private school in Philadelphia, Penn.; in 1856 opened a school of the same character in New York City.

LUIGI MONTI, A. M. 1857, b. in Sicily in 1830; son of a distinguished naval officer; educated at Jesuit Coll., Marsala, where his father was stationed. At the age of sixteen was placed on board an American merchant vessel to learn navigation and the English language preparatory to entering the Naval College; made three voyages to the United States, during which time he lost his father; returning from his third voyage he found the island of Sicily in a state of revolution against the King of Naples, the famous Bomba; joined the revolutionary army and served during the whole campaign; after defeat of the army and its disbandment, entered the Univ. of Palermo in 1849; in January, 1850, joined a conspiracy against the King of Naples; on the failure of the conspiracy he escaped to the United States, and took up his residence at Hyannis; taught there a year in a private



school; in 1852 went to Boston and taught Italian; instructor in Italian in Harvard Univ. 1854-59. He married a sister of Thomas W. Parsons, the translator of Dante; published an Italian Grammar and Reader; translated Guerrazzi's "Beatrice Cenci" and "Isabella Orsini." In 1861 appointed U. S. Consul at Palermo, and retained the office twelve years; recalled during the second term of President Grant, and resumed his old profession in Boston; translated Guerrazzi's "Manfred, or the Battle of Benevento"; published "The Adventures of a Consul Abroad"; delivered lectures before the Lowell Institute on the "Contemporary Representative Men of Italy"; also lectured at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., at Vassar and Wellesley colleges, and at several other institutions of learning; contributed to several American magazines and reviews. Is the "Young Sicilian" in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Address, Boston.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR TYLER, S. T. D. 1857 [A. M. Amherst, 1833; LL. D. Amherst, 1871], b. at Hartford, Penn., Sept. 2, 1810; grad. at Amherst Coll. 1830; tutor in Amherst, 1832-34. Professor of Latin and Greek here from 1836-47, and on division of the professional chair appointed Williston Professor of Greek, a position which he now holds. Trustee of Mount Holyoke Seminary, Williston Seminary, Maplewood Institute, and Smith Coll. His works include "Plato's Apology and Crito"; "The Prepositions in the Homeric Poems," in the Transactions of the American Philological Association; "History of Amherst College"; and many others. He resides in Amherst.

THOMAS USTICK WALTER, LL. D. 1857 [Ph. D. Lewis Univ. 1853, member of S. P. A.], b. in Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 4, 1800; studied architecture with William Strickland; began the practice of his profession in 1830; designed Girard Coll., 1833, and the buildings were constructed under his direction; in 1851 his plans for the extension of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., were accepted; designed and constructed the great dome of the Capitol and the Congressional Library, east and west wings of the Patent Office, etc.; was professor at the Franklin Institute, Penn. Address, Philadelphia, Penn.

NATHANIEL PRENTICE BANKS, LL. D. 1858 [LL. D. Amherst 1860, and Williams 1860], b. at Waltham, Jan. 31, 1816; worked in a cotton factory while a boy; at an early age lectured, and edited a paper in Waltham; received an office in Boston Custom House under James K. Polk; admitted to the bar, 1849, and of Supreme Court U. S. 1856; Representative to General Court, 1849; Agent of the Board of Education, 1850; Speaker of the Mass. House of Representatives, 1851; elected to State Senate, 1851 and 1874; in 1851 declined the election to the Senate, remaining in the House; President of the Constitutional Convention, 1853; during his first term in Congress withdrew from Democratic party; re-elected to Congress in 1854; chosen Speaker in 1855 on the 133d ballot; Governor of Massachusetts, 1857-59; in 1861 received a Major-General's commission and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac; in December, 1862, succeeded General Benjamin F. Butler at New Orleans, La.; elected again to Congress in 1865; now United States Marshal for Massachusetts. Address, Waltham.

JAMES MUNSON BARNARD, A. M. 1858 [fellow of A. A.], a prominent merchant in Boston; was one of the

originators of the American Social Science Association, and for many years devoted his time and energies to forwarding its interests, and it is largely due to his perseverance and labor that the Association is established on a firm basis. Mr. Barnard is also a naturalist, and has given much time to the study of science, particularly to geology. Address, Boston.

JAMES THOMAS FIELDS, A. M. 1858. Died, April 26, 1881.

JAMES BICHENO FRANCIS, A. M. 1858 [A. M. Dart. 1851, member of A. A. and S. P. A.], b. at Southleigh, Oxfordshire, England, May 18, 1815; educated at the academies at Radley and Wantage, Berkshire; commenced the study of his profession on the harbor works, at Porth Cawl, Glamorganshire, under Alexander Nimmo, the chief engineer, and subsequently on the Grand Western Canal, in the Southwest of England, under James Green, the chief engineer; in 1833 emigrated to the United States, and was employed the same year on the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad, as assistant engineer, under William Gibbs McNeil and George W. Whistler as chief engineers; in 1834 went to Lowell, as assistant engineer on the hydraulic and other works, under Mr. Whistler, and, on his resignation in 1837, remained as chief engineer of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, a position he still occupies; since the completion of the extensive hydraulic works for the utilization of the water-power of the Merrimack River at Lowell, his principal duty has been the distribution of the water-power according to the respective rights of the parties, a duty which has required the execution of numerous hydraulic experiments on a larger scale than had previously been attempted; in 1855 he published a selection of these experiments under the title of "Lowell Hydraulic Experiments," and a second and enlarged edition in 1868. In 1880 he was elected President of the American Society of Civil Engineers for 1880 and 1881. Address, Lowell.

SIR FRANCIS NAPIER, LL. D. 1858, succeeded his father to the title of Baron in 1834; British Minister to the United States, 1837-58, and at the Hague, 1859-60; sworn as member of the Privy Council, 1861; Ambassador to Russia, 1861-64; to Berlin, 1864-66; Governor of Madras, 1866-72. Address, Thirlestane Castle, Selkirkshire, Scotland.

HOWARD CROSBY, S. T. D. 1859 [LL. D. Columbia 1872, A. M. Univ. of New York, 1847], b. in New York City, Feb. 27, 1826; grad. at Univ. City of New York, 1844; Professor of Greek there, 1851-59; Professor of Greek at Rutgers Coll. 1859-63; pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, N. J.; pastor of Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City in 1863; Chancellor of the Univ. of New York; edited "Ædipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, and has written "Scholia on the New Testament," "The Life of Jesus," and several works on Biblical themes; one of the Company of Revisers of the English Bible; founder and President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in New York, and a constant contributor to magazines and reviews. Address, New York City.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, A. M. 1859, a distinguished lawyer, formerly resided in Buffalo, but now in New York City; a prominent member of the Democratic party; a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1876,



and an advocate of hard money; in 1876 elected Lieut.-Governor of New York, and held the position three years; author of articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "Aaron Burr," "Thomas Jefferson," "Fremont's Hundred Days in Missouri," and many other articles in various publications. Address, New York City.

RICHARD SALTONSTALL GREENOUGH, A. M. 1859 [fellow of A. A.], brother of Horatio Greenough, b. at Jamaica Plain, April 27, 1819; educated at Boston Latin School, 1829-32; winter of 1840-41 spent in Venice, Ferrara, Bologna, and Florence; the group of the "Shepherd Boy and Eagle," at the Boston Athenæum, is by him, also the statue of Franklin in Boston, and that of Governor Winthrop at Mount Auburn Chapel; recently resided at Newport, R. I.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, LL. D. 1859 [A. M. Bowd. 1828, LL. D. Cambridge, England, 1868, and Bowd. 1874, J. C. D. Oxford, 1869, member of the Brazil Historical and Geographical Society, A. A. and S. H., of the Scientific Academy of St. Petersburg, and Royal Academy of Spain], b. at Portland, Me., Feb. 27, 1807; entered Bowd. Coll. at fourteen years of age; grad. in 1825; after graduation, entered the law office of his father, but soon accepted the Professorship of Modern Languages at Bowdoin, with privilege of spending three years in Europe in preparation for the duties of the position; studied in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany; entered on professorship in 1829; in 1835 elected to chair of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard; spent a year in European travel and study, especially in Denmark, Sweden, and Germany; entered on his professorship in 1836; his writings are as familiar as household words wherever the English language is known. Address, Cambridge.

GEORGE PERKINS MARSH, LL. D. 1859 [A. M. Dart. 1823, LL. D. Dart. 1860, member of S. H., A. A., and S. P. A., and Copenhagen Society of Northern Antiquaries], b. at Woodstock, Vt., March 17, 1801; grad. at Dartmouth, 1820; studied law at Burlington, Vt.; elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Vermont, 1842; was a member of Congress several years; appointed by President Taylor as Minister Resident at Constantinople; in 1852 special Minister to Greece; travelled extensively in Europe and the East; has long been recognized as a leading Scandinavian scholar; Railroad Commissioner for Vermont two years; appointed Minister to Italy, 1861; author of a "Compendious Grammar of Old Northern or Icelandic Languages," "Lectures on the English Language," "The English Language and its Early Literature," "Man and Nature"; compiled and translated the grammar of Rask; and has written several poems. Address, Rome, Italy.

ALBERT PIKE, A. M. 1859, b. at Boston, Dec. 29, 1809; son of a poor shoemaker; became a teacher and studied at Harvard Coll.; in 1831 went to Santa Fé, New Mexico, via St. Louis, Mo., going much of the way on foot; reached Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1832 in a destitute condition; was a journalist at Little Rock, Ark.; practised law; served as a Captain of Arkansas Cavalry in the Mexican War; Brigadier-General in the Confederate service; editor of the *Memphis Appeal*; author of prose sketches and poems, and five volumes of Law Reports; for many years has been at the head of the order of Masonry in the South.

WILLIAM JAMES ROLFE, A. M. 1859 [A. M. Amherst 1860], b. at Newburyport, Dec. 10, 1827; grad. at Amherst Coll., 1849; Principal of Day's Academy, Wrentham, 1850-52; master of Dorchester High School, 1853-57; of Lawrence High School, 1857-61; of Salem High School, 1861-62; and of Cambridge High School, 1862-68; associate editor of *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, 1870-81; editor of "Shakespeariana" in *Literary World*, 1879-81, and is still connected with both these journals. He has published, in connection with J. H. Hanson, "Handbook of Latin Poetry," 1865; and "Selections from Ovid and Virgil," 1866. He is joint author with J. A. Gillet (1863) of the series known as "The Cambridge Physics," the six volumes being "Natural Philosophy," "Chemistry," "Astronomy," "Handbook of Natural Philosophy," "Handbook of Chemistry," and "Handbook of the Stars," 1867-69. He has published an edition of "Craik's English of Shakespeare," 1867; and has now in course of publication an "Annotated Edition of Shakespeare," 23 volumes having already been issued; "Select Poems of Goldsmith," 1875; "Select Poems of Gray," 1876. He has also been a contributor to sundry educational, literary, and other periodicals, beside doing much miscellaneous writing. Has resided in Cambridge since 1862.

JOHN CALVIN STOCKBRIDGE, S. T. D. 1859 [A. M. Brown 1841], b. at Yarmouth, Me., June 14, 1818; fitted for college at Yarmouth Academy; two years at Bowdoin Coll., and two years in Brown Univ., where he graduated in 1838; principal of Warren Ladies' Seminary nearly three years; graduated from Newton Theological Institution, 1844; pastor of Baptist church in Waterville, Me.; ordained Jan. 8, 1845; in 1847 removed to Woburn, and was pastor of Baptist church there till 1852; acting pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I.; in the autumn of 1853 became pastor of Charles Street Church, Boston; resigned in 1861; subsequently became pastor of Cary Avenue Church, Chelsea, in the winter of 1865; visited Europe, and afterwards called to Free Street Church in Portland, Me., remaining there till 1867, when he returned to Providence, and became principal of a select school for young ladies; in 1877 gave up the school and engaged in Library work. Address, Providence, R. I.

RICHARD SALTER STORRS, S. T. D. 1859 [A. M. Amherst 1842, S. T. D. Union 1853, LL. D., Princeton 1874], b. at Braintree, Aug. 21, 1821; grad. at Amherst Coll., 1839, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845; taught at Monson Academy 1839-40, and at Wiliston Seminary 1841-43; pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline; in 1846 became pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one of the founders and editors of the *Independent*, 1848-61. He has published a "Report on the Revised Edition of the English Version of the Bible undertaken by the American Bible Society"; delivered and published "Graham Lectures on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God as manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul," "The Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes"; recently delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute upon the "Divine Origin of Christianity"; Φ B K oration at Harvard Coll. in 1880. Delivered and published orations before the N. Y. Hist. Soc. on its 70th anniversary, 1875, and before the citizens of New York at the Centennial Anniversary, 1876. Address, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES SULLIVAN AMORY, A. M. 1860, b. in Boston, May 14, 1809; at the age of six years was sent to a school in Hanover Street, Boston; at the age of eight, to Rev. J. N. Knapp at Brighton; remained in this school seven years; then went to the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt.; afterwards returned to school in Boston, fitted for college, and entered Harvard College in 1825; spent two years in his father's store, No. 8 India Wharf; sailed for Calcutta, India, in the ship *Emerald*, June 15, 1828, and returned in 1829; had business connections in Philadelphia, Penn., for a time; visited Europe, and, returning in 1840, became treasurer of a manufacturing company. Address, Boston.

CHARLES FREDERICK BRADFORD, A. M. 1860, a member of the Spanish Academy of Madrid; b. at Boston, March 5, 1806; at the age of twelve years placed in a counting-room on State Street; afterwards with J. and T. H. Perkins, by whom, in 1827, he was sent to China, making several voyages between Canton and South America; returned to the U. S. in 1831; went again to China in 1832, making for eight years a continuous series of voyages between China and the West Coast of South America; returned through Europe in 1841; retired from business and followed literary pursuits, studying modern languages, particularly Spanish; served from sixteen to eighteen years as a member of the Committee on Modern Languages at Harvard Univ.; afterwards chosen member of Phi Beta Kappa; wrote an "Index to Clemencin's Notes on Don Quixote"; received a diploma from the Spanish Academy of Madrid; was honored by the King of Spain with the Order of Isabel la Catolica; in his eight years' cruise sailed 229,000 miles. Is one of the trustees of the Roxbury Latin School. Address, 2438 Washington Street, Boston.

WILLIAM BROCK, S. T. D. 1860. An English divine, grad. from Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1827; rector of Bishop of Waltham from 1833; author of "Tractarianism Schismatical and Dishonest," in 1850, and several theological tracts; also, of a "Sketch of Sir Henry Havelock," published in London, Eng., 1858. Address, London, Eng.

RICHARD BICKERTON PEMELL LYONS, LL. D. 1860 [A. M. Oxford, 1845; J. C. D. Oxford, 1865], G. C. B. Second Baron Lyons, b. at Lympington, Eng., April 26, 1817. Educated at Winchester School and Christ College, Oxford; appointed Attaché at Athens, Greece, 1839; at Dresden, Prussia, 1852; Florence, Italy, 1853; Secretary of Legation there, 1856; Envoy to Tuscany, 1858; Envoy at Washington, D. C., 1858-65; Ambassador at Constantinople, Turkey, 1865; at Paris, France, 1867; a member of the English Privy Council 1865. Address, Foreign Office, Downing Street, London, S. W., England; or British Embassy, Paris, France.

WILLIAM HENRY RYDER, A. M. 1860, b. at Provincetown, July 13, 1822; ordained as a Universalist minister, 1843, and that year became pastor of a church in Concord, N. H.; afterwards settled in Nashua, N. H. In 1848 went to Europe and Palestine, and studied in Berlin. In 1850 was settled in Roxbury, and in 1860 over St. Paul's (Universalist) Church in Chicago. Address, Chicago, Ill.

GEORG ADAM SCHMITT, A. M., 1860, b. at Riedenheim, near Würzburg, in the Franconian part of Bavaria, Dec. 1, 1826. His father was teacher of the village school. Quite early in life assisted his father in teach-

ing, also early gave lessons on the piano. Commenced the study of Latin when nine years old, and the study of Greek in his tenth year. Played the organ at divine service before he was eight years old. Attended the Latin School at Würzburg 1837-44, pursuing musical studies at the same time. Entered the University at Würzburg in 1844. Studied philosophy, natural sciences, German philology, and medicine, 1844-49, at Würzburg and Halle. On account of his democratic principles left Germany in 1849, and came to America. After a stay of about three weeks in New York City went to Richmond, Va., in November, 1849; taught music in a family living in Halifax County. Located afterwards in Petersburg. In 1853 removed to Boston. In 1856 elected instructor of German at Harvard Coll., and held the position till 1863. Visited Germany in 1860. Appointed captain of infantry by Governor Andrew in summer of 1861. Severely wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861. Reported for duty July, 1862; resigned on account of ill health July 31, 1864. Went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a teacher at Woodward High School. Was principal of the German-English School at Indianapolis, Ind., one year. In 1871 returned to Boston, where he taught in private schools, and in the Boston Latin School. For several years Secretary of the German Consulate, Boston. Gave up teaching on account of ill health in 1879. Now lives in Brookline, devoting himself to horticulture.

THOMAS BALDWIN THAYER, A. M. 1860 [S. T. D. Tufts, 1865], b. in Boston, Sept. 10, 1812. Attended Hawes School until he entered the Boston Latin School under Principal B. A. Gould. Was advanced one year and entered Harvard Coll. Studied the first year out of College under direction of F. P. Leverett, then principal of the Latin School. Was compelled to abandon a college course, and for a year was engaged as assistant teacher by Mr. Leverett in a private school in the Old South Chapel. Received a Franklin medal in the Hawes School and one at the Latin School, and a gold medal at the last-named school for a poem on graduation day. Studied for the ministry. Was settled in Lowell in 1833, remaining there twelve years; then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was settled six years. In 1851 returned to old society at Lowell. Afterwards pastor of the Fifth Universalist Church, Boston, where he remained ten years. In 1864 became editor of the *Universalist Quarterly*. Author of "Over the River," "Theology of Universalism," "Origin of the History of the Doctrine of Endless Punishment," and "Christianity versus Infidelity." Overseer of Harvard College for two years, a member of the Board of Overseers of Tufts College. Address, Boston.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, A. M. 1860 [A. M. Haverford, 1860; member of A. A. and S. P. A.], b. at Haverhill, Dec. 17, 1807. Is a member of the Society of Friends. Worked on a farm till his twentieth year. Attended the Academy at Haverhill two years. In 1829 became editor of the *American Manufacturer*, and in 1830 of the *New England Weekly Review*. In 1835 a member of the Mass. Legislature. In 1836 Secretary of the American Antislavery Society. In 1838, 1839, edited the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. In 1840 removed to Amesbury. Corresponding editor of the *National Era* in 1847. Among his publications are "Legends of New England," partly in verse, "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery considered with a View to its Abolition," "The Stranger



in Lowell," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," "Literary Recreations," "Ballads," "Lays of my Home, and other Poems," "The Voices of Freedom," "Snow Bound," "Hazel Blossoms," "The Vision of Echard," "The King's Missive, and other Poems"; a hymn for the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Penn. Address, Oak Knoll, Danvers.

EZRA ABBOT, A. M. 1861; S. T. D. 1872 [A. M. Bowd. 1843; LL. D. Yale, 1869, and Bowd. 1878; fellow of A. A.], b. at Jackson, Me., April 28, 1819; grad. at Bowd., 1840; became Assistant Librarian at Harvard Coll. in 1856; Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in the Harvard Divinity School in 1872. Author of "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life," embracing more than 5,300 titles, and of various essays pertaining to Biblical criticism; assisted Dr. Hackett in editing Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," with large additions; revised and completed Hudson's "Concordance." His last chief work is "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel." Is regarded as a leading authority on the Greek text of the New Testament. Was a member of the Am. Com. of Revision of the Bible. Address, Cambridge.

SAMUEL AUSTIN ALLIBONE, A. M. 1861 [LL. D. Univ. City of New York, 1861; member of S. P. A. and S. H.], b. at Philadelphia, Penn., April 17, 1816. Author of "Review of New Themes," 1852; "New Themes Condemned," 1853; "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors" (46,499 names), 1858-71, 3 vols. royal 8vo; "Index to New Testament," 1868; "Union Bible Companion"; "Poetical Quotations," 1873; "Prose Quotations," 1875; "Great Authors of All Ages," 1879. He has had articles in *North American Review*, *Gettysburg Quar. Review*, *Putnam's Magazine*, and *Army and Navy Magazine*, etc. Address, New York, N. Y.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, S. T. D. 1861 [A. M. Wesleyan Univ. of Conn. 1843, S. T. D. *ibid.* 1854], b. at Falmouth, Me., March 3, 1817; grad. at Wesleyan Univ., 1840; teacher of Natural Sciences, Amenia Seminary, and principal of same in 1840; preached in Boston, Chelsea, and Malden; was elected a Professor of Systematic Theology in Methodist Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., 1853; in 1854 President of Genesee College; in 1857 elected President of Wesleyan Univ.; is now pastor of the Harvard St. M. E. Church, Cambridgeport. Address, Cambridgeport.

JOHN ABBOT GOODWIN, A. M. 1861, b. at Sterling in 1824; left fatherless in childhood, and lived on a farm until sixteen years of age; spent a year in a book-binding and printing establishment; then went to sea before the mast on a voyage to the East Indies and China; subsequently grad. at the State Normal School at Bridgewater, and was teacher in public schools some years; in 1850 went to Lawrence as a journalist, and a few years later removed to Lowell in the same business; Representative to Legislature from Lawrence in 1854, from Lowell, 1857, '59, '60, '61; the last two years Speaker of the House, and rendered valuable service to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, for which he received special thanks from President Felton and Professor Agassiz; postmaster at Lowell thirteen years; first Superintendent of Schools in Lawrence; ten years a member of the School Committee of Lowell; editor of the *Vox Populi* of Lowell; a recognized authority as to the Pilgrim Fathers. Address, Lowell.

CYRUS HAMLIN, S. T. D. 1861 [A. M. Bowd. 1817, S. T. D. Bowd. 1854, LL. D. Univ. City of New York, 1870, LL. D. Bowd. 1880], b. at Waterford, Me., Jan. 5, 1811; his father was twin brother to the father of Vice-President Hamlin; grad. at Bowd. in 1834, at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1837; went to Constantinople as a missionary in 1838; introduced the graded school, the high school, the college, and the professional schools, to the Eastern world; in 1860 withdrew from the service of the American Board, having made preparations for the founding of a college; after a contest of seven years' duration, his perseverance was rewarded with success in founding Robert College, to obtain permanent endowment for which, he returned to this country; was three years Professor *pro tem* of Systematic Theology at Bangor Seminary; from there called to the presidency of Middlebury College in 1880; author of "Among the Turks," and other publications. Address, Middlebury, Vt.

GEORGE BAXTER HYDE, A. M. 1861, b. at Sturbridge, March 20, 1811; his father was a farmer and he remained with him till nineteen years of age, except when at school; educated at Leicester, Andover, and Amherst; commenced his life work as a teacher in Charlton; taught in Hadley and Walpole; in March, 1836, commenced teaching an annual school at Dorchester; taught for a term the boys at the Farm School; taught in two schools in Roxbury; was elected master of a grammar school in Boston in 1844, and was a teacher in the Dwight and the Everett schools thirty-four years. His portrait has been placed in the Everett School by his pupils. Address, Boston.

WILLIAM WARREN TUCKER, A. M. 1861 [A. M. Dart. 1838], a native of Boston; studied at Bowd. Coll., and then went to Dart. Coll. where he graduated in 1835; afterward became a merchant in Boston; is now travelling in Europe; wrote a "History of San Marino," and, for private circulation, an account of the visit to this country of the Duke Alexis of Russia; and has also written a book on Prince Oscar of Sweden; has been admitted by the Italian government and by other European governments to several orders of knighthood. Address, Boston.

RICHARD EDWARDS, A. M. 1863, formerly teacher of the Bridgewater Normal School; principal of the Illinois State Normal University, 1862-74. Address, Princeton, Ill.

WILLIAM HAGUE, S. T. D. 1863 [S. T. D. Brown, 1849], b. at Pellman, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1808; grad. at Hamilton Coll., 1826; studied one year at Princeton Theological School, and grad. from Newton Theological Seminary in 1829; pastor of Baptist Church in Utica, N. Y.; in 1831 pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston; in 1837 pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, R. I., and was elected a trustee of Brown Univ.; in 1840-47 pastor of Rowe Street Church, Boston; then of the Baptist Church of Jamaica Plain two years; in 1849 settled in Newark, N. J., and in 1852 over the Baptist Church in Albany, N. Y.; then over a church in New York City; thence removed to Boston again, and in 1865 pastor of Shawmut Avenue Church. Afterward pastor in Orange, N. J., now pastor at Wollaston Heights. Author of "The Baptist Church transplanted from the Old World," "Home Life," and "Christianity and Statesmanship"; also of several published discourses.

ALONZO AMES MINER, S. T. D. 1863 [A. M. Tufts, 1861, LL. D. Tufts, 1875], b. at Lempster, N. H., Aug. 17, 1814; was principal of the Scientific and Military Acad. at Unity, N. H., 1835-39; ordained minister of



the Universalist Church; settled in Methuen; in 1842 took charge of the Second Universalist Church at Lowell; in 1848 associate pastor, and in 1852 sole pastor, of the Second Universalist Church in Boston; President of Tufts Coll. from July, 1862, to February, 1874, but continued to preach every Sunday morning to his charge in Boston; editor of the *Star of Bethlehem*; has contributed to various periodicals, and has been prominent as an antislavery and temperance lecturer. He has been a member of the State Board of Education for several years, and for thirty years has been an earnest pleader in the cause of temperance; was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts on the Prohibition ticket in 1878. Address, Boston.

MARSHALL TRAIN BIGELOW, A. M. 1864, b. at South Natick, Oct. 5, 1822; removed to Cambridge, June 16, 1833, and entered the University Press, when Charles Folsom was proprietor; served an apprenticeship of seven years; in 1844 entered the firm of Metcalf & Co. as a partner; in 1859 the firm of Welch, Bigelow, & Co. was established, and continued in business till 1878; now employed as a proof-reader at the University Press; was for several years Treasurer and one of the Trustees of the Ministerial Fund of the First Parish, and also a member of the Parish Committee; was a member of the Common Council of Cambridge four years, and its President one year, and an Alderman one year; one of the first Trustees of the Dana Library, and secretary of that board three years; one of the original members of the Free Soil party; author of "Punctuation, and other Typographical Matters," 1881. Address, Cambridge.

EDWARD RENÉ LEFEBVRE LABOULAYE, LL. D. 1864 [member of S. H.], b. at Paris, France, Jan. 18, 1811; author of a history of landed property in Europe from the time of Constantine to the present time; also of a work on the civil and political condition of women; in 1849 professor at the College of France; prominent in the liberal opposition to the Empire; published a political history of the United States from the first attempt at colonization to the adoption of the Federal Constitution; translated Channing's works on social topics, prefixing a life of Channing and an essay on his doctrines; in 1862 rendered service to the United States during the civil war by the publication of his "United States and France"; author of "Paris on America," 1863; of the "Fairy Tales," 1867; and translator of the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Franklin"; elected to National Assembly in July, 1871; and to the Senate, as a Senator, December, 1875; Director of the College of France. Address, Paris, France.

FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED, A. M. 1864 [A. M. Amherst, 1867], b. at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822; studied agricultural science and engineering at Yale, 1845-46; in 1874 appointed to superintend the rearrangement of the grounds around the Federal Capitol; author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," and "The Cotton Kingdom"; a pungent writer and a skilful landscape gardener. Address, New York City.

JAMES ALFRED PAGE, A. M. 1864, b. at Dighton, Nov. 27, 1826; educated at public schools and by private tuition; taught in Washington School, Roxbury; taught at the Farm School, and for several years has been principal of the Dwight School, Boston; has written for several educational magazines and assisted in preparing a number of school-books. Address, Boston.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS TILDEN, A. M. 1864, b. at Scituate (now South Scituate), May 9, 1811; after leaving district school in his native town, learned the ship carpenter's trade, and worked at ship-building until he was about twenty-five; then studied for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Samuel Joseph May; approached to preach by the Plymouth Bay Association of Ministers in 1840; ordained as minister of Congregational Church in Norton, April, 1841; after three or four years in this place, was settled over the Second Congregational Church, Concord, N. H., where he remained about three years; preached one year in Dover, N. H., during absence of the pastor; preached in Walpole, N. H., nearly seven years; minister of the First Parish in Fitchburg, seven years; in 1862 became pastor of the church on Church Green, Summer Street, Boston, and four years later, when that church gave place to warehouses, became minister of the New South Free Church, Boston, where he still remains; published "Buds for the Bridal Wreath," and several sermons. Address, Boston.

MAURICE PERKINS, A. M. 1865, Assistant of Professor Wolcott Gibbs at the Free Academy in New York City, 1861-62; removed to Cambridge when Professor Gibbs was appointed Professor at Harvard; remained there as his assistant two years, and then received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry at Union Coll., and in the Albany Medical School, where he has since remained. Address, Schenectady, N. Y.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BULLOCK, LL. D. 1866 [LL. D. Amherst, 1865, member of S. H.], b. at Royalston, March 2, 1816; grad. at Amherst Coll., 1836; and trustee from 1852 to present time; commenced the practice of law in 1841; member of Mass. Legislature, 1845, 1847, and 1848; State Senator, 1849; Commissioner of Insolvency, 1853-58; Mayor of Worcester, 1859; Speaker of Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1862-65 inclusive; became resident of Worcester, and was Governor of Massachusetts, 1866-69. Address, Worcester.

WILLIAM BARTON ROGERS, LL. D. 1866 [member of A. A. and S. P. A.], b. at Philadelphia, Penn., in 1805; gave scientific lectures in the Maryland Institute, 1827; Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Virginia, 1829; held a similar position, 1835-53; conducted geological survey of Virginia in 1835; removed to Boston in 1853; President of the Association of Geologists and Naturalists in 1847, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1876; is now President of the National Academy; author of many scientific volumes and papers. He was President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1853 to 1881.

NATHANIEL THAYER, A. M. 1866 [member of S. H. and A. A. S.], b. in Lancaster, Sept. 11, 1808, and was educated in the same place. His father, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, was minister in that town for nearly fifty years. For many years Mr. Thayer, in partnership with his deceased brother, constituted the firm of John E. Thayer & Bro., in Boston. The firm was chiefly concerned in the development of the railroad enterprises which have opened the West to intercourse and traffic. Mr. Thayer, at the suggestion of Dr. Peabody, made generous contributions for the benefit of students who wished to avail themselves of a Commons Hall at reasonable charges, before the dining-room in Memorial Hall was used for this purpose. In 1870 he erected Thayer

Hall, designed as a memorial of his father and brother. He assumed, substantially in the interests of the University, the whole cost of Professor Agassiz's visit of exploration and research to South America, known as the "Thayer Expedition"; built at his own expense a fire-proof herbarium at the Botanic Garden, and has always been among the foremost to respond to the calls of the University. By the above mentioned and by other munificent benefactions Mr. Thayer has placed himself in the front rank of benefactors of Harvard University. He was a Fellow of Harvard College, 1868-75. He has been for many years one of the most generous as well as one of the wealthiest citizens of Boston, and has never failed to contribute largely to the pecuniary aid of poor students of Harvard College.

GEORGE WOODBURY BUNNELL, A. M. 1867. No information.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, A. M. 1867, b. at Martinsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, March 1, 1837; worked at the printing business twelve years; then became connected with the *Ohio State Journal* as assistant editor; previous to 1860 he published six poems in the *Atlantic Monthly*, also had written a "Life of Abraham Lincoln"; was appointed by President Lincoln Consul at Venice, where he remained until 1865; after his return was connected with *The Nation*; was assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and then sole editor, retiring from this position in 1881; author of "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," a volume of "Poems," "Suburban Sketches," "The Lady of the Aroostook," a comedy, "Out of the Question," and other books; has contributed articles to the *North American Review* and other publications; is now with James R. Osgood & Co. Address, Belmont.

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, A. M. 1867, b. at Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 15, 1824; grad. at Princeton Coll., 1845; studied in Munich and Paris, devoting his attention more particularly to modern languages, aesthetics, and philosophy; returned to Philadelphia in 1848; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but soon devoted himself to literature, and has edited and contributed to periodicals. He has resided for upwards of fourteen years in Europe. Address, Philadelphia, Penn.

HENRY MITCHELL, A. M. 1867, b. Sept. 16, 1830, at Nantucket; was educated mostly at home by his father, William Mitchell, the astronomer, who also received the degree of A. M. from Harvard; studied one year at Bridgewater Normal School; devoted himself principally to mathematics in order to fit himself for work on the U. S. Coast Survey, and was employed in this branch of the public service, when nineteen years of age, under Professor Bache; was appointed by the U. S. Government as a member of the Mississippi River Commission; also a member of the Harbor Commission, and visited Europe and examined the various Harbor Improvements, and visited the Suez Canal during its construction. He is author of several important reports: "On the Tides and Currents of Hell Gate," and "On the Tides, etc., Buzzard's and Barnstable Bays, near the Outlet of the proposed Canal," to the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey; "On the Examination of the Approaches to the Proposed Cape Cod Canal," to the Massachusetts General Court; and "Tides and Tidal Phenomena, U. S. Bureau of Navigation," for the Hydrographical Office. Mr. Mitchell is one of the most eminent of the able corps of officers of

the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The record of his scientific labors fills an important place in the successive annual reports of the superintendent of that branch of the public service. His remarkable studies of the harbors of New York and Boston, and of the Coast of Maine, are of inestimable value. He is one of the authorities on questions of hydrography, and a fellow of A. A. Professor Maria Mitchell of Vassar Coll., and Mrs. Joshua Kendall, of Cambridge, are his sisters. Address, Boston.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE, A. M. 1867 [A. M. Williams, 1867, and member of S. H.], b. at Dorchester, Sept. 6, 1836; educated at Boston public schools; one of the founders of the *Historical Magazine*; editor of the *Genealogical Register* and of the *Heraldic Journal* four years; author of "A Register of Families settled at the Town of Medford"; "The American Genealogist," three editions; Massachusetts Civil List, 1836 to 1774; chief editor of "Sewall's Diary" for the Mass. Historical Society, three vols., 1879-81; has edited for the Prince Society, "The Hutchinson Papers," and "The Andros Tracts," three vols.; Boston Record Commissioner from 1875 to date, and issued six volumes of the Records; supervised an edition of the poems of W. M. Praed; has written and edited a large number of historical essays; a member of the Boston Common Council, 1875, 1879-81; President of the same in 1879. Address, Boston.

ANDREW ATKINSON HUMPHREYS, LL. D. 1868, b. in Philadelphia, Penn., November, 1810; grad. at West Point, 1831; served in Florida war, 1836; became civil engineer; re-appointed to the Army in Topographical Engineers, 1838; served in Florida war, 1841-42; in charge of the Coast-Survey Office, 1844-49; in charge of investigation of the law of flowing water in Mississippi River, and of its overflows, 1851-61; in charge of explorations for a Pacific Railroad route, 1854-60; member Light-House Board, 1856-62; member of Commission to examine U. S. Military Academy, 1860; served in the civil war with the Army of the Potomac from its first to its last operation; Chief Topographical Engineer, Army of the Potomac to September, 1862; then commander of division to July 8, 1863; Chief of Staff in Army of the Potomac, from July 8, 1863, to Nov. 25, 1864; Commander of Second Army Corps from Nov. 25, 1864, to July, 1865, when the Army of the Potomac was disbanded; Brigadier-General Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, August, 1866; Brigadier-General Volunteers April, 1862; Major-General Volunteers, July 8, 1863; Colonel by brevet U. S. Army, Dec. 13, 1862, for Fredericksburg; Brigadier-General by brevet U. S. Army, July 2, 1863, for Gettysburg; Major-General by brevet U. S. Army for the closing operations of the war, and especially for April 6, 1865; member American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1857; fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, 1863; member and Corporator National Academy of Sciences, March 3, 1863; honorary member Imperial and Royal Geological Institute, Vienna, 1862; honorary member Royal Institute of Science and Art, Lombardy, Milan, 1864; corresponding member Geographical Society, Paris, 1875; corresponding member Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects, 1877; honorary member Italian Geographical Society, 1880. Address, Washington, D. C.

JAMES MCCOSH, S. T. D. 1868 [A. M. Edinburgh, 1835; LL. D. Washington and Jefferson Coll., Penn., 1868, LL. D. Aberdeen and Queen's Univ. of Ireland;



S. T. D. Brown, 1868; member of S. P. A. and A. A.], b. at Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1811; educated at Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; wrote, while a student in the latter, an essay on the Stoic philosophy, which obtained for him the honorary degree of A. M.; ordained minister of the Church of Scotland in 1835; took an active part in the discussions which brought about the disruption of the Scottish Church, and in the organization of the Free Church; elected President of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1868; author of "Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," "Intuitions," "An Examination of Mill's Philosophy," "The Laws of Discursive Thought," and a large number of philosophical works. Address, Princeton, N. J.

HORACE PARNELL TUTTLE, A. M. 1868 [A. M. Dart. 1866], b. March 17, 1837; acting assistant Observer at the Harvard Observatory, 1857-62, inclusive; discovered a telescopic comet, Aug. 22, 1857, and also made many other discoveries; one comet discovered by him in 1858 is called Tuttle's Comet; received from the Imperial French Academy of Sciences in 1859, the Lalande Prize of Astronomy for his discoveries of the previous year; enlisted in 44th Regt. Mass. Vols., Feb. 17, 1863; appointed acting assistant paymaster U. S. Navy, Feb. 17, 1863; was promoted to full paymaster, March 5, 1866; is now engaged in survey of the boundaries of the western territories under direction of U. S. Government; has been a contributor to scientific journals; has calculated the orbits of comets and planets discovered by him. Address, Boston.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, LL. D. 1869 [LL. D. Wesleyan Univ., Conn., 1868], b. in Milford, March 6, 1818; educated in public schools and Brown Univ.; engaged for some time in the shoe and leather trade in St. Louis, Mo.; and on his return to the East established himself in Boston, where he built up an extensive business; Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1849-52; of the State Senate during 1860 and 1861, being President of the Senate in 1861; member of National Republican Committee, 1864-73, and chairman of that Committee, 1868-72; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1866-68; and Governor of Massachusetts, 1869-71; was elected to Congress in 1876 and 1878; since his retirement from Congress has given his attention to his business, carried on under the firm name of Wm. Claflin, Coburn, & Co., Boston. Address, Newtonville.

JOHN KNOWLES PAINE, A. M. 1869 [fellow of A. A.], b. at Portland, Me., Jan. 9, 1839. His earliest teacher in piano, organ, and composition was Hermann Kotzschmar. He made his first appearance in public as an organist in his native city, June 25, 1857, and on Jan. 1, 1858, was entrusted with the organ accompaniments to "The Messiah," without the assistance of an orchestra; in the same year he went to Berlin, and remained there three years, studying under Haupt, Wieprecht, Teschner, and giving several organ concerts during his stay in Berlin; returned to the United States in 1861, at which time he introduced to the American public the organ works of Bach; in 1862 was appointed instructor of music at Harvard Univ., and organist at Appleton Chapel; in 1876 raised to a full professorship,—the first occupant of the chair; composer of a Mass for solos, chorus, and orchestra, op. 10, which was performed at the Sing-Academie, Berlin; of "Oratorio of St. Peter," op. 20, first given at Portland, June 3, 1873; both produced under his own direction. The

oratorio was afterwards given at the Handel and Haydn Festival in Boston in May, 1874. His first symphony was given by Thomas's orchestra at Boston, Jan. 6, 1876; published op. 3, variations for the organ to the "Austrian Hymn," and the "Star-Spangled Banner"; op. 9, Funeral March; op. 10, Mass (D) for solos, chorus, and orchestra; op. 11, "Vier Character Sticke"; op. 12, "Romance in C Minor"; op. 27, "Centennial Hymn," for words by Whitier, sung at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. His "Spring Symphony" is the only symphony by an American author ever published in full, and was printed in Germany; in 1881 set to music Sophocles's Greek play "Oedipus Tyrannus," produced at Sanders Theatre in May, 1881. Address, Cambridge.

LEONARD BACON, LL. D. 1870 [A. M. Yale, S. T. D. Hamilton, 1842, member of S. H.], b. at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 19, 1802; grad. at Yale, 1820, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1823; from 1825 to 1866 pastor of Central Church (Congregational), New Haven; Professor of Systematic Theology and Lecturer on Church Polity and American Church History at Yale; one of the organizers of *The New Englander*. Address, New Haven, Conn.

WILLIAM COE COLLAR, A. M. 1870 [A. M. Amherst 1864], b. at Westford, Windham County, Conn., Sept. 11, 1833; till about the age of seventeen his summers were spent on the farm, and his winters at the district school; at the age of eighteen taught a district school for \$12.00 a month and "boarded round"; taught school again the following year in Woodstock, Conn.; afterwards learned a trade, but did not follow it; prepared for college at the High School in Amherst, and at Wilbraham Academy in the years 1853 and 1854; entered Amherst Coll., but was obliged by impaired health, brought on by too intense application to study, to leave without graduating, in his junior year; after some months of rest became usher in the Roxbury Latin School in 1857; appointed Head Master in 1867; in 1878 was elected a member of the Boston School Committee for three years, and wrote the report of the Committee for the following year; has read numerous papers and lectures before educational bodies, most of which have appeared in print, among which was a lecture delivered before the American Institute, about 1869, "The Classical Question," and printed in the volume of that year's proceedings. About 125 boys have graduated from Roxbury Latin School since he became Head Master, a large majority of whom have entered Harvard.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, LL. D. 1870 [A. M. Yale, 1840, LL. D. Union Coll. 1857, and at Yale, 1865, member of S. H.], b. at Boston, Feb. 6, 1818; grad. at Yale Coll. in 1837; studied law in Harvard Law School; admitted to the bar in New York City, 1841; principal counsel for President Johnson in the impeachment trial, and Attorney-General in his Cabinet from July 15, 1865; in 1872 counsel for the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva; Secretary of State under President Hayes. Address, New York City.

JOHN BARTLETT, A. M. 1871, b. in Plymouth and now resides in Cambridge; was a clerk in the University Bookstore for several years, and proprietor of the same from 1849 to 1859; when he left this store became a member of the firm of Little, Brown, & Co. in Boston, and is still connected with that firm; has published several editions of a dictionary of "Familiar Quotations, being an



Attempt to trace to their Source Passages and Phrases in Common Use," and is now engaged in the preparation of a work of a similar character relating to the writings of Shakespeare.

HAMILTON FISH, LL. D. 1871 [A. M. Columbia, 1830, LL. D. Columbia, 1850, and at Union, 1869], b. in New York City, Aug. 3, 1808; grad. at Columbia Coll., 1827; served in Congress, 1843-45; Lieutenant-Governor of New York, 1847-49; Governor of that State, 1849-51; then U. S. Senator; in 1862 a member of the commission to visit soldiers confined in Confederate prisons; in 1869 appointed Secretary of State by President Grant; in 1854 elected President of the Order of Cincinnati. Address, New York City.

EDWIN LAWRENCE GODKIN, A. M. 1871 [fellow of A. A.], b. at Moyne, County of Wicklow, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1831; educated at Queen's Coll., Belfast; correspondent of the London *Daily News* in Turkey and Russia; in 1856 came to the United States; corresponded with *Daily News*; admitted to the bar in New York City in 1858; in July, 1865, became editor of the *Nation*, and since 1866 has been editor and proprietor of that journal. Address, New York City.

GEORGE FREDERIC SAMUEL ROBINSON, Marquis of Ripon, LL. D. 1871 [J. C. D. Oxford 1870], b. in England, Oct. 24, 1827; Member of Parliament; High Steward of Hull; Lord President of the Council, 1868-73; Under Secretary of War, 1859; Secretary of State for War, 1863; in 1866 Secretary of State for India; appointed Governor and Viceroy of India in 1880. Address, Carlton Gardens, London, S. W., Eng.

FERDINAND BÖCHER, A. M. 1872, b. in New York City, Aug. 29, 1832, during a temporary residence of his parents in that city; the next year they returned to France. He passed his childhood alternately at Viré and in the neighborhood of Caen in Normandy; later he accompanied his father on several voyages; he taught French three years in St. Louis, Mo., and then gave instruction at Washington Univ. in that city; he went to Europe in 1859, and on his return in 1861 he became instructor of French at Harvard Coll.; in 1865 was appointed Professor of Modern Languages at the Institute of Technology; in 1869 delivered a course of University lectures on Molière and the French Comedy; and the next year on early French and Provençal literature; in 1870 appointed Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard, a position he now holds. He has edited Otto's "French Grammar" in 1865, and published a "Progressive French Reader" in 1871. Address, Cambridge.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, LL. D. 1872 [LL. D. Union Coll. 1865, and at Bowdoin 1865, member of S. P. A.], b. at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; entered West Point Military Academy, 1839; his name was originally Hiram Ulysses, but his appointment was made out for Ulysses Simpson, and so it had to remain; graduated 1843; Brevet-Lieutenant in 4th regiment of infantry; in the summer of 1845 joined General Taylor's army in Texas; on Sept. 30, commissioned as a full Lieutenant; Aug. 5, 1850, commissioned full Captain; resigned July 31, 1854, and removed to St. Louis, Mo.; when the civil war broke out commanded a company of volunteers; became Colonel of 21st regiment, June 17, 1861. His war record is known to all. Became eighteenth President of the United States, March 4, 1869; nominated

for the second term by acclamation; since his retirement made a tour around the world.

JAMES MARTINEAU, LL. D. 1872 [S. T. D. Lugd. Bat. 1875, foreign member of A. A.], an English Unitarian clergyman, and the most distinguished representative of that denomination in England, b. at Norwich, Eng., about 1805; studied in the Unitarian Coll. in York, and was settled successively in Dublin, Ire., and Liverpool, Eng.; spent some time studying in Germany; in 1853 called to the Chair of Moral and Mental Philosophy in Manchester New College; in 1857 went with the College to London, and in 1869 became its principal; was one of the originators of the *National Review*; published a series of lectures—"Unitarianism Confuted and Unitarianism Defended"; author of "Endeavors after the Christian Life"; several other volumes, and articles in the *Westminster, National*, and other English reviews and journals. Address, No. 5, Gordon Sq., London.

THOMAS MOTLEY, A. M. 1872, b. at Dorchester, Feb. 1, 1812; educated at the Public Latin School, Boston, and at Round Hill School; for several years a supercargo to Calcutta; a member of the firm of Chase, Motley, & Mills, commission merchants, Boston; the last forty years devoted himself to farming; President of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, Quincy; President of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, and largely interested in the importation of Jersey stock; appointed Instructor in Farming at the Bussey Institution in 1870, and still retains that position. Address, Jamaica Plain.

WILLIAM BARRETT WASHBURN, LL. D. 1872, b. at Winchendon, Jan. 31, 1820; grad. at Yale Coll., 1844; engaged in manufacturing business in Greenfield, where he has since resided; President of the Bank of Greenfield; elected to Mass. Senate in 1850, to the House of Representatives in 1854; had in 1862 the unusual honor of being elected a member of Congress by a unanimous vote; re-elected four times; chosen Governor of Massachusetts in 1871, and resigned in April, 1874, having been elected U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Sumner; a Trustee of Yale Coll. and of Mass. Agricultural Coll., also of Smith Coll. at Northampton; a member of the Board of Overseers of Amherst Coll. Address, Greenfield.

GEORGE WILLIAM BOND, A. M. 1874, b. in Boston, June 22, 1811; was educated at the Boston Public Latin School, and later at the famous Round Hill School at Northampton; next went into a counting-room; in 1832 became a member of the firm of Whitwell, Bond, & Co.; for many years has been engaged in the wool business; has read an interesting paper on the "Origin of Merino Sheep" before the Boston Society of Natural History, and has prepared for the Treasury Department a valuable report on the "Classification of Wool"; also several other papers have been written by him on this subject. Address, Boston.

ALVAN CLARK, A. M. 1874 [A. M. Amherst, 1854, A. M. Princeton, 1865, fellow of A. A.], b. at Ashfield, March 8, 1804; became a calico engraver at Lowell at the age of twenty-two; afterwards was a successful portrait-painter in Boston; when over forty years of age became interested in telescopes, and has made several valuable astronomical discoveries, and invented ingenious optical instruments. Mr. Clark's specialty is the construction of the lenses of refracting telescopes, and he has

attained extraordinary success in making object-glasses of all dimensions, the excellence of which has made him celebrated among astronomers in all parts of the world. Address, Cambridgeport.

JAMES HAMMOND TRUMBULL, A. M. 1874 [A. M. Yale, 1850, LL. D. Yale, 1871, member of A. A. and S. H.], b. at Stonington, Conn., Dec. 20, 1821; grad. at Yale Coll., 1842; Assistant Secretary of State in Connecticut, 1847-52 and 1858-61; Secretary, 1861-65; Corresponding Secretary of the Connecticut Historical Society, 1849-67, and president of same; Librarian of the Watkinson Free Public Library since 1863; one of the founders of the American Philological Association in 1869, and President of same, 1874-75; lecturer in Yale Coll. on the Indian Languages of North America; editor of the "Colonial Records of Connecticut, 1636-89," of Roger Williams's "Key to the Languages of America," and several works on kindred themes. Address, Hartford, Conn.

THOMAS CARLYLE, LL. D. 1875. Died Feb. 5, 1881.

WILLIAM GASTON, LL. D. 1875 [A. M. Brown, 1843, LL. D. Brown, 1875], b. at Killingly, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820; grad. at Brown Univ. in 1840; studied law with Benjamin R. Curtis; Mass. House of Rep., 1853, 1854, 1856; Mayor of Roxbury, 1861-62; State Senator, 1868; Mayor of Boston, 1871-72; Governor of Mass., 1875. Address, Boston.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WALES, A. M. 1875, b. June 4, 1815; educated at Round Hill School, Northampton, under Dr. J. G. Cogswell; left Round Hill in 1830, and entered his father's counting-room; succeeded him in business in 1836, and retired in 1856. Address, Boston.

DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL. D. 1876 [A. M. Yale 1855], b. at Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831; grad. at Yale, 1852; Superintendent of Schools at New Haven, Conn.; Librarian, and afterwards Professor of Physical and Political Geography at Yale Coll.; Superintendent of Schools for the State of Connecticut; President of the University of California; and in 1875 elected President of Johns Hopkins University, a position which he now holds. Address, Baltimore, Md.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE, LL. D. 1876, b. at Newton Lower Falls, Aug. 30, 1818; grad. from Union Coll. 1844; elected to Common Council in Boston, 1851; Mayor of Boston, 1856, 1857; member of Congress, 1859-67; chairman of the Naval Committee during the civil war; Governor of Massachusetts, 1876, 1877, and 1878. Senior member of the firm of Rice, Kendall, & Co., paper manufacturers and wholesale dealers, Boston.

CARL SCHURZ, LL. D. 1876, b. at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. Educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne and the University of Bonn, which he entered in 1846. In 1848 joined Gottfried Kinkel in the publication of a liberal newspaper, of which for a time he was sole conductor. In 1849, in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to promote an insurrection at Bonn, fled to the Palatinate, and entered the revolutionary army. In 1850 returned secretly to Germany, and rescued Kinkel from prison in fortress of Spandau. In 1851 was in Paris as correspondent for German journals. Spent a year teaching in London. Came to the United States in 1852. Delivered his first speech in the English language in 1857. Practised law in Milwaukee, Wis. Lectured in New England in 1859-60. Member of the Republican National Convention in 1860. Minister to

Spain; resigned to join the army in December, 1861; in 1862 commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Major-General March 14, 1863. Had temporary command of the 11th Corps at battle of Gettysburg. In 1866 made a report as Special Commissioner on the condition of the Southern States. The same year removed to Detroit, Mich. Took an active part in the liberal party that nominated Horace Greeley for president. Editor-in-chief of the *Westliche Post*, the leading German newspaper in St. Louis, Mo. Was elected to the U. S. Senate from the State of Missouri, and served from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875. Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes. Among his most noted speeches are "The Irrepressible Conflict," "The Doom of Slavery," "The Abolition of Slavery as a War Measure," "Annexation of San Domingo," on the Currency and on Civil Service Reform, and a Eulogy on Charles Sumner. Now editor of New York *Evening Post*. Address, New York City.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, LL. D. 1876 [A. M. Williams and Yale, 1867; LL. D. Williams, 1868, and William and Mary, 1869; J. U. D. St. Andrew's, 1874; Ph. D. Univ. Breslau, *honoris causa*; member of the Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Dublin Academies, and the Institute of France, etc.], b. at Northampton, Feb. 9, 1827; grad. at Williams Coll. in 1845; several years clerk in a bank; in 1849-50 studied Sanskrit at New Haven, Conn.; in 1850-53 studied at Berlin and Tübingen, especially with Professors Weber and Roth; planned with the latter an edition of the "Atharva-Veda," of which two volumes have been published, text in 1856, indexes in 1881, both by Professor Whitney; became a member of the American Oriental Society in 1849; Librarian 1855-73; Corresponding Secretary since 1857; published two grammatical treatises on the Vedas, receiving the Bopp prize for one from the Berlin Academy "as the most important Sanskrit publication of the three years then ending"; Professor of Sanskrit at Yale, 1854, of Comparative Philology, 1870; first President of the American Philological Association; in 1864 delivered a series of lectures at Smithsonian Institution; repeated them in an extended form at Lowell Institute, and afterwards (1867) published them under the title "Language and Study of Language"; contributed many articles to various journals and reviews in America, England, and Germany, collected in two volumes of "Oriental and Linguistic Studies," 1873-74; an instructor in modern languages at Yale Coll.; published a "Compendious German Grammar," in 1869; a "Reader," in 1869-70; "Essentials of English Grammar," in 1877; a very valuable contribution to philology by him is his "Life and Growth of Language," which has been translated into German, French, Italian, and Swedish; his profound studies in Hindu Astronomy were published in 1860 (Surya Siddhanta); his last great work is a "Sanskrit Grammar," in English and German, 1879; at present he is engaged on an "Index Verborum to the Atharva-Veda." Address, New Haven, Conn.

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, LL. D. 1877, b. at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828. Was educated chiefly at Flushing school, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks; was trained for mercantile pursuits; then studied law; commenced practice in 1851; was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1869 to succeed his father, James Ashten Bayard; re-elected in 1875, and again in 1881; was a member of the Electoral Commission of 1876. His great-grandfather, Rich-



ard Bassett, his grandfather, James Asheton Bayard, and his uncle, Richard H. Bayard, have also been U. S. Senators from the State of Delaware. Address, Wilmington, Del.

FREDERIC TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, Lord Dufferin, LL.D. 1878 [J.C.D. Oxford, 1879], b. at Florence, Italy, June 21, 1826. He was attached to Lord John Russell's famous special mission to Vienna in 1855. In 1855 published "Letters from High Latitudes," being some account of a voyage to Iceland and Spitzbergen. Created an Earl of the United Kingdom in 1871. Governor-General of Canada and Ambassador from Queen Victoria to Russia. Address, St. Petersburg, Russia.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, LL.D. 1878 [LL.D. Bowd. 1860, Dartmouth, 1862, and Brown, 1868], b. at Rumney, N. H., Aug. 18, 1803. Became a citizen of Maine, 1827. Was for years Attorney-General of Maine. Representative in Congress, 1839; United States Attorney-General, 1846; Minister to Mexico, 1848; Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1858; Author, with his son, of four volumes of the first Circuit Court Reports. Address, Portland, Me.

ASAPH HALL, A. M. 1879 [Ph. D. Hamilton, 1878, LL.D. Yale, 1879], b. at Goshen, Conn., Oct. 15, 1829; educated in the common school; worked on a farm until sixteen years old; was an apprentice to a carpenter three years; a journeyman carpenter several years; began the study of geometry and algebra in Norfolk Acad. in 1853; studied in Central New York one year; went to Wisconsin to teach; was married there in 1856; studied one term in the Univ. of Michigan; taught school in Shalersville, Ohio, one year; Sept. 1, 1857, became a student and an assistant in the Harvard College Observatory; Aug. 1, 1862, was appointed an aid in the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; and May 3, 1863, was made a professor of mathematics in the U. S. Navy. His work has been chiefly astronomical, and his observations and discussions are published in the annals of the Washington Observatory, in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a few papers elsewhere. He was sent to Plover Bay, near Behring's Straits, to observe the solar eclipse of 1869; to Syracuse, Sicily, in 1870; to Wladiwostok, Siberia, in 1874, to observe the transit of Venus; and to Colorado in 1878. He is a member of the following scientific societies: the Philosophical Society of Washington; the National Academy of Science; the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is an associate and correspondent of the following societies: the Royal Astronomical Society of England; the Academy of Sciences, Paris; the Astronomische Gesellschaft, Germany; the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston; the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. Address, Washington, D. C.

NATHANIEL WARE HAWES, D.M.D., 1879, b. at Wrentham, Aug. 12, 1838; educated at Day's Academy; taught school two years; studied dentistry with Dr. George E. Hawes of New York City; practised in Wrentham, Foxboro', Walpole, and in the West Indies; settled in Boston in 1865; Demonstrator in Harvard Dental School two years; Assistant-Professor of Operative Dentistry nine years; published papers on "Six-year-old Molars," "Reflex Influence of the Female Pelvic Organs upon the Teeth," etc. Address, Boston.

LUTHER DIMMICK SHEPARD, D.M.D. 1879 [D. D. S. 1861], b. in Windham, Me., where his father, the late Rev. John W. Shepard, was pastor of the Congregational Church; grad. at Phillips Academy, Andover; at Amherst College, and at Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; attended two courses in the Harvard Medical School; has practised his profession in Amherst, Salem, and since 1867 in Boston; was one of the Committee of the Massachusetts Dental Society which planned the Harvard Dental School; was appointed Adjunct-Professor of Operative Dentistry at the organization of the School, and in 1879 was appointed Professor. Is the only one of the original dental instructors still connected with the School; has written for professional magazines on various topics, and in 1867, as Chairman of the publication Committee, edited and published the "Transactions of the American Dental Association" for 1865-67. Has been active in professional organizations, and was president of the following Dental Societies: the Connecticut Valley, the Merrimack Valley, the Massachusetts, and the American Dental Association. Address, Boston.

THOMAS TALBOT, LL.D. 1879, b. at Cambridge, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1818; when he was about a year old his father's family moved to Danby, Vt.; about seven years after the death of his father the family moved to Northampton; when thirteen years old was put to work in the carding room of a woollen factory; when seventeen, removed to Williamsburg, where at twenty he became overseer of a finishing room; in 1838-39 spent six months at Cummington Academy; in the spring of 1839 went to Pittsfield where he worked as a finisher of broadcloth. Soon after established himself in business with a brother in Billerica, in a mill for grinding dye-stuffs, and is still engaged in that business, which rapidly increased in importance; chosen to the Legislature in 1851; elected a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State in 1852; in 1864 elected a member of the Executive Council, and held the office five years; in 1872 elected Lieutenant-Governor by the Republican party; re-elected in 1873. In 1874 Gov. Washburne was elected to the United States Senate; and Mr. Talbot was acting Governor of the State for the rest of the year; was elected Governor in 1878. He now resides for the greater part of the year in Boston.

EDWARD THORNTON, LL.D. 1879; b. about 1820; son of Sir Edward Thornton; entered the diplomatic service in 1842 as attaché at Turin; attaché in Mexico in 1845, and Secretary of Legation there till 1851; Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, 1852-53; Chargé d'Affaires at Uruguay, 1854; Minister to Argentine Republic, 1859; Envoy to Brazil, 1865-67; Envoy to United States, 1857-81; Ambassador to Russia, 1881. Received the Order of the Bath in 1870. Is one of her Majesty's Privy Counsellors. Address, Washington, D. C.

SAMUEL JAMES BRIDGE, A. M. 1880, b. at Boston, June 1, 1809; educated at the Boston Latin School; was a merchant in Boston, and U. S. Appraiser at that port for fifteen years; chief U. S. Appraiser for the Western coast several years; since retiring from his office, has travelled extensively. Address, Boston.

ALEXANDER SCHMIDT, LL.D. 1880, resides at Königsberg, Prussia; author of a Shakespeare Lexicon in the English Language, published at Berlin 1874-75, which is exhaustive in the treatment of the subject, and invaluable to the readers and students of Shakespeare.



## THE CLASS SECRETARIES.

THE following is the list of the nominal and duly elected Class Secretaries, the records of the respective classes being chiefly in their possession.

1817. Stephen Salisbury,	Worcester.
1818. Francis Brinley,	Newport, R.I.
1825. Charles K. Dillaway,	2095 Washington St., Boston.
1826. Dr. Edward Jarvis,	Downer Court, Dorchester.
1827. Epes S. Dixwell,	58 Garden St., Cambridge.
1828. Rev. Charles F. Barnard,	3½ Rowe's Wharf, Boston.
1829. Rev. Samuel May,	Leicester.
1830. Judge G. Wash'n Warren,	54 Devonshire St., Boston.
1831. Dr. George C. Shattuck,	6 Newbury St., Boston.
1832. John S. Dwight,	12 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1833. Waldo Higginson,	131 Devonshire St., Boston.
1834. Rev. Henry Burroughs,	82 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
1835. Charles H. Parker,	33 Chestnut St., Boston.
1836. Frederick O. Prince,	54 Devonshire St., Boston.
1837. Henry Williams,	18 Concord Sq., Boston.
1838. Patrick T. Jackson,	178 Devonshire St., Boston.
1839. Caleb W. Loring,	17 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1840. Dr. Moses W. Weld,	23 Worcester St., Boston.
1841. Dr. Francis Minot,	65 Marlborough St., Boston.
1842. Benjamin Barstow,	Salem.
1843. Judge W. A. Richardson,	Washington, D. C.
1844. Edward Wheelwright,	8 Chestnut St., Boston.
1845. Charles W. Folsom,	19 Berkeley St., Cambridge.
1846. Henry A. Whitney,	54 Boylston St., Boston.
1847. Dr. Benjamin S. Shaw,	28 Marlborough St., Boston.
1848. Henry S. Chase, <sup>1</sup>	233 State St., Boston.
1849. Thornton K. Lothrop,	8 Congress St., Boston.
1850. Charles Hale,	22 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

1851. Henry W. Haynes,	239 Beacon St., Boston.
1852. Henry G. Denny,	13 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1853. Samuel S. Shaw,	14 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1854. David H. Coolidge,	32 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1855. Edwin H. Abbot,	Milwaukee, Wis.
1856. William W. Burrage,	33 School St., Boston.
1857. Rev. George M. Folsom,	19 Berkeley St., Cambridge.
1858. George Dexter,	13 Buckingham St., Cambridge.
1859. Prof. Charles J. White,	36 Weld Hall, Cambridge.
1860. Dr. Francis M. Weld,	11 East 13th St., New York.
1861. Rev. James E. Wright,	Montpelier, Vt.
1862. William T. Brigham,	95 Milk St., Boston.
1863. Arthur Lincoln,	8 Congress St., Boston.
1864. Dr. Wm. L. Richardson,	76 Boylston St., Boston.
1865. T. Franklin Brownell,	26 Broad St., New York.
1866. Charles E. Stratton,	68 Devonshire St., Boston.
1867. Francis H. Lincoln,	60 Devonshire St., Boston.
1868. Alfred D. Chandler,	51 Equitable Bldg., Boston.
1869. Thomas P. Beal,	2d National Bank, Boston.
1870. Thomas B. Ticknor,	J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston.
1871. Albert M. Barnes,	81 North Avenue, Camb'dge.
1872. Albert L. Lincoln, Jr.,	Box 304, Brookline.
1873. Arthur L. Ware,	Box 2714, Boston.
1874. George P. Sanger, Jr., <sup>2</sup>	472 Broadway, Cambridge.
1875. Warren A. Reed,	76 Paris St., East Boston.
1876. William L. Chase, <sup>1</sup>	233 State St., Boston.
1877. William E. Russell,	69 Sparks St., Cambridge.
1878. Joseph C. Whitney,	54 Boylston St., Boston.
1879. Francis Almy, <sup>3</sup>	P. O. Box 165, Chicago, Ill.
1880. Frederic Almy, <sup>3</sup>	New Bedford.
1881. Charles R. Sanger, <sup>2</sup>	472 Broadway, Cambridge.

<sup>1</sup> Father and son.

<sup>2</sup> Brothers.

<sup>3</sup> Twins.

## THE CLASS POETS.

IN attempting to get a complete list of Class Poets, it became necessary to apply for information directly to members of the respective classes. Some of the replies contain matter of general interest, and therefore the liberty has been taken of publishing extracts from them.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR, — When the Class of 1818 graduated there were three poems at Commencement: —

1. By Grenville Mellen, of Portland, Me., a son of Chief Justice Mellen of that State. He was admitted to the bar, but his tastes were literary. He died many years ago, unmarried, I believe. "Eloquence" was the subject of his poem.

2. By Sidney Bartlett, of Boston (whom you know all about), a poem in Latin; subject not stated in the printed order of performances now before me.

3. By Joshua H. Hayward, of Boston. He was a son of Dr. Lemuel Hayward, who lived in an old-fashioned house on what is now Washington Street, his garden and grounds embracing what is now known as Hayward Place. He studied medicine; travelled in Europe; married a daughter of Judge M'Lean, of the Supreme Court

of the United States; then became a portrait painter, having failed in business as a merchant; and died an officer in the Boston Custom House. His poem was in English, and its subject "Fancy."

In College, not one of my Class had claims as a poet. On our Class Day John Everett delivered the oration. It was printed by the Class. My copy was lost at a fire on the premises of a friend to whom I had loaned it. If there was a poem on that occasion, I do not remember it. I write in a hurry, and you will excuse me if I do not take the trouble to copy what I write.

FRANCIS BRINLEY.

UNION CLUB, BOSTON, May 10, 1881.

MR. G. H. SNELLING received some time since a note from Mr. King requesting him to furnish him with the name of the Poet of the Class of 1819. Mr. Snelling, after taxing the recollections of several persons who were undergraduates at that period, was at last advised to look at the file of the Boston *Centinel* of that year, and he found that the poem at graduation was by Thomas Bulfinch Coolidge. "Anticipation" was the subject.

A postal card, subsequently received from Mr. King, has led Mr. Snelling to presume that he must have had reference to the Class Day exercises, now common. But at the

period referred to, there were no literary exercises on that day. Mr. King asks also for the name of the Secretary of the Class. Mr. Snelling is sorry to say that the Class of 1819 never met together as a Class, and therefore there was no organization, and it is not at all probable that there ever will be one.

Mr. King may be interested to be told of the other leading parts in the graduating exercises of that Class. The first oration was by John F. Steel of Baltimore, and the second by Charles Carter Lee of Virginia (an elder brother of General Robert E. Lee). The Latin Salutatory Oration was by Samuel Baker Walcott, father of Dr. Walcott, of Cambridge.

HINGHAM, April 13, 1881.

TO MOSES KING, ESQ.:— Benjamin Kent was the Class Poet in 1820. His parents resided in that part of Charlestown then known as Milk Row. His mother was a sister of Isaac Hill, of Concord, N. H., a somewhat distinguished political leader. Hill was proprietor and publisher of the Concord *Patriot*, and was called to a lucrative and honorable office when General Jackson was President. In the office of his uncle, Kent learned the trade of a printer. On closing his academic course he entered Harvard Divinity School. In due time he was ordained associate pastor of the First Parish in Duxbury. After a brief ministry, his health failing, he was obliged to retire from a service which he loved. He then opened a private school in Roxbury. In this field he labored with good success for quite a number of years. I regret that I cannot be more exact in dates.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

CALVIN LINCOLN.

WOLLASTON, April 9, 1881.

MOSES KING, ESQ.:—

MY DEAR SIR,— You ask me to tell you the name of my Class Poet in 1821, and state, if I know, his occupation and residence after graduating. My answer is, his name was Ralph Waldo Emerson, that he was at first a clergyman, that for many years he has been a writer, and his residence is Concord. As he has since been so distinguished, I copy a few lines from a paper of mine published in New York, entitled "Harvard Sixty Years Ago." "It seems Emerson accepted the duty of delivering the poem on Class Day, after five others had been asked who positively refused. So it appears, in the opinion of this critical Class, the author of the 'Woodnotes' and the 'Humble Bee' ranked about sixth in poetical ability. It can only be because the works of the other five have been 'heroically unwritten' that a different impression has come to prevail in the outside world."

The Class Orator was Robert W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, our first scholar, of whom I say he was a noble specimen of the Southerner, high-spirited, interesting, and a leader of men. It was said that when he left College he told Upham, who was his most intimate friend among the Northerners, that he would undergo perpetual imprisonment to free his State from the curse of slavery. I cannot vouch for the authenticity of this story. I know only it was current at the time. Language scarcely less strong had been used by Jefferson and other representative Southern men. But the set of the tide was the other way, and Barnwell became a leader in the great Rebellion which resulted in emancipation. He was a Senator of the United States before the war, and of the Confederate States during the whole of their existence. He takes

a firm grasp upon history as chairman of that extraordinary committee that came to Washington to agree upon a division of the property that had once belonged to the United States. The letter to the President, which Buchanan had the spirit to return, was probably of his draughting. At all events, his name leads the others, and will always stand there to awaken the interest of the future students of our American annals. Both these gentlemen still survive.

Owing to a misdirection I did not receive your letter until yesterday. With admiration for your spirit in conducting the *Register*, I am very truly yours,

JOSEPH QUINCY.

EAST MARSHFIELD, MASS., April 20, 1881.

DEAR SIR:— You wish me to inform you "who was the Poet of the Class of 1823, and what were his occupation and residence after graduation." I am confident that no member of the Class of 1823 ever delivered a poem in public while connected with the College. I can call to mind no classmate who had the reputation of being a poet.

In looking over my journal, which I kept through college and have kept ever since I graduated, I find that at a Class meeting held April 28, 1823, my classmate, Andrew A. Locke, was chosen to deliver a poem "the day the Class leaves College," which was about the middle of May. But he never delivered the poem; for in five days after his appointment he left College, and that is the last that I ever heard of him. Whether he is dead or alive I know not. He never graduated. No person was ever chosen in his place. Our Class left College without having any public services. The Orator chosen by the Class was dismissed at the time Locke left.

This trouble was owing to a foolish rebellion in our Class at the close of our Senior year. More than half of the Class were dismissed for insubordination. Of a Class of 78 only 34 received their degrees that year.

One day at evening prayers at the time of the rebellion, the President, Dr. Kirkland, could not proceed on account of the disturbance made by the Class. He attempted to read in the Bible, but succeeded in reading only a few verses. He stopped and spoke a few words to the Class without avail, and, without attempting to pray, said, "The whole College may retire." The next morning all the members of the Class who were present at prayers, except seven, went out as soon as the President commenced.

George Ripley was the first scholar in the Class of 1823.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE LEONARD.

CAMBRIDGE, April 2, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,— The poet of our Class (1826) was Robert Rantoul, of Beverly, afterward, for a brief period, a somewhat conspicuous public character. He had not what is commonly understood by a poetical temperament, but had a knack of writing witty and satirical rhymes. He entered the legal profession, engaged in politics on the Democratic side, was a member of Congress and Collector of Boston. He was of a philanthropic turn, and when the antislavery movement commenced, went into it with zeal. He was a man of brilliant talents and would have made his mark if he had not died early.

Very truly yours,

C. ALFRED.

MR. MOSES KING.



BOSTON, April 2, 1881.

DEAR SIR, — Your note has just reached me, and I hasten to reply. The pre-eminent poet of the Class of 1828 was James Cook Richmond, afterwards an Episcopal clergyman. You will find some account of him in Drake's Dictionary of American Biography. He wrote several pieces of poetry in the old *Harvard Register*, of which he and I were two of many contributors. His "Rain-Drop," which forms the close of "I'll keep a Country School," became quite celebrated, and was set to music. He ought to have delivered our Class Poem, if we had any. But as I recall that day, through the mists of fifty-three years, I am strongly under the impression we had no poem.

Rev. C. F. Barnard, our Class Secretary, at East Marshfield, I believe, could tell you with certainty, — as I cannot.

Our Class Oration was given by Charles C. Emerson. It was first assigned to me, but I had the Exhibition Oration on hand for the same month. I was then made Class President, and Barnard, Secretary. Richmond may have written a song for the occasion, but I cannot speak confidently.

I am really sorry your *Register* is coming to an end. There may have been something fatal in the name, as the original *Harvard Register* lasted only one year.

I observe your note in the *Daily Advertiser*, but I hope you will excuse me from any return payment, and oblige,

Yours truly,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

MR. MOSES KING.

CAMBRIDGE, Fast Day.

DEAR SIR, — By a note from Dr. Shattuck I am able to add the following: — William Austin, Class Poet of 1831, was born in Charlestown, Sept. 15, 1811; began the study of divinity, September, 1833 (after teaching in G. F. Thayer's Chauncy Hall School); died at Groton, Jan. 8, 1835. He became convinced that his health would not permit a useful ministry, and so relinquished the study.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. HOLLAND.

MOSES KING, ESQ.

JOHN S. DWIGHT, now editor of the *Journal of Music*, Boston, was Class Poet in 1832.

APRIL 2, 1881.

ESTES HOWE.

## THE CLASS POETS FROM 1835 TO 1881.

Class.	Name.	Address while at College.	Present Address.
1835.	Benjamin Davis Winslow,	Boston,	*1839.
1836.	Frederick Octavius Prince,	"	Boston.
1837.	Samuel Tenney Hildreth,	Gloucester,	*1839.
1838.	James Russell Lowell,	Boston,	London, Eng.
1839.	Edward Everett Hale,	"	Boston.
1840.	William Augustus Crafts,	Roxbury,	"
1841.	<i>No poem.</i> [In this year the name "Class Day" was first used, the Class exercises being previously known as the "Valedictory Exercises" of the classes.]		
1842.	Thomas Prentiss Allen,	Northampton,	*1868.
1843.	Henry Dwight Sedgwick,	Stockbridge, New York,	N. Y.
1844.	Chs. Henry Boylston Snow,	Fitchburg,	*1875.
1845.	Peter Augustus Porter,	Niagara, N. Y.,	*1864.
1846.	Joshua Augustus Swan,	Lowell,	*1871.
1847.	Reuben Totman Robinson,	Boston.	*1871.
1848.	Thomas Curtis Clarke,	Cambridge, New York,	N. Y.
1849.	James Edward Oliver,	Lynn,	Ithaca, N. Y.
1850.	William Sydney Thayer,	Northampton,	*1864.
1851.	William Czar Bradley,	Brattleboro',	Vt. Same.
1852.	William Cross Williamson,	Belfast, Me.,	Boston.
1853.	Elbridge Jefferson Cutler,	Holliston,	*1870.
1854.	William Arthur Preston,	New Ipswich, N. H.	Same.
1855.	James Kendall Hosmer,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	St. Louis, Mo.
1856.	Edward Thornton Fisher,	Oswego, N. Y.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1857.	Francis Ormond French,	Washington, D. C.,	New York.
1858.	G. Wash'n Copp Noble,	Somersworth, N. H.,	Cambridge.
1859.	William Reed Huntington,	Lowell,	Worcester.
1860.	Frank Haseltine,	Philadelphia, Pa.	Same.
1861.	Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.	Boston.	Boston.
1862.	John Richard Dennett,	Woburn,	*1874.
1863.	John Tyler Hassam,	Boston.	Boston.
1864.	Isaac Flagg,	Somerville,	Ithaca, N. Y.
1865.	John Wright Perkins,	Topsfield,	Salem.
1866.	Amos Kidder Fiske,	Cambridge, New York,	N. Y.
1867.	Charles Sibley Gage,	Concord, N. H.	"
1868.	Dexter Tiffany,	Worcester,	St. Louis, Mo.
1869.	George Edmands Merrill,	Cambridge,	Salem.
1870.	James Russell Soley,	"	Annapolis, Md.
1871.	Henry Walton Swift,	New Bedford,	Boston.
1872.	Frank Sumner Wheeler,	Keene, N. H.,	"
1873.	Robert Grant,	Boston,	"
1874.	Ernest Francisco Fenollosa,	Salem,	Tokio, Japan.
1875.	Theodore Claudius Pease,	Somers, Ct.,	Lebanon, N. H.
1876.	Charles Albert Dickinson,	Cambridge,	Portland, Me.
1877.	Edward Sanford Martin, <sup>1</sup>	Auburn, N. Y.	Same.
1878.	Ernest Upton Waters,	Newton,	*1878.
1879.	Edward Hale,	Northampton.	Same.
1880.	Arthur Lee Hanscom,	New York, N. Y.	Same.
1881.	Charles Turner Dacey,	Lima, Ill.,	Cambridge.

## STATUTES OF SOME PROFESSORSHIPS.

THE University holds twenty-seven professorships bearing the names of individuals. The statutes determining the duties of the office have been in many instances laid down by the donor of the foundation. In other instances the donor has permitted the University authorities to make such regulations as they saw fit.

The declaration to which professors are most generally required to subscribe is similar to that relative to the McLean Professorship: —

"The Professor, after his election, and before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, shall make

and subscribe a declaration and promise, before the President and Fellows, that he will with diligence and fidelity, and according to the best of his ability, discharge the duties of his office according to these statutes, and such other statutes, laws, and regulations as are or may be duly made for the government of the College; that he will labor to advance the interests of science and literature; that by his example, as well as otherwise, he will endeavor to promote piety and virtue; and that he will at all times consult the good of his pupils, and of the College, in every respect."

Regarding several other professorships, however,

\* Died. <sup>1</sup> Elected Poet: but no class exercises took place.



the rules are more definite, and possess a decided religious, and even theological character. The Hollis Professorship of Divinity was founded in 1722, by Thomas Hollis, of London. Among the "rules orders, and statutes" relating to its incumbent are the following : —

"That the Professor be a Master of Arts, and in communion with some Christian church of one of the three denominations Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist.

"That his province be to instruct the students in the several parts of Theology, by reading a system of Positive and a course of Controversial Divinity, beginning always with a short prayer.

"That the Professor set apart two or three hours one afternoon in the week, to answer such questions of the students who shall apply to him as refer to the system or controversies of religion, or cases of conscience, or the seeming contradictions in Scripture.

"That he repeat his oaths to the civil government; that he declare it as his belief that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are the only perfect rule of faith and manners; and that he promise to explain and open the Scriptures to his pupils with integrity and faithfulness, according to the best light that God shall give him.

"That he promise to promote true piety and godliness by his example and instruction; that he consult the good of the College, and the peace of the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, on all occasions; that he religiously observe the statutes of his founder, and all such other statutes and orders as shall be made by the College, not repugnant thereunto."

Four years after endowing the Professorship of Divinity, Thomas Hollis established a Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, also bearing his name. The religious conditions he prescribed for the holding of the latter position are hardly less severe than those of the former.

"He shall declare himself to be of the Protestant Reformed religion, as it is now professed and practised by the churches in New England, commonly distinguished by the name of Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist, and that he will comply with the same.

"He shall promise to discharge the trust now reposed in him with diligence and fidelity, and to the advantage of the students; that he will not only endeavour the advancement of true learning, but consult the good of the College in every other respect; that he will promote true piety and godliness by his own example and encouragement, and will religiously observe the statutes of his founder."

The fifteen hundred pounds which formed the original fund of the Boylston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory was received in 1772.

The statutes regarding the office, however, were not passed till 1804. Among them is the following, which is as strict as any requirement which Thomas Hollis laid down in the previous century.

"The said Professor shall be a Master of Arts; a believer in the Christian religion; support the character of a learned, honest, and pious man; and be well qualified for the duties of his office.

"The said Professor, on the day of his inauguration, shall, in the presence of the President, Fellows, and Overseers of said College, publicly make and subscribe a dec-

laration that he believes the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are of Divine origin, that they contain the only perfect rule of faith and manners, and that Jesus of Nazareth was the true Messiah and Son of God; that he is of the Protestant Reformed religion, as professed by the churches in New England; that with diligence and fidelity he will discharge the duties of his office, agreeable to the will of his founder; that he will also labor to advance the interests of general science and literature; that by his example, as well as otherwise, he will endeavor to encourage and promote true piety, and all the Christian virtues; that he will at all times consult the good of his pupils, and of the College in every respect; and that he will religiously observe, not only the will of his founder and these statutes, but such other statutes and laws as are, or may be, made by the College legislature, not repugnant thereunto."

But only two years and twenty-one days after the passage of this order the Corporation voted that it be repealed, and the following inserted in its stead : —

"The said Professor at the time of his inauguration shall publicly make and subscribe a declaration that he believes the Christian religion, and has a firm persuasion of its truth; that with diligence and fidelity he will discharge the duties of his office agreeably to the will of the founder; that he will also labor to advance the interests of general science and literature; that by his example, as well as otherwise, he will endeavour to encourage and promote true piety, and all the Christian virtues; that he will at all times consult the good of his pupils and of the College in every respect, and that he will religiously observe the will of the founder and these statutes, excepting so far as the same may be duly repealed, altered, or suspended; and that he will also faithfully observe such other statutes and laws as are or may be made by the Corporation and Overseers relative to said Professorship, not repugnant to the will of the founder."

The repeal of the clause relative to the Scriptures and Christ was caused by the rise of the Unitarian influence in the College and in the Commonwealth.

The provision made by the executors of the will of John Alford, of Charlestown, in reference to the religious character of the instruction, was also precise and orthodox. They indicate that the "principal duty" of the Alford Professor

"shall be by lectures and private instruction to demonstrate the existence of a Deity or First Cause, to prove and illustrate His essential attributes, both natural and moral, to evince and explain His providence and government, together with the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments; also to deduce and enforce the obligations which man is under to his Maker, and the duties which he owes Him, resulting from the perfections of the Deity, and from his own rational nature, together with the most important duties of social life, resulting from the several relations which men mutually bear to each other; and, likewise, the several duties which respect ourselves, founded not only in our own interest, but also in the will of God, interspersing the whole with remarks, showing the coincidence between the doctrines of revelation and the dictates of reason in these important points; and, lastly, notwithstanding this coincidence, to state the absolute necessity and vast utility of a Divine revelation."

## THE FISHES AT THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

BY SAMUEL GARMAN.

THE ichthyological collection belonging to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is ranked with the four largest in the world. At present it contains about thirty thousand lots of alcoholic specimens, numbering from a single one to five hundred each, besides a large series of skins, another of skeletons, and another of fossils. The amount on exhibition is not one thousandth part of the whole. It is only by looking over the storage rooms, packed with cases of jars, rows of cans and tanks, and shelves of drawers and trays, that one realizes its extent, and forms anything like an approximate idea of the labor and expense of getting together such a collection. To the first outlay is to be added the care, changes of alcohol, and the loss by breakage and evaporation, before the estimate of its value is at all complete. Evaporation alone, from more than twenty-five thousand jars, has made no slight addition to the cost.

It was owing to the special interest of the founder of the Museum in this department that it distanced the others so much during his lifetime. The fishes were Professor Agassiz's favorites. There was a general feeling among his friends, that they could in no way more certainly give him pleasure than by sending him new specimens of fishes. The largest accessions were those of the Thayer and the Hassler expeditions. The deep-sea work of the "Blake" has made the greatest single addition since the latter. Through purchases, exchanges, and donations, the wealth of material is constantly increasing. The majority of recent acquisitions have been of types of considerable scientific value.

A great number of anatomical preparations, and the drawings and notes relating to them, should not be forgotten. It would require weeks merely to look them over, and they represent the results of years and years

of labor. The drawings are numbered by thousands. Many of them were prepared for works of the Professor not yet completed. Others were made to preserve in durable and convenient form the results of particular discoveries. The range of the notes comprises classification, distribution, habits, anatomy, literature, and nearly everything else of interest to the ichthyologist. There are general works of more or less completeness, monographs, lists, facts or inquiries from the letters of correspondents, etc. Cards upon which are fixed series of scales or bones, slides for the microscope, scraps of paper on which are glued specimens too small to be handled, sheets of drawings and sketches, more or less crude or finished, portions of manuscript ready for the printer, proof-sheets with suggestions, references, or corrections, clippings from publications, and pieces of letters, make up a heterogeneous but very important part of the treasures of the department. The student, enabled by the aid of this accumulation to economize time and energy for advanced work, will appreciate to the utmost its immense value.

Formerly the principal exertion was made in getting material; now a question that receives particular attention is the manner in which it shall be made most available for the benefit of the public. A satisfactory answer to this in the exhibition rooms involves much additional labor and expense. The plan adopted by the Curator is the same for all the departments; it is comprehensive, and goes as far as is practicable. There are now about ten thousand known species of fish. Many of these are so closely allied as to be unrecognizable by any but experts. Nothing would be gained by placing all these on exhibition. Specialists must be referred to the laboratories, where there is nothing to prevent the closest examination. The arrange-

ments are made to meet the general, and as far as possible to anticipate the special, wants of the inquirer. The Synthetic room contains typical representatives of the subdivisions of the orders. In the Systematic exhibit the divisions are carried further, to embrace the characteristic genera of the families. And in the Faunal rooms — North American, Australian, Atlantic, Pacific, etc. — are placed the distinguishing species of the genera peculiar to their respective limits. The Systematic series will occupy an entire room. Series illustrating in a general way anatomy and variation, and also groups of certain species with their food, parasites, etc., in the interest of fish culturists, find places here. Notwithstanding the many recent improvements in the care and preparation of scientific collections, the main dependence is still placed on alcohol. Im-

provements in the manufacture of glass have been more favorable. The department is yet to be supplied with such as will give opportunity of placing specimens in natural positions; between standing them on their heads or on their tails there is little choice in ordinary jars.

There is probably no similar collection in any museum better provided with storage and work-room facilities. The live-room with its aquaria will furnish excellent opportunities for students, and promises to be one of the most attractive features of the institution.

On the books, among the names of those by whose good will and sympathy the fish collection has benefited, there is a long list of University men, showing the great extent of their interest. The evidences that it continues are frequent and gratifying.

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## NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

*Illustrations of the Earth's Surface. Glaciers.* By NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER, Professor of Palæontology, and WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, Instructor in Geology in Harvard University. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1881.

THE object of this work, as stated in the preface, is "to present a body of graphic illustrations of glacial phenomena," both by heliotype reproduction of photographs and by description. In the text, the chapters to this end cover subjects which may be summarized as follows.

The form and phenomena of existing glaciers are first described, those of Switzerland being taken as the best and most accessible models. This is followed by an account of the present and past distribution of glaciers, further illustrated by a map at the end of the volume. At present, if we except Southern Greenland, perennial ice is seen to cover a very small part of the world outside of the frigid zones, being chiefly limited to Norway, Switzerland, the Caucasus, the Himalaya, New Zealand, and the polar extremes of the American Cordilleras. Its former greater extension during the glacial period of post-tertiary time is also shown to be small compared to the existing land surface, and, so far as "continental

ice-sheets" are concerned, their development seems not to be circumpolar, but rather over the lands about the North Atlantic. Nothing of the nature of an ice-cap placed symmetrically around the pole can be discovered, since Northern Asia in latitude  $70^{\circ}$  to  $75^{\circ}$  bears no marks of glaciation, while Europe and Eastern North America have suffered from a heavy ice-sheet down as far as latitudes  $57^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ}$ . Within the mountain region of the Western United States, no continuous glaciation has been discovered, though traces of local ice action in the higher ranges are clearly preserved. Of the Antarctic regions so little is known that it is very hazardous to speak of "the alternate glaciation of the poles." In this regard, theory has outstripped observation.

After a chapter on the work of the glacial time comes a review of the origin, nature, and climate of glacial periods, in which are treated the suggestions of the many geologists and physicists who have attempted to explain these difficult questions. The preference of the authors is given to no single theory, but rather to a combination of several.

Ancient glacial periods, as indicated by heavy conglomerates in earlier geological ages,



and the effect of glaciers on the altitude of the lands, each demands a chapter, followed by one on the effect of glaciation on the life of the earth, and especially in relation to the history of man. Under the latter topic, the human remains found near Le Puy in Central France, the Calaveras skull from California, and the rough stone implements from Trenton, New Jersey, are discussed in detail. A chapter on the movement of glaciers traces the early labors of the Swiss geologists, Venetz, Charpentier, Agassiz, and others, and presents a *résumé* of the theories proposed to account for the observed facts. With regard to the movement of continental ice-sheets, it is suggested that this may be mostly limited to the border regions of the glaciated area, and that the escape from the centre is largely in the form of subglacial, pressure-melted streams.

At the end of the text is a glossary of terms, and an extended list of works on glaciers and glaciation, arranged geographically and by authors. This extends over fourteen pages and contains upwards of six hundred titles.

The heliotype plates are all brought together at the end of the book, and each furnished with a page of explanatory text. They are twenty-four in number, and are arranged so as to show first the general views of glaciers, then their crevasses and moraines, and finally their effects, among which a full-page impression of a striated slab of limestone is especially noticeable.

Taken as a whole, the work gives a broad and comprehensive view of the subject, in a style attractive to the general reader as well as to the special student.

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*Translation of the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles.*

By WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL.

THIS translation has the double merit of truth to the original and perfect intelligibility to the English reader. One is not obliged to consult the Greek text in order to know here and there what the version means. The work was hastily wrought that it might not be too late for the performance of the play; but it indicates the thorough classical scholarship of the translator, and his ability, with a more liberal allowance of time, to do as ample justice to the spirit as he has rendered to the literal meaning of the great work which he has endeavored to make accessible to those who can enjoy it only through an interpreter.

—A. P. Peabody.

*The Open Fireplace in all Ages.* By J. PICKERING PUTNAM, Architect. Written for *The American Architect and Building News*. Illustrated by 269 cuts, including thirty-six full-page plates. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1881.

THIS is a unique treatise on the open fireplace. It contains three chapters: I. "The Open Fireplace as it is"; II. "Historical"; III. "Suggestions for the Improvement of the Open Fireplace." In these three chapters appear essays on almost every phase of the subject under consideration. Many of the essays should be generally read, treating as they do on the proper construction of fireplaces, economy in fuel, the best heating apparatus, methods of discovering the cause and effecting the cure of smoky chimneys, the heating and ventilation of private houses, etc. A part of the book is evidently written for the professional architect, but the greater part is in simple language, void of technical terms, and the whole is an instructive treatment of a subject of paramount importance.

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*A Handbook of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, giving its History and Constitution, 1785-1880.* By WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D D., LL.D., Bishop of Iowa, late Secretary of the House of Deputies, and Historiographer of the American Church. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1881. 8vo. pp. 365.

THE title-page fully explains the contents of this book. All of the successive conventions of the Episcopal Church, as well as the preliminary meetings in 1784, are reported with full details. The conventions were held in thirty-four different years, some of which embraced two or more conventions. At the close of the volume are three appendices:—I. Summaries of Statistics of Church Progress, 1829-1880; II. Rules of Order of the House of Bishops and of the House of Deputies; III. Declaration of the House of Bishops, 1880, respecting a Declaration of the Lambeth Conference of 1878. The whole volume bears evidence of being a result of great labor and painstaking.

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*Foreign Systems of Naval Education.* By PROFESSOR JAMES RUSSELL SOLEY, U. S. N. Washington: Government Printing-Office. 1880.

THIS is an exhaustive report on the foreign systems of educating naval officers, and is published as a government document. The contents are comprised in five parts, under

the respective headings: — I. Great Britain; II. France; III. Germany; IV. Italy; V. Appendix. The material used in the preparation of this comprehensive work was obtained partly at the Paris Exposition, from numerous official documents and papers, and from personal inspection of the naval schools and colleges of England and France, and of the German practice-ship for cadets. There is no room here for a detailed review of this book; but we can unrestrainedly express our admiration of the thoroughness of the work in all its many particulars. It is, in its way, a masterpiece.

PROFESSOR EDWARD J. YOUNG (1848) is preparing a fitting memorial tribute to the late Professor J. Lewis Diman, to be published in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ROBERT P. CLAPP (1879) is editing the memorial volume, published by the City of Cambridge, entitled "Exercises in celebrating the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Cambridge," held Dec. 28, 1880. He also made the short-hand report of the speeches on that occasion.

BURT G. WILDER (s. 1862), in connection with S. H. Gage, has nearly ready for press a "Laboratory Manual; or, Guide to Practical Work in Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiological Experimentation," which will be published in the autumn by A. S. Barnes & Co. The work is based chiefly upon the Cat, but will include the Frog, Menobranchus, and Amœba.

ABIEL ABBOT LIVERMORE (1833), President of the Meadville Theological School, is about to issue the fifth and sixth volumes of his Commentary on the New Testament, completing the work from Matthew to Revelation. It will be published by Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., of Boston. This work is in the interest of Unitarian Christianity. Of the previous volumes considerable numbers have been circulated in this country, and also in Great Britain, where it has been republished.

CHARLES HENRY BRIGHAM (1839). A volume of his Memoirs by his classmate in the Divinity School, Edmund Burke Willson (t. 1843), and a selection from his papers made by A. A. Livermore (1833), will soon be issued from the press by Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., of Boston. It is thought by those who have examined the sheets of the book that it will prove a useful and popular work, and do credit to the author, who has been one of the distinguished scholars and preachers of the Unitarian faith in America.

DR. FRANCIS H. BROWN (1857), the editor elected by the Memorial "Committee of Five," is busy on the volume commemorative of the services

of Harvard men in the War of the Rebellion. Till within a short time he has been collecting material for his work, and is now arranging the same for the press. Students of the University, whether graduated or not, including those of the Professional Schools, who were in the Army and Navy of the United States, will be included. Those who have, thus far, failed to give to Dr. Brown the record of their services, should do so at once. His address is 31 Waltham Street, Boston.

LEONARD A. JONES (1855), the author of works on mortgages of real property, has several noteworthy books in preparation, including "A Treatise on the Law of Mortgages of Personal Property"; "A Treatise on Pledges, including Collateral Securities"; and "A Treatise on Liens at Common Law and by Statute." The titles of some of his earlier works are, "A Treatise on the Law of Mortgages of Real Property"; "A Treatise on the Law of Chattel Mortgages"; "The Law of Railroad and other Corporate Securities, including Municipal-Aid Bonds." The publishers of Mr. Jones's books are Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., of Boston.

ARTHUR B. ELLIS (1875) is writing an exhaustive history of the First Church in Boston, 1630-1880. It will be a complete record of the "Old Church," as it used to be called through the two and a half centuries of its existence. It will be an octavo volume of upwards of five hundred pages, with perhaps twenty illustrations, including portraits of nine of the seventeen pastors of the church, and is intended to be a painstaking, scholarly, and affectionate memorial of the founders and pastors, and of all those who have contributed to its history down to the present day. George E. Ellis, D. D. (1833), writes the Preface. The work is to be issued only to subscribers. Hall & Whiting, of Boston, are the publishers.

WILLIAM M. GRISWOLD (1875) has, under the pseudonym "Q. P. Index," compiled and published four indexes, — for the *Nation*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *International Review*, and *Lippincott's Magazine*, respectively. It is needless to add testimony to the excellence of Mr. Griswold's work beyond echoing what the *Atlantic* says, in concluding a long and unrestrained commendatory notice of these Indexes: "The name of the man who is doing this good work shall often be blessed."

Mr. Griswold has now in manuscript, awaiting enough subscribers at three dollars each, an index to articles on history, biography, travel, philosophy, literature, and politics, in English, German, and French, that are to be found in bound volumes, as those of Sainte-Beuve, Scherer, Lowell, Freeman, Macaulay, and others, and in such collections as the Oxford and Cambridge Essays, Social Science Reports, and other trustworthy publications. He also has in preparation a complete index to *Scribner's Monthly*.

## THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER.

The subscription price is \$3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,  
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

VOL. III.

JULY, 1881.

No. 7.

NOT by the hand of prerogative,  
not by reason of failure; but  
as a token of filial affection<sup>1</sup> for Alma  
Mater THE HARVARD REGISTER has  
gone to a premature grave.

Its whole record is told thus:

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### THE HARVARD REGISTER

FOUNDED JANUARY 1880

BY MOSES KING

DISCONTINUED JULY 1881

FROM BEGINNING TO END

DEVOTED TO

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

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DURING the month of June every subscriber will receive a check for \$1.25 in settlement for his full *pro rata* unearned subscription.

IN withdrawing from the work of editing and publishing *The Harvard Register* my sincere gratitude must be acknowledged to the host of people without whose assistance the *Register* would probably have been a lamentable failure.

The contributions have been duly credited in the "LIST OF AUTHORS" that accompanies the Index to this volume; but there are sev-

eral persons to whom is due greater acknowledgment than it is possible for me to give. Pre-eminent among them is the Rev. Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody, who from the beginning has freely contributed to its columns, offered valuable suggestions, revised proof-sheets, and extended various other aids. President Eliot, too, has been constant with his advice, frequent with his contributions, generous with subscriptions, and forbearing with innumerable interruptions that have been unavoidably caused him. Ex-President Hill has sent in many items, has answered many inquiries, and given much encouragement in other ways. The Librarian Emeritus, John Langdon Sibley, Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, and William Abbot Everett, have rendered assistance in correcting proof-sheets, in permitting the use of their private records, and in giving information. Rev. Charles Franklin Thwing has furnished, beside his duly accredited articles, a number of obituary sketches and miscellaneous paragraphs.

Among many others to whom I am indebted for support in editing the paper are Rev. Dr. William Newell, Judge William Amos Richardson, Professors James Mills Peirce and James Clarke White, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff Shaw, Rev. George Henry Johnson, Grenville Howland Norcross, Charles Alexander Nelson, Dr. Walter Faxon, Frederick Ward Putnam, Charles Turner Dazey, and Thomas J. Kiernan.

Among the persons who generously paid the annual subscriptions for several copies were James Jackson Higginson, Dr. Francis Minot Weld, and John Osborne Sargent, of New York City; Judge Elisha Reynolds Potter, of Kingston, R. I.; James Grier, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Professor Robert Franklin Pennell, of Exeter, N. H.; Professor Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge; Samuel Swett Green, of Worcester; Charles Wallingford Parker, of Boston; Charles Turner Dazey, of Lima, Ill.; and George Allen Staples, of Dubuque, Iowa.

It must be apparent that the greater part of the pecuniary support of the *Register* has been derived from its advertising columns, where the announcements of a large number of trustworthy firms constantly appeared. My heartiest gratitude for this class of support is due to Charles Wallingford Parker, of the firm of Macullar, Parker, & Company, of Boston. He was the first non-graduate who was consulted with reference to the starting of the *Register*; he gave it careful consideration, and

<sup>1</sup> To avoid even the slightest competition with the official publication which the authorities of the University have thought best to issue.



then said that it was a feasible and creditable undertaking, that it would be of great service to the University, and that his firm would be a constant patron. Their advertisement has appeared in every issue, and in addition they subscribed for 100 copies. Six other firms have extended constant patronage: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., publishers, and proprietors of the Riverside Press; John Cotton Paige, Boston's most enterprising insurance agent; Charles A. Sweet & Co., bankers and brokers; D. P. Ilsley & Co., hatters and furriers; Joseph T. Brown & Co., apothecaries and druggists; and Colonel J. W. Wolcott, proprietor of the Hotel Vendome. Advertisers to whom I feel grateful for liberal patronage include Lee & Shepard, James R. Osgood & Co., Little, Brown, & Co., Roberts Brothers, Henry H. Tuttle & Co., Nonotuck Silk Company, Williams & Everett, Geldowsky Furniture Company, Fairbanks, Brown, & Co., John & James Dobson, Proctor & Moody, the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Co., E. R. Humphreys, and others.

To the printers of this volume, John Wilson & Son, of the University Press at Cambridge, are due its careful proof-reading, excellent printing, and attractive appearance. Their proof-reader, Marshall T. Bigelow, has given the work his able attention, and has made important suggestions and corrections.

The persons and firms above mentioned have extended most help; but there is a long list of persons to whom I should be glad to express my obligations for minor favors were it possible in the limited space.

To the Press throughout the country I am indebted for their very kind reception and very generous treatment of the successive issues.

In conclusion I wish merely to acknowledge my keen pleasure in receiving the first subscription for the year 1881 from Professor Charles Eliot Norton, and the first letter of regret at the suspension of the *Register* from George William Curtis, who was also the first to send in word not to return the amount due him for his unearned subscription.

MOSES KING,  
*Editor and Publisher.*

#### GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON (1843) is one of the Trustees of All-Souls' (Unitarian) Church, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT EDWARD BABSON (1856), we are pleased

to say, is still in the land of the living, and is quite actively engaged as one of the masters of the Boston English High School in teaching German. The announcement of his death in the March *Register* was an error.

THE fifth annual catalogue of the Indianapolis Classical School indicates that the School is in a flourishing condition. Theodore L. Sewall (1874) is the Principal, and also the Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN T. PERRY (1852), editor of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, has contributed five noteworthy papers to the *Advance* (Chicago, Ill.), for March 10, 17, 24, 31, and April 7. They are entitled "An Examination of Certain Sceptical Theories," and constitute an exhaustive review of Judge C. B. Waite's "History of the Christian Religion to the Year 200."

CHARLES A. CUTTER (1855), the Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, is General Editor of the *Library Journal*. He has also edited the "Papers and Proceedings of the Fourth General Meeting of the American Library Association, held at Washington, D. C., Feb. 9 and 10, 1881, and at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11"; and contributes one of the papers, "Classification on the Shelves."

#### OFFICERS OF THE CLASS OF 1881.

<i>Secretary,</i>	Charles Robert Sanger, of Cambridge.
<i>Orator,</i>	Curtis Guild, of Boston.
<i>Poet,</i>	Charles Turner Dazey, Lima, Ill.
<i>Odist,</i>	Prescott Evarts, of Washington, D. C.
<i>Ivy Orator,</i>	Carleton Sprague, of Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Chorister,</i>	George Albert Burdett, of Brookline.
<i>First Marshal,</i>	Edward Deshon Brandegee, of Utica, N. Y.
<i>Second Marshal,</i>	Edward Williams Atkinson, of Brookline.
<i>Third Marshal,</i>	William Roscoe Thayer, of Waverley.
<i>Class Day</i>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em; line-height: 1;">{</div> William Howard Folsom, of Exeter, N. H. Frederick Otis Barton, of Cambridge. Charles Fellows Squibb, of Brooklyn, N. Y. John Wallace Suter, of Boston. Richard Clipston Sturgis, of Boston. William Freeland, of Syracuse, N. Y.
<i>Committee,</i>	
<i>Class</i>	
<i>Committee,</i>	

#### CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. General meeting, April 6. Frederic Gardiner, Jr. (1880) gave an account of some of the work done by the United States Fish Commission, during the summer of 1880.

General meeting, April 20, Joseph S. Diller (S. B. 1879) presented some notes upon the Felsites and associated rocks north of Boston.

At a meeting of the Maine Harvard Club held April 6, 1881, the following officers were re-elected: Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill (1843), President; Rev. Asa Dalton (1848) and George C. Burgess

(1858), Vice-presidents ; and William M. Bradley (1876), Secretary. A copy of the class record was received from Dr. Francis M. Weld (1860), Secretary of the Class of 1860, and President Hill was ordered to acknowledge the gift.

THE prizes offered last year by the Harvard Natural History Society to students of High Schools and Academies for original essays have been awarded as follows :— A second prize of twenty dollars to Arthur D. Little, Berkeley School, New York City, for a description of the Fauna of Portland Harbor ; a third prize of ten dollars to W. W. Trowbridge, of Arlington, Mass., for an essay on the "Flight and Other Movements of Birds."

THE Harvard Club of Chicago, Ill., adopted a new constitution on March 21, and is taking active steps to make itself one of the most prominent of the University clubs. The following were elected officers for 1881 :— Walter C. Larned (1871), President ; William M. R. French (1864), Frederick P. Fisher (1848), George A. Follansbee (*l.* 1867), Vice-Presidents ; Gardner G. Willard (1869), Secretary and Treasurer ; Samuel S. Greeley (1844), Charles N. Fay (1869), James B. Galloway (1870), Executive Committee.

#### NOTES.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, of Boston, although not a graduate of Harvard, has been for twenty years occupied in fitting boys for the University, and in tutoring students for examinations. He is a graduate of Cambridge University, and held an appointment for several years under Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He is also the author of several classical works.

A "GRADUATE" writes : "If the picture called that of the Reverend Second President of Harvard College be compared with the likenesses of other clergymen of the same period (the only one now at hand here is that of Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich, a very noted Puritan), I think it will at once appear that the first-named has no claim at all to be President Chauncy's picture. It belongs

without doubt to the century following, or at least must come very near to it. This correction is one I have long desired to venture."

THE Concord Summer School of Philosophy opens for a third term on Monday, July 11, and will continue five weeks. Among the lecturers are the following : Rev. Dr. Frederic H. Hedge (1825) on "Kant" ; J. Elliot Cabot (1840) on "The Bases of Kant's Doctrine of Synthetic Judgments" ; F. B. Sanborn (1855) on "Literature and National Life" ; H. G. O. Blake (1835), Readings from Thoreau ; John Albee (*l.* 1858) on "Faded Metaphors" ; and Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol (*l.* 1835) on the "Transcendental Faculty in Man." Descriptive circulars can be obtained free of the Secretary, F. B. Sanborn (1855), of Concord, Mass.

THE increasing number of newspapers at the Library has necessitated some arrangements for their preservation. The rooms in which they are now placed are needed for other purposes ; and therefore the cellar under the old Library building has been made two feet deeper, thoroughly cemented, the window-light made three times as great as heretofore, and the drainage around the building perfected so as to prevent water from soaking into the walls. The cellar, which will be ready for occupancy about the first of June, is one hundred feet long and forty feet wide in the broadest part, and has a capacity for storing two thousand bound volumes of newspapers. An iron staircase has been built, leading from the main reading-room ; and shelves to the extent of almost twelve hundred feet will be supplied, half of which will at once be filled by the bound volumes of newspapers at present in the Library. Besides the space now to be fitted with shelves, there will be room for so many more that over two thousand feet may be utilized if needed. As not more than fifty feet of space are taken up each year, the newspaper room will amply serve for many years.

ON the Harvard Street side of Boylston Hall, the University has had placed upon four of the blocks of granite the following inscriptions, made from designs furnished by Francis Winthrop Dean :—

HERE WAS THE HOMESTEAD OF  
THOMAS HOOKER 1633-36  
FIRST PASTOR AT NEWTOWN

THOMAS SHEPARD 1636-49  
JONATHAN MITCHELL 1650-68  
FIRST AND SECOND MINISTERS  
OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF CAMBRIDGE

JOHN LEVERETT 1696-1724  
PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE  
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH 1726-68  
FIRST HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY

AND  
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH 1765-94  
SECOND HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY

PALFREY'S "HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND."

THE late Rev. Dr. JOHN GORHAM PALFREY (1815) began the "History of New England" as George Bancroft (1818) began the "History of the United States," with no promises as to what he would do. His work might extend to a dozen volumes, or stop with three or four. This made the public timid in purchasing the early volumes of both works. People did not wish to buy a history unless they could be assured that it would end with a reasonable number of volumes, and this was the point on which these authors could make no promises. The result has been that neither work has brought to its author the pecuniary success which could have been wished, and yet, with the exception of Hildreth's "United States," and the historical writings of William Hickling Prescott (1814), John Lothrop Motley (1831), and Francis Parkman (1844), they are the most notable historical works yet produced in this country. In point of literary skill and scholarly research Dr. Palfrey has a formidable rival in Francis Parkman, but in other qualities he easily stands at the head of American historians. He had a vivid and large conception of the way in which the history of New England civilization should be told, and allowed nothing which conformed to his own convictions to divert him from the prosecution of his plan. The result is a work which has withstood criticism, and has already become the final authority for the period included between 1620 and 1775. The two strong points in it are (1.) his identification of the Colonial and Provincial history with

the contemporary history of England; and (2.) the method employed in telling the story, — the method of Macaulay and Froude in fitting into the narrative the very words used by the Colonial leaders at critical moments in public affairs. Dr. Palfrey began his great undertaking in 1850, at first intending to limit it to the period between 1620 and 1689; but the plan so grew upon him as he advanced, that the work leaped over the bounds already set for it, and he decided to bring it down to the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The first volume appeared in 1858, the fourth of the series in 1875, and the fifth was unfinished when he recently passed away at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The comprehensive history which he prepared in order to insure a larger usefulness brought the work down to 1775 in four volumes, and the fifth volume of the unabridged history is in such a forward state that his sons believe that it can be completed and published during the present year. Both sons are familiar with their father's method of composition and lines of study, and Dr. Palfrey was so systematic and orderly in all his studies that it needs only the leisure of a few months to bring the final volume into the shape which he designed that it should take. He made his history emphatically a labor of love. It was his incessant study for thirty years, and no public business, no infirmity of health, no diverse attraction for the scholar drew him aside from his plan. It is a welcome fact that the unabridged edition is so nearly completed that it can almost be said that the final volume only awaits publication. The strictly New England history ends with the Declaration of Independence.

OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1828. JONATHAN SAUNDERSON. The eldest son of Jonathan and Lucy (Poole) Saunderson, was born in Hollis, N. H., Dec. 30, 1802. He prepared for college at the academy at Westford, Mass., entered Harvard College in 1824, and graduated with a respectable standing in the Class of 1828. He read law in Hollis with Benjamin M. Farley (1804), and at the Harvard Law School. Upon being admitted to the bar, he at first settled in the practice of his profession in Baltimore, Md., where he resided for about five years. In consequence of dissatisfaction with the institution of slavery he removed to Philadelphia, Penn., in the expectation of practising his profession; but having considerable talent and taste for vocal music, and also for elocution, he afterwards devoted himself chiefly, for very many years, to the teaching of these subjects. He continued to reside in Philadelphia till his decease. He was never married, and died of paralysis at the Presbyterian Hospital in that city, Feb. 27, 1881, in the eightieth year of his age.

—Samuel T. Worcester.

1847 m. JOSEPH UNDERWOOD died at his home in Quincy, April 1, 1881. He was born in

Charlestown in 1820. Until his eighteenth year he lived at home; after that time he taught school in Framingham, North Easton, and Dedham, and then in his twenty-fourth year entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1847. Directly after finishing his course he located in West Cambridge (now Arlington), and began there what proved to be a very successful career. In 1849 he was married to Sarah G. Brown, of Exeter, N. H. For twelve years he lived in Arlington, happy, prosperous, and universally esteemed. Four children were born to him here, two of whom, a son and a daughter, survive him. During the civil war, when the call for surgeons was urgent, he volunteered his services, and was at once sent to the Army of the Potomac. It was under a high sense of duty that he performed this act, and nobly he fulfilled all the responsibility involved. When taken prisoner in the Seven Days' battle, it was given him to choose freedom or to go on to Richmond with the wounded "boys." He chose the latter, on condition that he should not be confined. The condition was soon disregarded, and he was thrown into Libby Prison, where he contracted a violent disease. His death seemed imminent, and he was released, reaching his home in a very debilitated con-



dition. Under the careful treatment of his wife he gradually recovered, and at the end of three months, reporting for duty, he was assigned to hospital service. At Port Delaware, the last place to which he went, the duties were so exacting and the surroundings so painful that he again broke down in health, and was obliged to abandon military life. The next three years were spent in the endeavor to regain his strength. Then in 1865 he removed to Quincy, where he soon established a lucrative practice, and won wide respect for his sympathy, his manly sincerity, and his public spirit. A large circle laments the death of the "beloved physician."

— *D. M. Wilson.*

1849. **FREDERIC ATHEARN LANE** died in New York City, Jan. 31, 1881, at the age of fifty-two years. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, which he entered in 1840. Five years later he was admitted to the Freshman Class of Harvard College. Soon after his graduation in 1849 he went to Newport, R. I., as a private tutor. Having received the degree of LL. B. he removed to New York City and began the practice of law. His business related chiefly to railroads, and in its prosecution he gained remarkable success. Although poor in early life, so great were his gains that he was able, while a resident of New York, to make a large donation to the Library of his Alma Mater. Of late years he has resided much abroad. His wife was the daughter of Adam S. Coe, of Newport, R. I. In one of the cemeteries of that city he was buried.

1868 *m.* **CHARLES JAMES SHREVE, M. D.**, was born at Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in February, 1847. His father was Rev. Charles Jesser Shreve, a clergyman of the Church of England, and at the time of his son's birth Rector of Glasgow. He resigned this position some years after for the rectorship of Chester, Nova Scotia, which he held till his death, at Halifax, in March, 1879. He was the author of a work on church history, and several sermons. Dr. Shreve's mother was Miss Hartshorne, of Guysborough, to whom his father was married in 1839. She died at Guysborough, in December, 1851.

Dr. Shreve commenced the practice of his profession in Port Medway, Queen's County, Nova Scotia. After a practice there of several years he moved to Port Hill, Prince Edward Island, and from there to Summerside. About sixteen months ago he moved to Lincoln, Me., where he died, on Sunday, April 3, 1881. He had just returned from a long drive, after seeing several patients, and, complaining of fatigue, retired to his room, when he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, which ended his life, at the age of thirty-four years. He made a special study of surgery, of which he was particularly fond, and in which he gave promise of being eminently successful. During his practice he endeared himself to the poor by giving them professional advice and supplying medicine gratuitously. He was buried by the Masons, who attended in large numbers to pay the last act of re-

spect they could render him. He was a brother of Thomas C. Shreve, of Digby, N. S., and of Rev. Richmond Shreve, of Trinity Church, Yarmouth, N. S. He leaves a widow, *née* Maude Cutler, and two children, Laura, seven years old, and Fred, five.

1871. **JAMES ROWND MORRIS** was the son of Thomas R. Morris, and grandson of John B. Morris, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, Md. His mother, Mary Johnson Morris, is a daughter of the late Reverdy Johnson.

Upon leaving college Mr. Morris decided on the mercantile profession, and entered the counting-house of Richard Irvin in New York. He was called home, however, by the death of his father, in 1872, and since that time has devoted himself to the care of the family estate. In the winter of 1879-80 he was attacked by a serious lung disease, under which he rapidly sunk. He died at his home in Baltimore, May 20, 1880, at the age of thirty years.

1874. **ARCHIBALD DICK THOMAS** died in Downingtown, Penn., March 25, 1881, from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in West Chester, Penn., Jan. 13, 1853, and his early days were passed in that place, and in Philadelphia, Darby, and Media. He attended a private school in Media, and in 1867 was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania; but being too young to enter, he went into his father's law office, where he remained until 1869, and then, deciding to enter Harvard, passed the examinations after another year's study. After graduation he began the study of law in the office of MacVeagh & Pinkerton at West Chester, and was admitted to the Chester County bar, June 18, 1877. Ill-health had interrupted and delayed his legal studies, but soon after his admission to the bar he engaged in the active practice of his profession at West Chester. He was soon esteemed as a rising and promising lawyer.

To his classmates and college friends the news of his death was sudden and unexpected. He will ever be remembered as having a bright, keen mind and a ready perception, and his intimate friends will recall the many clever thoughts and ideas which he expressed. His fondness for the study of history was remarkable, and, though he did not aspire to or seek high place on the rank-list, it can truly be said that in that branch of study, and in literature generally, he was very proficient, and possessed a large fund of useful and valuable information. His devotion to and interest in athletic sports will also be remembered, and especially his enthusiasm for and attachment to the Class Nine in their games during the Freshman year.

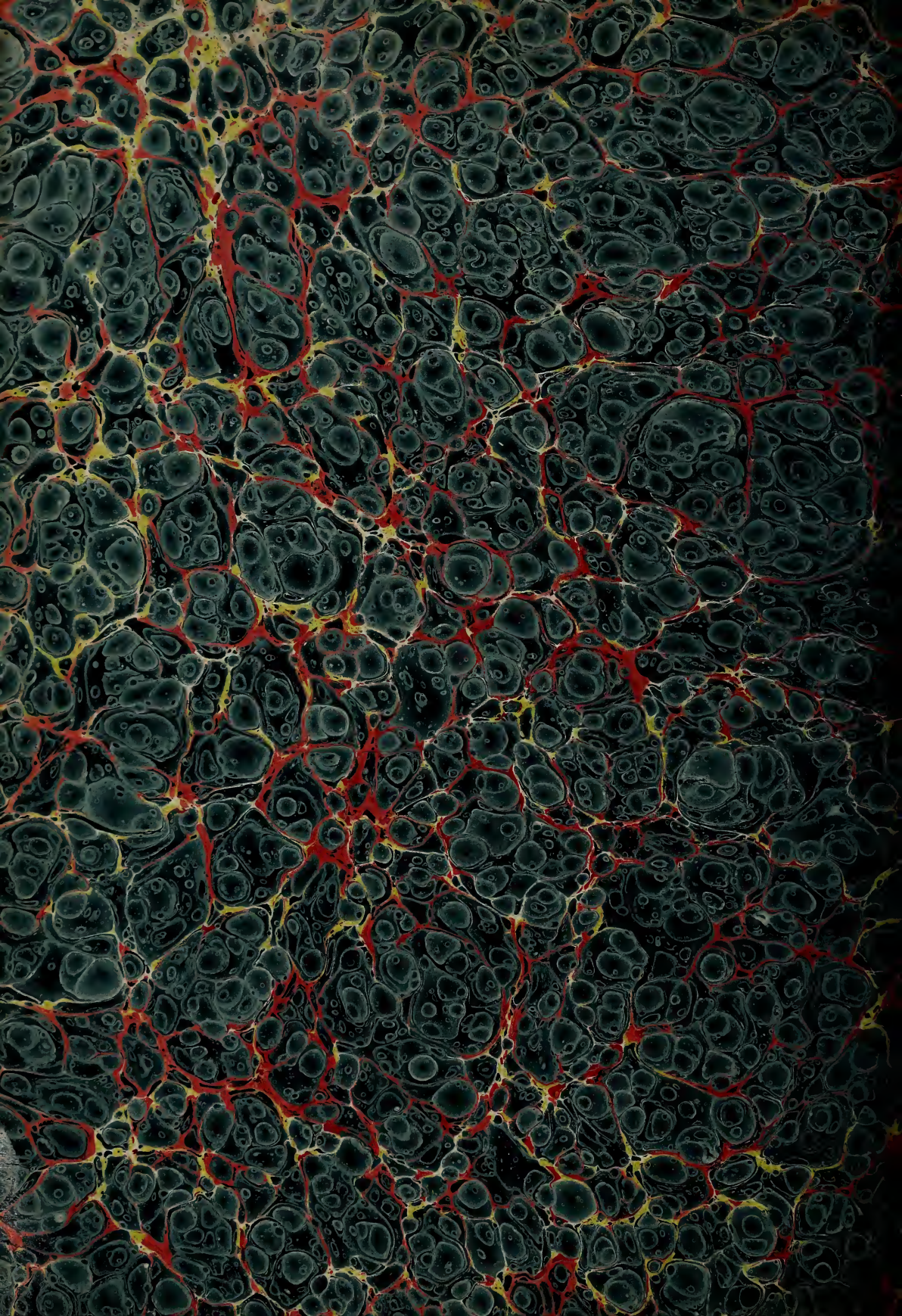
1879 *m.* **WALTER WILLIS LARRABEE** died in Saco, Me., Jan. 15, 1881. He was a physician, and was accustomed to try the effect of drugs on himself, and it is supposed that his death was caused by an overdose of chloroform. Though he had practised only a short time in Saco, he had attained a good degree of success, and had won many friends.



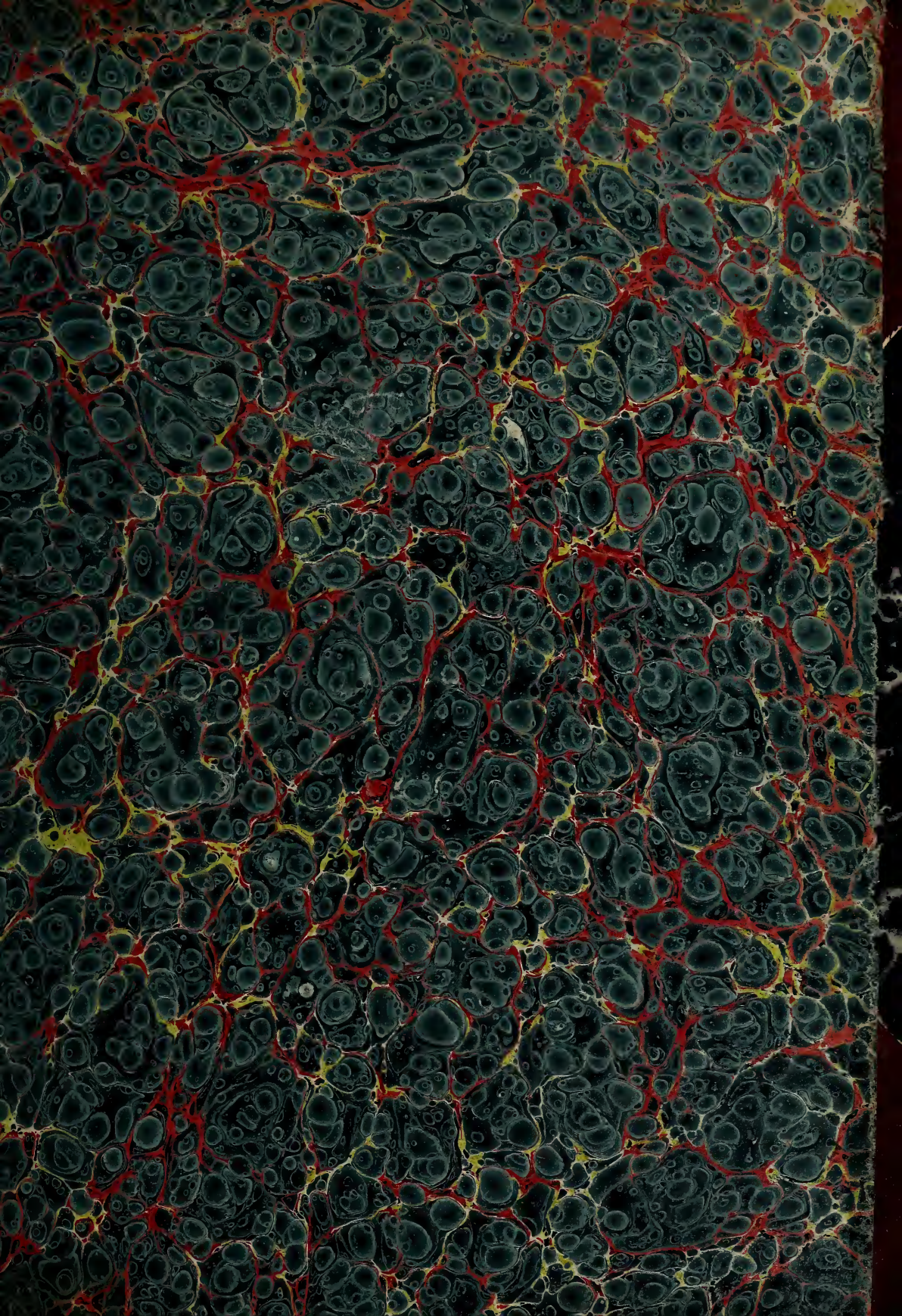














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